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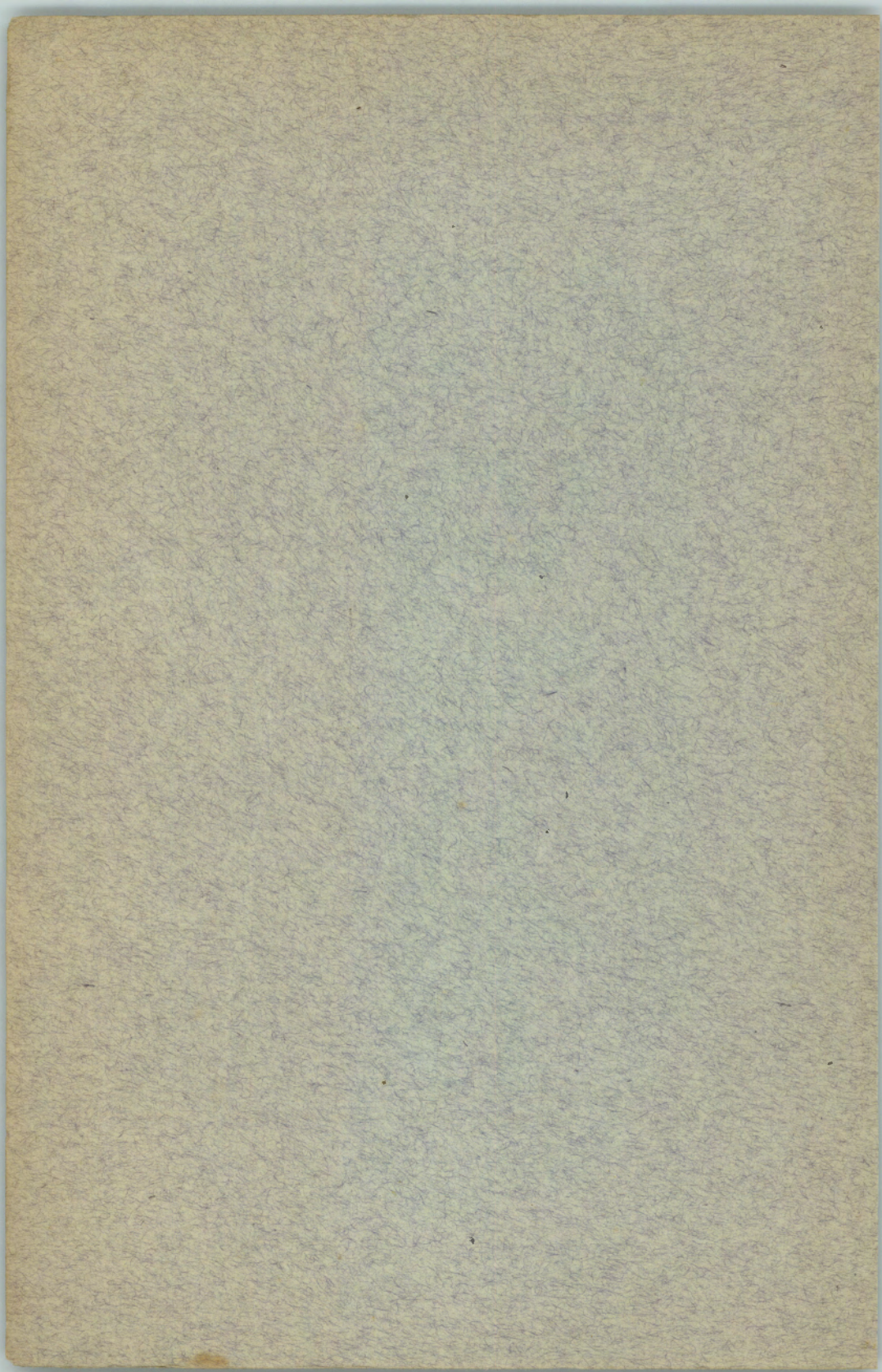
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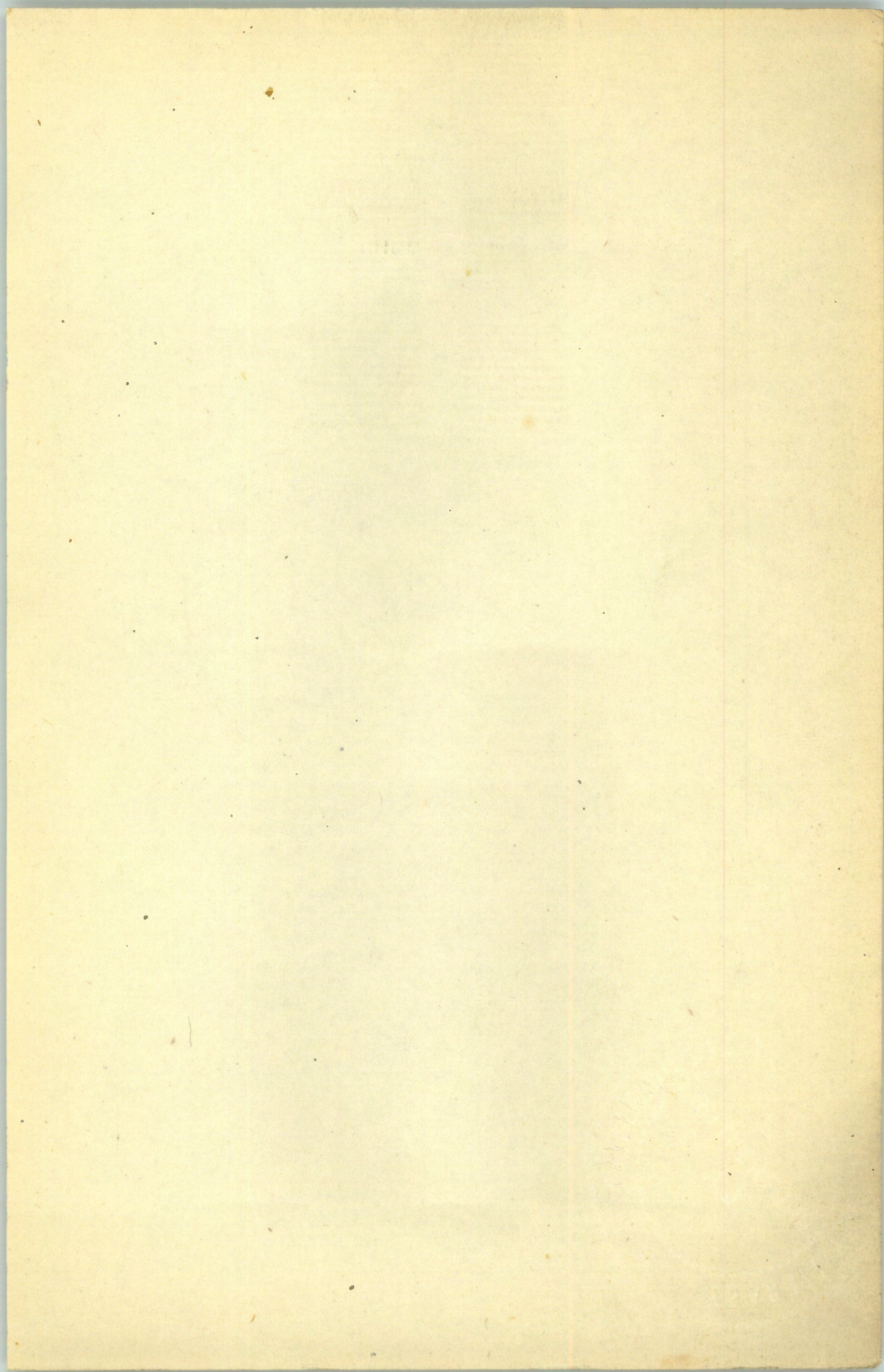
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
MORRIS PLAINS

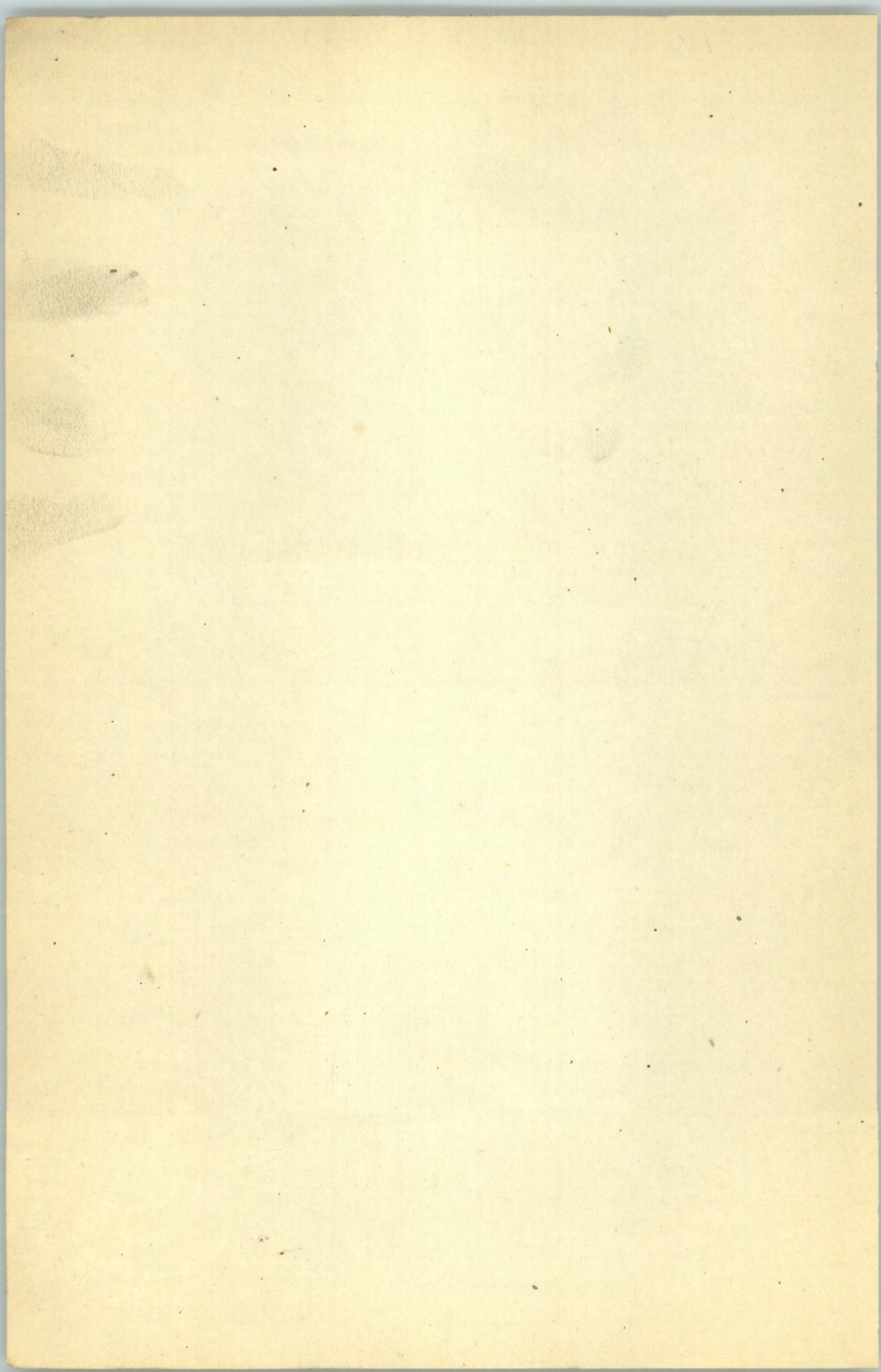
For the Year Ending October 31st
1917

HOSPITAL PRINT
1918

New Jersey State Library





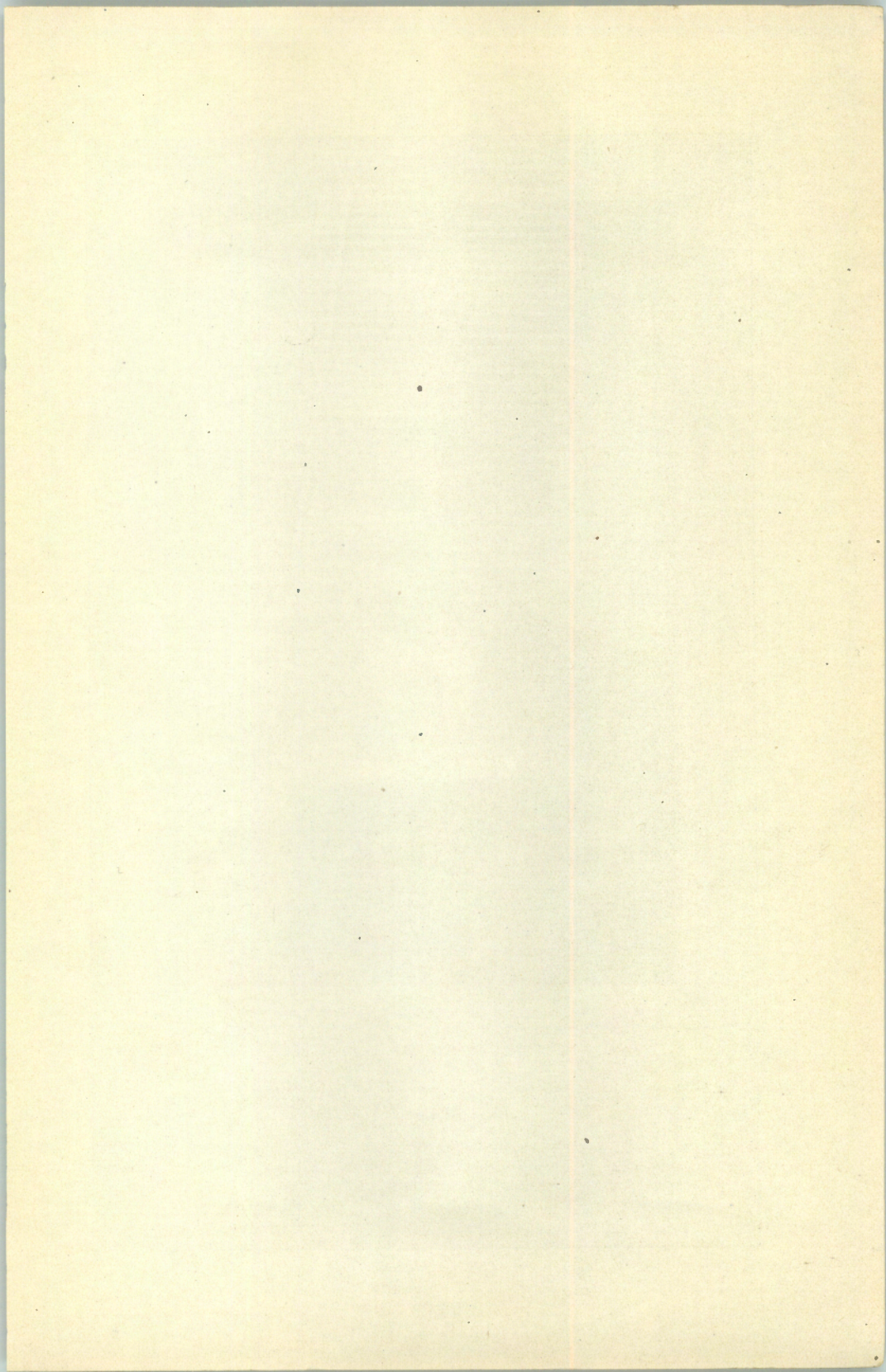


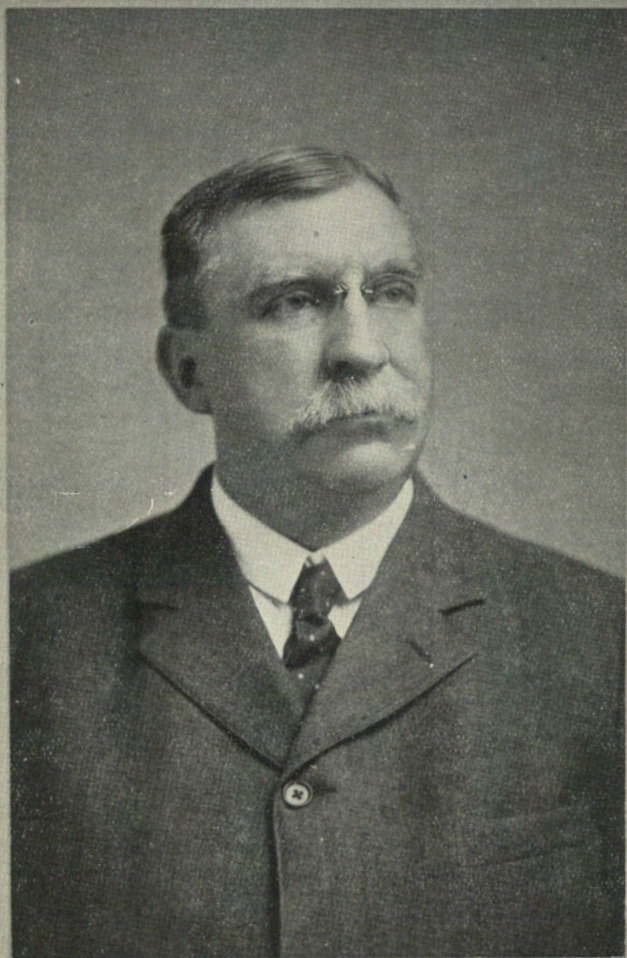
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MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
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NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
MORRIS PLAINS

For the Year Ending October 31st
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HOSPITAL PRINT
1918

96185





Sincerely
D. Ryan

In Memoriam.

THE HON. PATRICK J. RYAN was born in Limerick, Ireland, on March 6, 1845. He made his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, since 1860. After serving his city in numerous public offices, including that of Mayor for several terms, he was appointed to the Board of Managers in 1904 by Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey. For over three years he served as President of the Board. He always had the affectionate regard of those associated with him on the Board of Managers. In his sudden demise on December 25, 1917, the hospital suffered a severe loss. He was always a hard and conscientious worker, and held dear to his heart the interests of the institution and its inmates at all times. His sympathetic nature made him take a personal interest in various patients whom he usually interviewed on his numerous visits. He was ready at all times to give prompt attention and careful consideration to all important matters of business that were connected with the hospital, even if this was done at considerable personal inconvenience. When once convinced that a proposed measure was necessary he was an indefatigable worker until its consummation.

Managers

PRESIDENT

PATRICK J. RYAN.....Elizabeth

VICE-PRESIDENT

ALBERT RICHARDS.....Dover

JOHN C. EISELE.....Newark

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

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

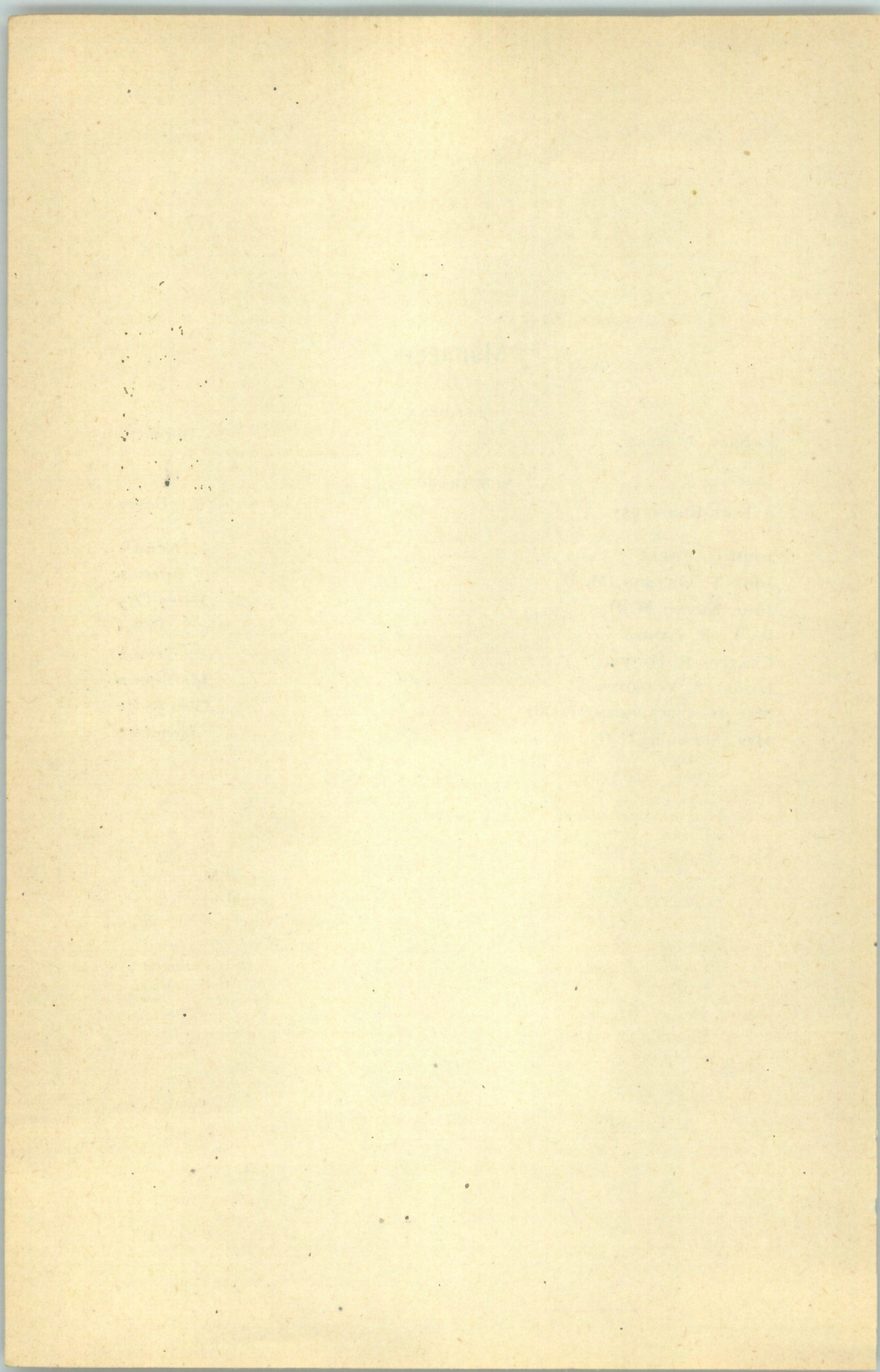
W. L. R. LYND.....Dover

CHARLES E. HETZEL.....Newark

DANIEL S. VOORHEES.....Morristown

MRS. H. CRITTENDEN HARRIS.....Glen Ridge

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL.....Mendham



Officers

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

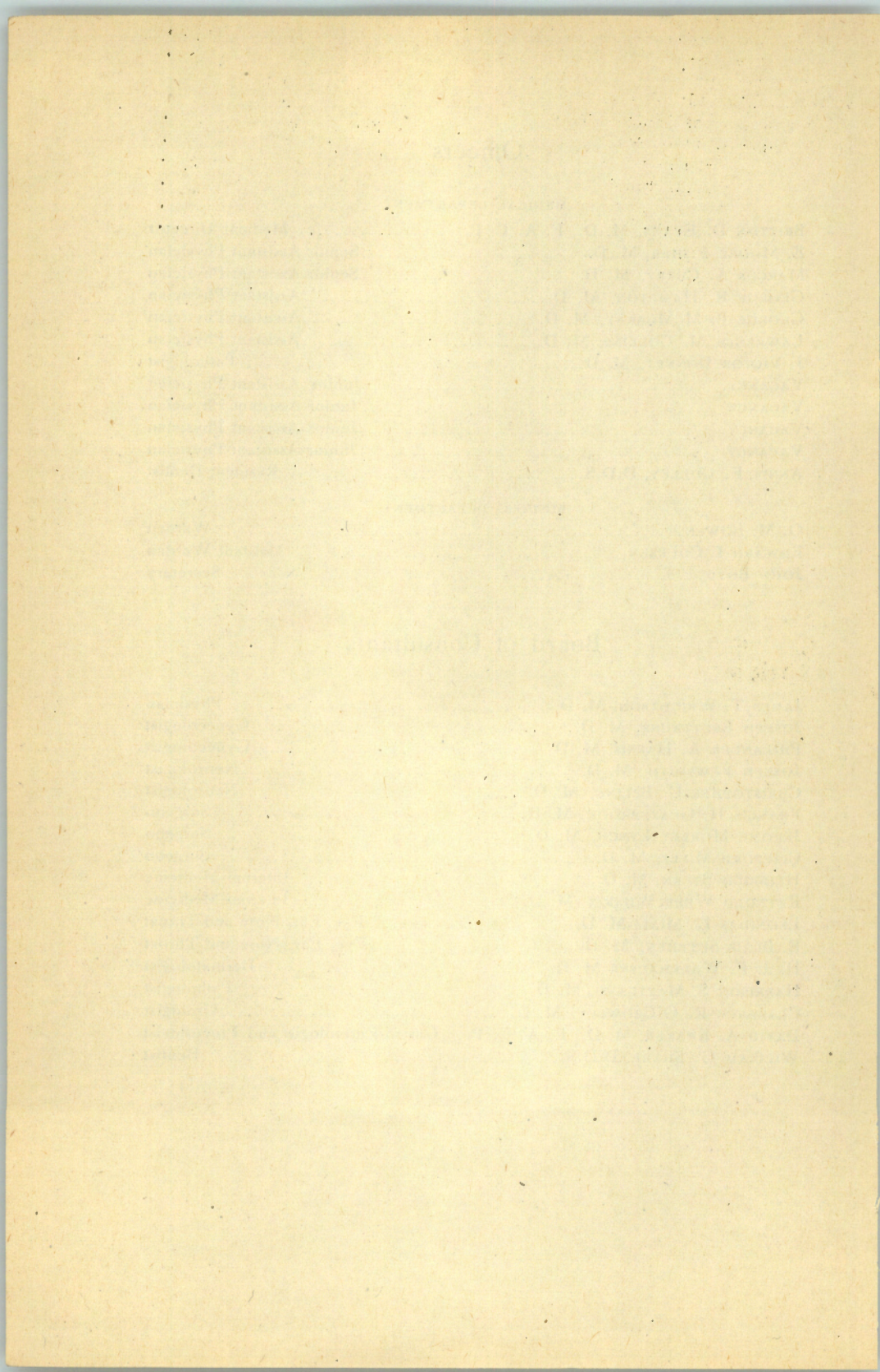
BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D., F. A. C. P.....	Medical Director
E. MOORE FISHER, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
GEORGE B. MCMURRAY, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
LAWRENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.....	Assistant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

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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

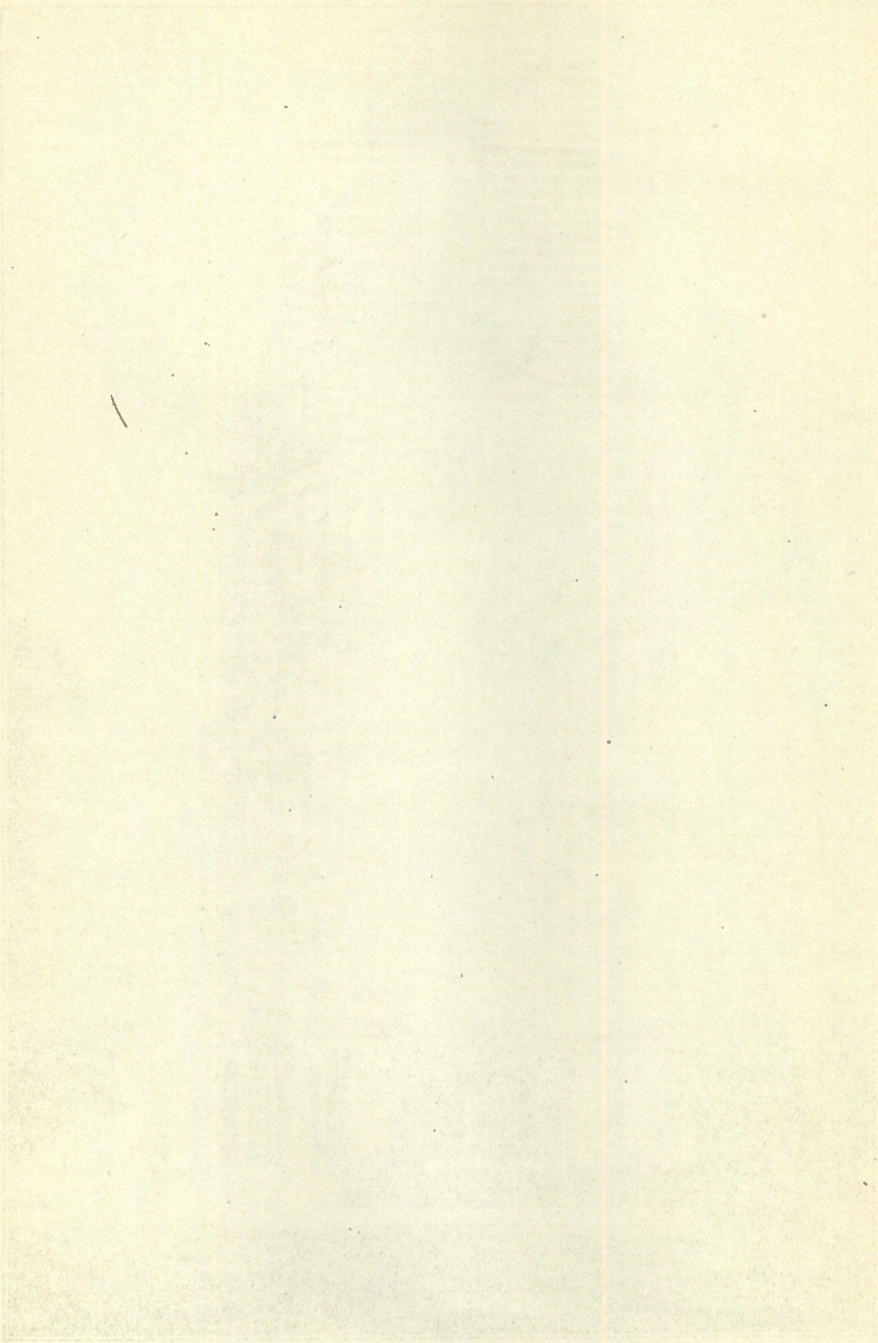
Board of Consultants

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

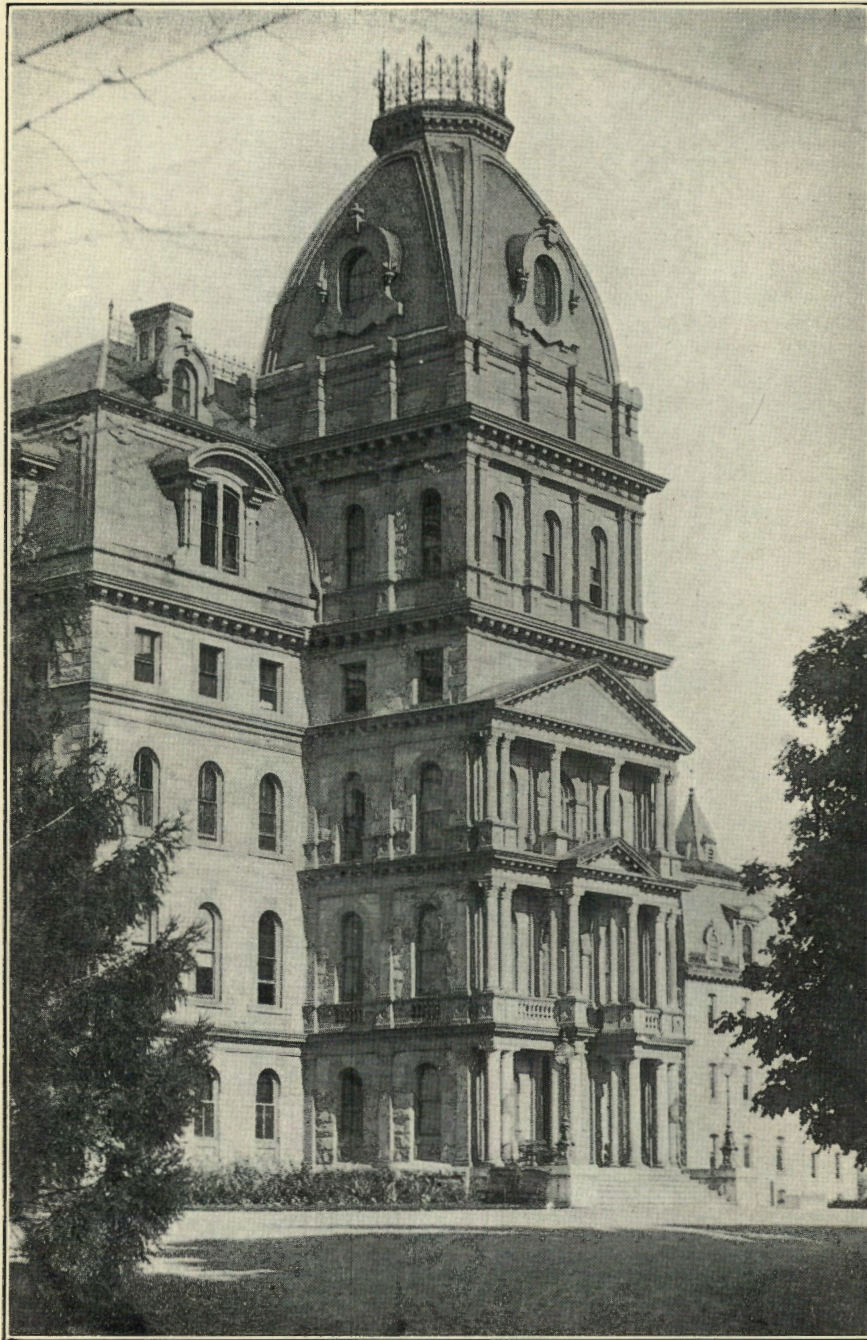


REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS



ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Report of the Board of Managers.

To His Excellency, Walter E. Edge,

SIR: In compliance with the laws of the State, this the forty-second annual report of the Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, is respectfully submitted. The period covered by this report is from November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917. The official reports of the Medical Director and the Warden are herein incorporated and set forth in detail the more important phases and suggestions as to the institution's needs for the year beginning November 1, 1917. The data and statistics given by these two resident officers enable us to respectfully refer you to the contents of their respective reports, and to commend to your careful consideration the facts and figures prepared and presented by the Medical Director and Warden.

The Medical Director has elaborated the changes in population, and more or less briefly has given the medical and professional aspects of the efforts made for the comfort, care and treatment of the patients, along with the presentation of items necessary for their future welfare.

The Warden's report shows the condition of the hospital finances and such business affairs as are especially worthy of attention and consideration.

OVERCROWDED CONDITION OF THE HOSPITAL.

It again becomes our duty to set forth the serious and unfortunate overcrowding of the hospital, which had at the close of the hospital year 2,685 patients (with a normal capacity of about 1,650) and with every reason to expect the usual annual increase of population. This confronts the State with a proposition of

great importance ; one to which we believe careful consideration should be given and expeditious relief afforded. The obligation of the State to relieve these conditions we are sure you fully recognize.

To successfully treat and humanely care for this class of our afflicted citizens make it our bounden duty to house them in such manner as to best promote their restoration to health and to make those in whom recovery is impossible as comfortable as a just consideration of the State's resources will warrant. Their legal detention is not only for their welfare, but for the protection and safety of the public as well, and the energies and moneys devoted to a proper discharge of this duty on the part of the State serves a highly laudable purpose.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The year, from a financial standpoint, has been a strenuous one, presenting problems of great perplexity and difficult of solution. All of the commodities of necessity and up-keep, which come in the category of maintenance, have soared in cost, with no relaxation in the demands for feeding and clothing and supplying the necessary facilities indispensable to the proper conduct of the hospital. It is clear that the human mind, vigorous and intent upon its best potentialities, is yet unable to determine how far this increase in the cost of living and the scale of wages will go. We do know that insane people will continue to need a certain amount of food to maintain health, a certain amount of clothing to make them comfortable and reasonable facilities to give them humane attention and consideration. We, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting that practical steps be taken to adequately provide against seriously foreshadowed possibilities.

LACK OF HELP.

By reference to the reports of the Medical Director and the Warden it will be found that it has been impossible to command

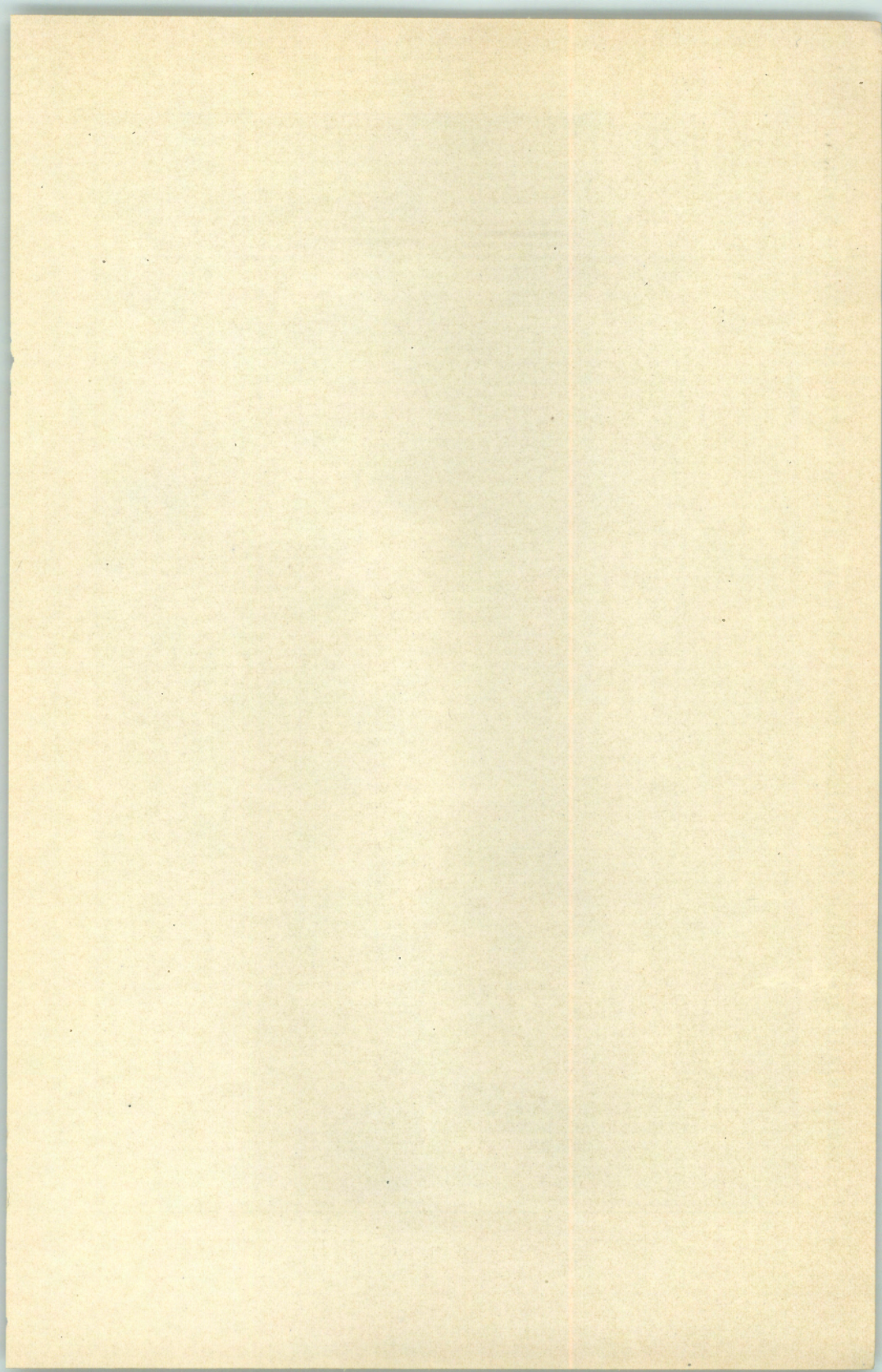
sufficient officers, nurses and attendants and such help as is needed in the various divisions of the medical and business departments to properly protect the cardinal necessities of the institution. These distressing conditions not only apply to the State's public charities, but to the various departments and to the industrial activities throughout the commonwealth. The nursing corps has been sadly deficient, almost continuously threatening the safety of the sick. The medical staff lacks five members to make it complete and in reasonable working order. These are phases of such importance that every effort consistent with reasonable economy and wisdom of administration should be made to remedy these deficiencies.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Since the Budget Law requires that a list of the wants and needs, with the reasons therefor, be submitted, it may be that the following list would seem unnecessary; but custom prompts that this schedule may be consistently made a part of this report. It is next to impossible, in a large institution like this, to foresee every item of necessity; but we have endeavored to present to you the principal needs of the hospital as they have occurred to us after a careful consideration of the matter:

- Maintenance of 1,600 County Indigent Patients.
- Maintenance of 1,000 State Indigent Patients.
- Clothing and Undertaker's Charges for State Indigent Patients.
- Appraisal of Personal Property.
- Research Work—Eugenic Department.
- Insurance Premiums.
- Amusement Fund.
- Sewage Disposal.
- Supplies for Pathological Laboratory.
- Railroad Equipment.
- Additional Equipment for Electro-therapeutic Department
—X-ray Tubes, Electrodes, Etc.
- Root Cellar (Material).

Supplies and Equipment for Industrial Division.
Reservoir Dam.
Furnishings for Two Bungalows (for which Appropriation for Construction has been made).
Elevator for Laundry.
Laundry Equipment.
To Remedy Defects in Water Main, Valves, Elbows, etc.—
High Service Line.
Operating Room—Women's Department.
Shop Building—Warden's Department.
Dining Rooms for Nurses.
Fixtures and Re-wiring—Dormitory Building.
Surgical Instruments.
Furniture and Carpets.
Paint Materials, Glass, Etc.
Electric Fans for Wards and Basement Dining Room.
Lumber, Hardware, Lime, Sand, Cement, Etc.—for Repairs.
For Replacement of Isolated Steam-Driven Units by Electric
Motors Operated from the Central Plant.
Automobile for Use of the Medical Department.
Wire Fencing Material.
Screen Material for Addition to Industrial Division, (Work
to be Done Here).
Farm Machinery.
Water Main for Garden, Greenhouse, Piggery and Hennerly.
Vacuum Cleaners.
Auto Truck.
Automobile for Use of Warden.
Addressograph.
Tin for Roofs, and Tinware.
Pipe, Fittings, Material, Etc., for Steam Fitting and Plumbing.
Books for Patients' Library.
Electrical Supplies for Repairs.
Repairs for Musical Instruments, Etc., and Music for Orchestra
and Band.
Fences.
Phonographs and Records for Wards.
Conduits and Piping for Gas, Heat, Wires, Water and Sew-
age to Cottages for Married Assistant Physicians.
Two Bungalows for Married Assistant Physicians.
Additional Shower Baths.
Fireproof Vaults and Filing Cabinets—Medical Department.





PATIENTS ENGAGED IN BALING WASTE PAPER IN PRESS CONSTRUCTED BY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER.

Photographic Supplies.
Composition for Hardening Floors of Laboratory.
Lodge House and Gate—Main Entrance.
Protective Corridors Between Annexes and Dormitory Building.

VISITORS.

The following have visited the hospital during the past year; many of them have been interested in what the State of New Jersey has been doing for its dependents, or what is needed to improve conditions here; others have been anxious to learn of what might be of interest to help make more successful the work of the institutions with which they are connected; others have made visits of a humanitarian or philanthropic nature:

State Comptroller, Newton A. K. Bugbee.
State Treasurer, William T. Read.
Dr. James M. Buckley, ex-President of the Board of Managers, with Dr. William V. Kelley, editor of the Methodist Review, New York City.
Dr. George A. Johns, Superintendent, City Sanitarium, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. Gershom H. Hill, Superintendent, "The Retreat," Des Moines, Iowa.
Dr. J. Percy Wade, Superintendent, Spring Grove Hospital for the Insane, Catonsville, Md.
Hon. George A. Squire, Morristown, N. J.
Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff, New York City.
Mr. C. L. Stonaker, Secretary of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association of New Jersey.
Dr. A. B. Bowling, editor of the Baptist Watchman Examiner, New York City.
Hon. John Capstick, United States Congressman.
Hon. Harry W. Mutchler, State Senator from Morris County.
Hon. Charles A. Le Master, Assemblyman from Essex County.
Hon. Arthur Whitney, Assemblyman from Morris County.
Hon. Jacob Vreeland, Assemblyman from Morris County.
Warden Samuel T. Atchley, Trenton State Hospital.

The Joint Committee on Appropriations of the State Legislature visited the hospital on February 1, 1917. On May 12, 1917, the Committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the conditions of State institutions in New Jersey visited the hospital and resident officers. Several times, members of the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of counties in New Jersey, that have hospitals where they care for the insane of the county, have visited the hospital. Among those who came during the past year, were from Camden and Essex counties.

During the year, as shown by the official register, members of the Board attended the regular monthly meeting and four special meetings. One hundred and sixty-nine visits were made by individual members, in addition to the various official meetings. In all, two hundred and seventy-one visits were made by the members of the Board.

QUADRI-CENTENNIAL OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

We wish to make special mention in this report of the fact that the Medical Director, Dr. Britton D. Evans, this year completed twenty-five years of continuous service as Medical Director, and the Board desires to record its appreciation of him and of the intelligent, painstaking and capable efforts he has made in making this institution recognized as one of the foremost institutions in the country in the scientific and humane treatment of those mentally afflicted. •

The tribute paid to him on June 2, 1917, by more than two hundred of his friends, was approved and joined in by the members of this Board. The loving cup presented to him inscribed, "Presented to Dr. Britton D. Evans by his friends as a testimonial of his twenty-five years' untiring labor for the benefit of unfortunate humanity," was a mark of high regard which he justly merits.

CONCLUSION.

We desire to make acknowledgment of the readiness of the consulting staff to respond for services when the urgent necessities of the hospital demanded it. We also take pleasure in recording our official appreciation of the services rendered by the resident officers of both departments. But for their faithful performance of the duties of their various posts and their loyalty to the institution the responsibilities of the managers would have been much more trying and arduous.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK J. RYAN, President.

ALBERT RICHARDS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. EISELE.

J. T. GILLSON, M. D.

JOHN NEVIN, M. D.

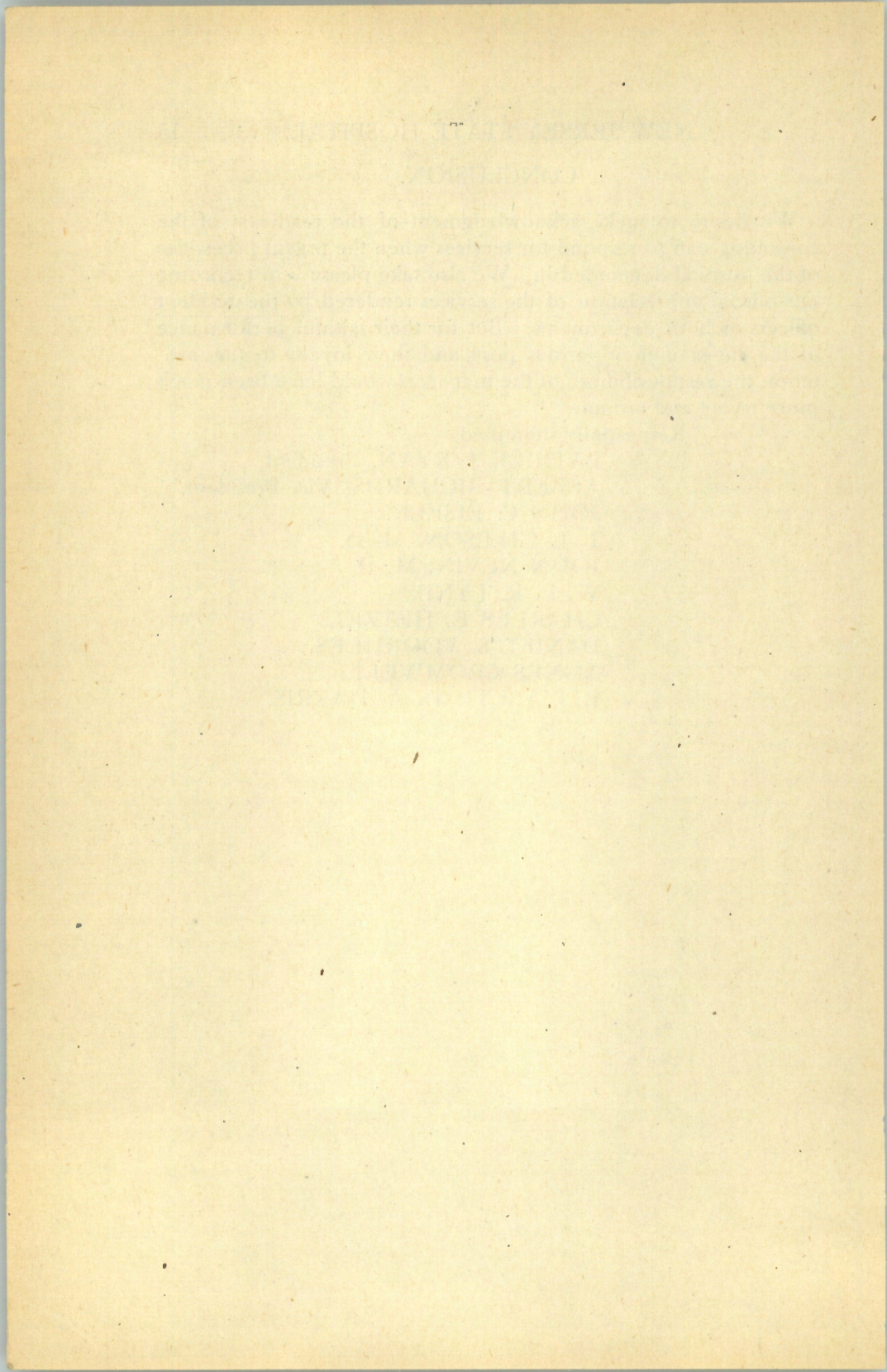
W. L. R. LYND.

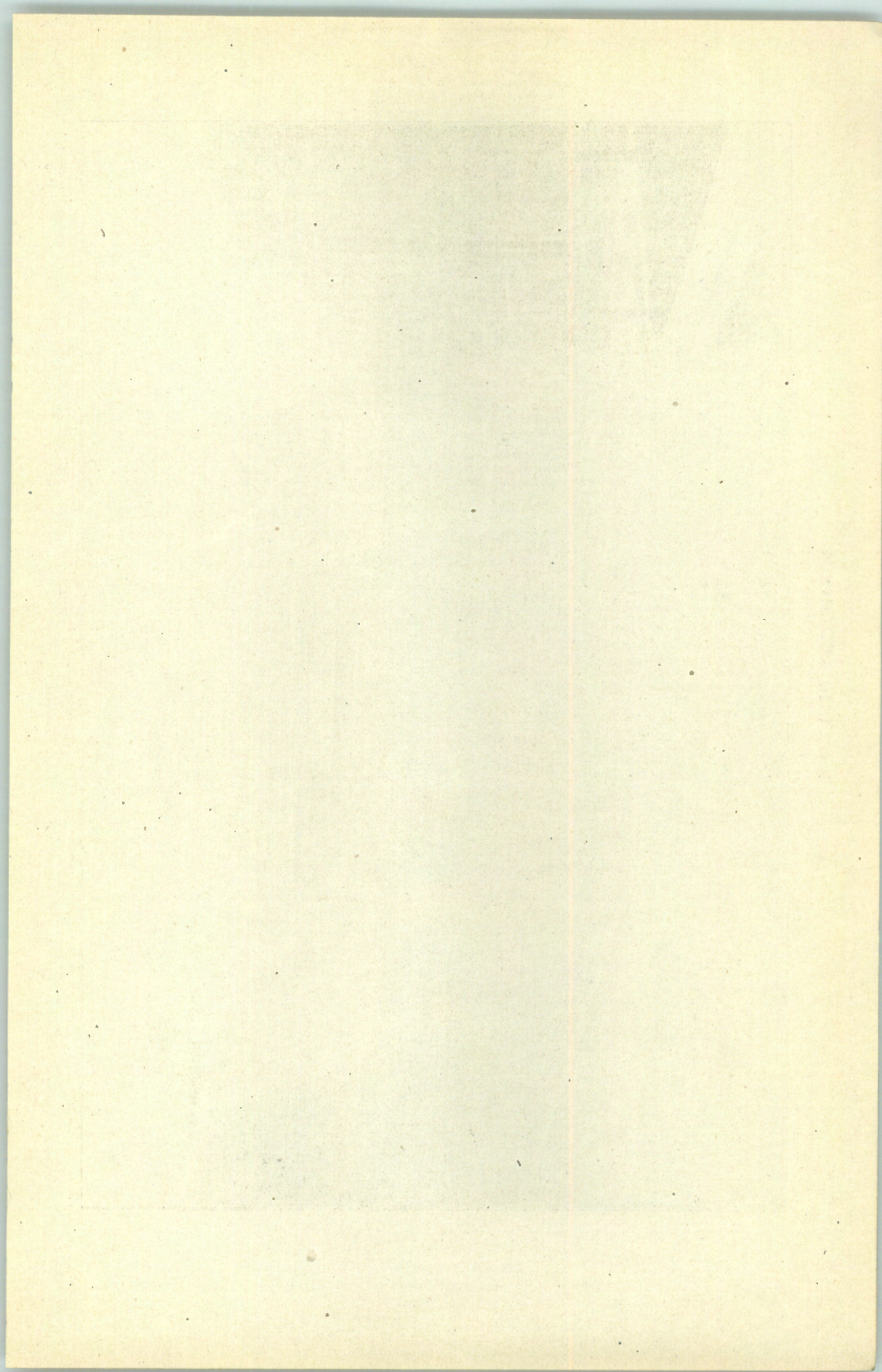
CHARLES E. HETZEL.

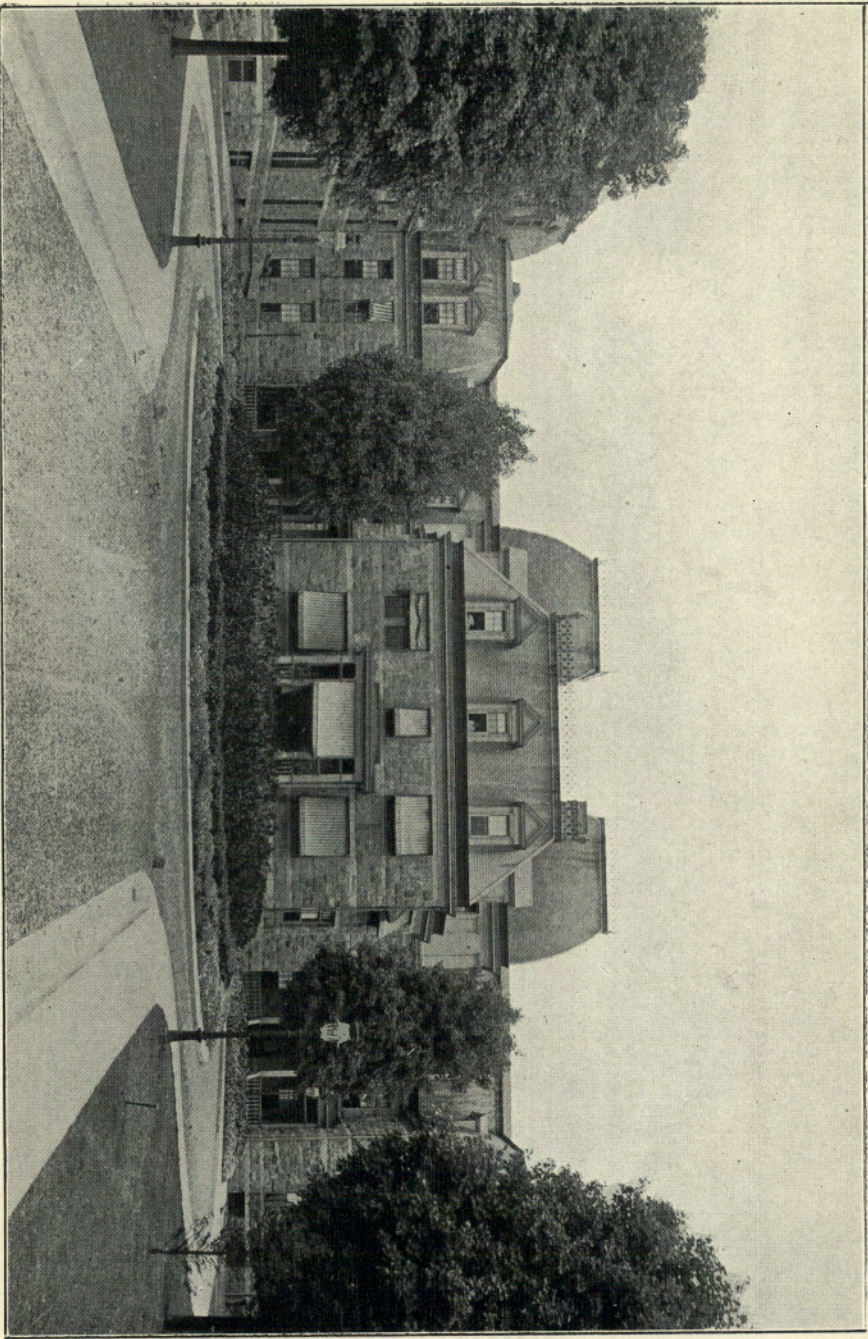
DANIEL S. VOORHEES.

AGNES CROMWELL.

ELIZABETH H. A. HARRIS.

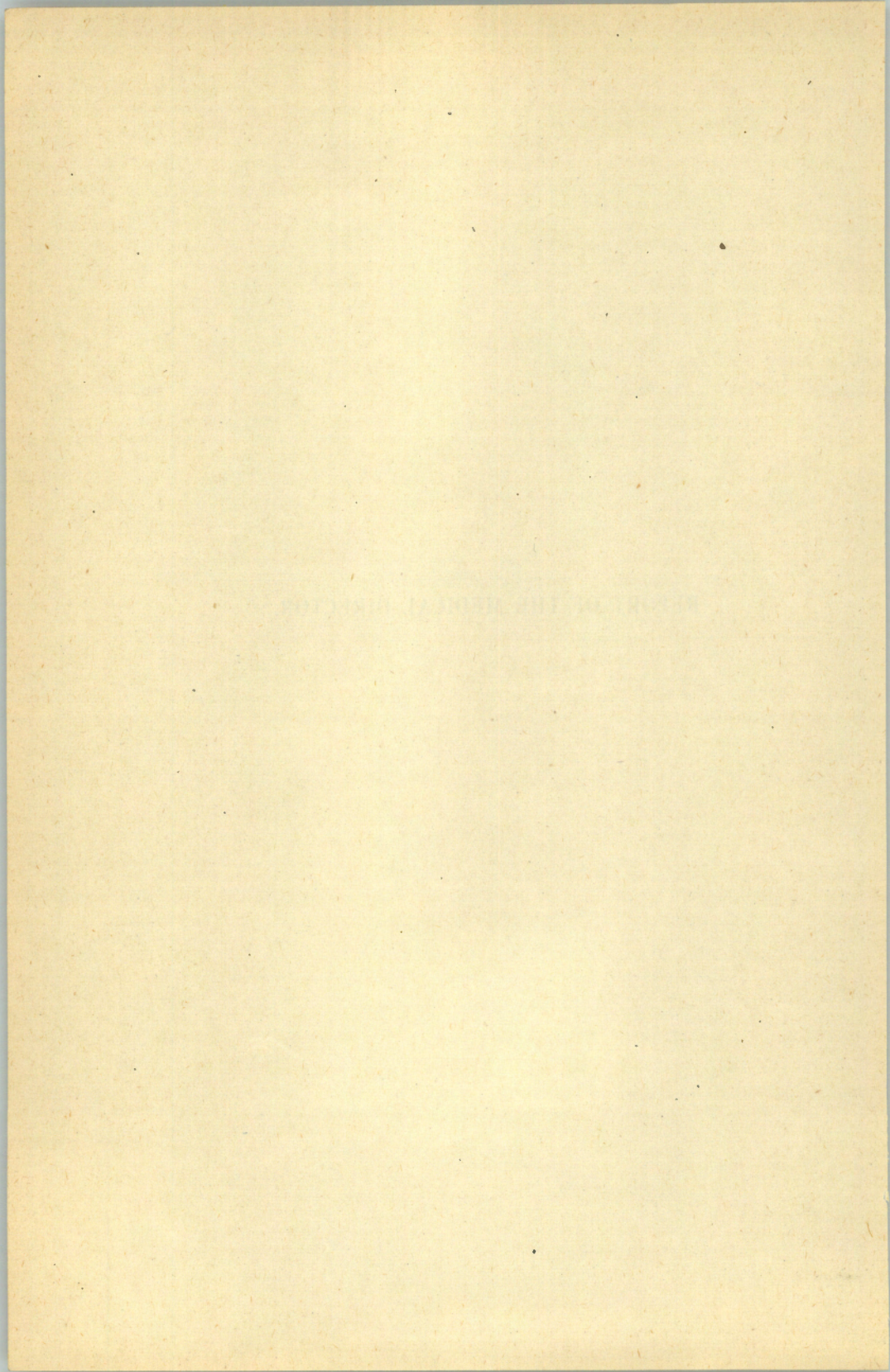






DORMITORY BUILDING.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.



Report of the Medical Director.

To the Board of Managers,

Ladies and Gentlemen: In accordance with the requirements of the laws of the State, I have the honor to herewith present to you the forty-second annual report of the Medical Department of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains. In this report I have endeavored to lay before you the more important features of the work of my department.

In addition to the text I have followed the usual custom and prepared a statistical appendix, in which there is shown in tabulated form the movement of the hospital's population, the manner of their admission, maintenance, the form of their mental and physical ailments, the discharges, deaths, causes of death, the number of patients employed and the manner of their employment, the duration of their mental maladies, classification, duration of treatment, etc.

But for the reason that few people study statistics or read them with interest it would be unnecessary for me to make the text of my report more than a few pages.

The period covered by the hospital year presented in this report is from November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917. The year has been one fruitful in the presentation of serious and difficult problems. Some of these I shall take the liberty of briefly presenting to you after giving a resume of the statistics.

STATISTICAL REVIEW.

ADMISSIONS.

At the close of the year on October 31, 1917, there remained in the hospital 1,300 men and 1,385 women, a total of 2,685.

This is three less than a year ago. This slight decrease is due, in part, to the fact that eight men and twenty-three women were transferred to The New Jersey State Village at Skillman and fifty men to the House of Detention for Criminals and Convicts, which has been opened recently in connection with The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton. The marked excess of women over men remaining here is due partially to the larger number of men included in these transfers.

During the year 566 patients were admitted, 27 less than last year and 37 less than during the year ending October 31, 1915, when the admissions to the hospital were the greatest of any year since its opening for patients in 1876.

The greatest number admitted in any month was 66, in August, and the lowest was 33, in November. Over 57 per cent, or 323 persons, were alleged to be suffering from their first attack of mental trouble. It is likely that this percentage should be larger, as the age at the time of the first attack was not ascertained in 160 persons admitted. Fifty-six patients were said to have had their first attack of mental trouble between the ages of 25 and 30 years.

Of those admitted 160 were born in New Jersey, 66 in New York and 290 born in the United States. Those born in New York State are more than half of the number of native-born outside of New Jersey. This probably is due to the fact that so many who are employed in New York City reside in New Jersey within commuting distance. Though there are not nearly so many foreign-born entering the country, the percentage of those admitted has increased during the past year over 4 per cent of the total admissions.

Austria-Hungary was the birthplace of 54; Russia of 41; Germany of 38; Ireland and Italy each of 34; or nearly 80 per cent of the foreign-born came from these countries. In many instances it would appear that the worry over happenings and sufferings that are taking place in the land of their birth is responsible for the mental breakdown.

In Table VII which gives the residence by counties of those admitted, 116 came from Hudson and 96 from Essex; these are principally State indigent patients without legal settlement in these counties and must be maintained solely by the State. Most of these are foreign born. Union County was the residence of 109, Passaic County of 86, and Bergen County of 82.

As has usually been the case, about 50 per cent of those who were admitted were married, the number for the year being 275, while 192 were single and 81 widowed. Statistics generally show that the combined number of single and widowed is in excess of the married persons who become insane.

The occupation of those admitted shows no unusual facts. Most of the callings by which men and women make their livelihoods are represented. It, however, is a remarkable fact and noteworthy of record that recently, in an endeavor to find patients who had a knowledge of bookbinding for employment in the Industrial Division, not a patient was found in the institution who had followed this occupation in the outside world. Among the 83 occupations of the men committed, that order of work which requires the least education and training furnished the most patients—laborers, 75. The occupations pursued by the women admitted have increased 100 per cent since the last report; then there were only 10 and now there are 20 represented. The largest number were housewives, 120; housework, 64; domestics, 20; and housekeepers, 10; show that over 82 per cent of the women admitted, whose occupations were learned, were engaged in household duties.

Over 62 per cent of those admitted, or 352 patients, were diagnosed as suffering from incurable forms of psychoses. Of the total admissions, nearly 34 per cent, or 191, were diagnosed as dementia præcox. As yet no measure of treatment has been found of marked benefit in these cases, which enter institutions early in life and often remain for long periods, gradually showing increasing signs of mental deterioration. Over 9 per cent were diagnosed as suffering from dementia parietic, a disorder due to

syphilitic infection. Laboratory tests as well as clinical findings were used in making these diagnoses. Nearly 30 per cent were diagnosed as suffering from manic depressive psychoses, in which the prognosis is very favorable for recovery. About 10 per cent were diagnosed as suffering from mental conditions due to senility.

Of the 566 admitted, 285 were chargeable to the State and County jointly; 180 to the State exclusively, and 101 were supported solely either from their own estate or by relatives.

The hospital does not receive any compensation for the support of indigent patients until their legal residences have been determined by the proper legal officer. Until this is done they are classed temporarily as if they were residents of the county from which they were committed. This is the manner the law (Chapter 94, Laws of 1916) provides.

Of the alleged causes given for the psychoses, the principal ones are intemperance and other excesses, 46; syphilis, 33; heredity, 27; worry, 20; senility, 19; childbirth, 17, and climacteric, 11. In over half of the admissions (311) no cause was given that might have brought on the mental breakdown.

The following are the physical conditions most often associated with the mental disease in those admitted: Syphilis, in 65; arteriosclerosis, in 62; nephritis, in 39, and endocarditis, in 36.

Ninety-two patients had suicidal and 49 homicidal tendencies. The necessary oversight which was given these patients while our nursing staff was deficient in numbers made less the amount of care that all the other patients received. History of heredity was unascertainable in the cases of 205 persons admitted; in 259 such taint was denied and in the cases of 102 patients such taint was admitted. Research work by the Eugenic Field Workers discloses evidence of hereditary taint in some cases where those from whom the history was obtained on admission had denied its existence.

DISCHARGES.

Ninety-two patients—41 men and 51 women—were discharged during the year as having recovered. This is a percentage of 16.2

of the number admitted. One hundred and thirty-six were discharged as improved and 104 were discharged unimproved. The number discharged as unimproved includes the 81 who were transferred to the State institutions at Skillman and Trenton.

Of those who recovered, 42, or 45.65 per cent, were admitted within one month of the onset of their psychoses, 33 were under treatment less than four months, and 18 were under treatment over a year, when they were discharged recovered.

Institutional care early in the course of mental disease is a distinct benefit, and this fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. By this is meant care in an institution that is properly equipped and fully staffed, so that early diagnosis is possible, and the most advanced scientific means of treatment are fully carried out. The largest number of recoveries (55) were of those suffering from manic depressive psychoses; 31 of these were of the manic phase; 22 of the depressed phase, and 2 of the mixed phase. Of the other recoveries, 24 suffered from intoxication psychoses; 11 from dementia præcox, and 2 from involutional melancholia.

During the year there were 237 deaths—124 men and 113 women. This is a percentage of 7.28, based on the total number under treatment during the year. Over 60 per cent (145) of those who died were over 50 years of age. Many were not long in the institution before their death, having arrived within a week, and often in a moribund condition. This is especially true of those suffering from manic depressive psychoses and the excited stages of dementia præcox and dementia paretic.

The mental diseases of those who died were made up mainly of four groups: Dementia senile, who were old people when admitted, was present in 57 cases; dementia præcox in 50, and dementia paretic and manic depressive psychosis in 48 each. There were 14 who died who suffered from dementia organic.

Of the so-called physical causes of death, the principal ones were pulmonary conditions, numbering 67, of which 13 were tubercular; cardiac conditions, 53; nephritic conditions, 30, and cerebral hemorrhages, 19. Many of the cases had complications of several of these diseased conditions.

MANNER OF SUPPORT.

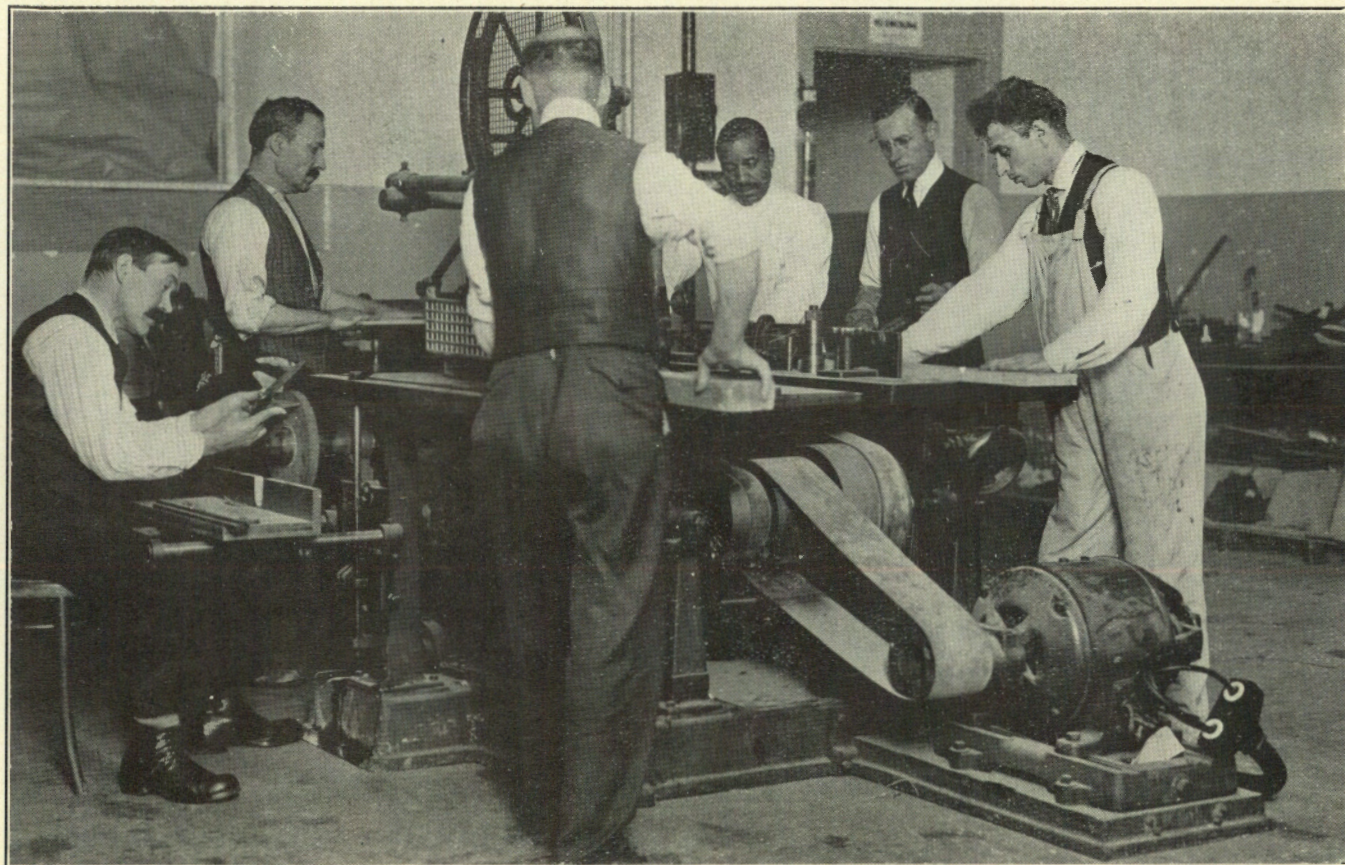
The number of State indigent patients continues to increase. These are patients for whom no legal residence can be determined in any county. They are supported wholly by the State. This class has increased by 6 per cent during the past year. When it is considered that a number of cases in which no court order has yet been received will also finally belong to this class, it can be seen that the State is being called upon to care for an increasing number of patients who have not contributed much to the support of the State and have little, if any, claim on the State.

SHORTAGE OF NURSES.

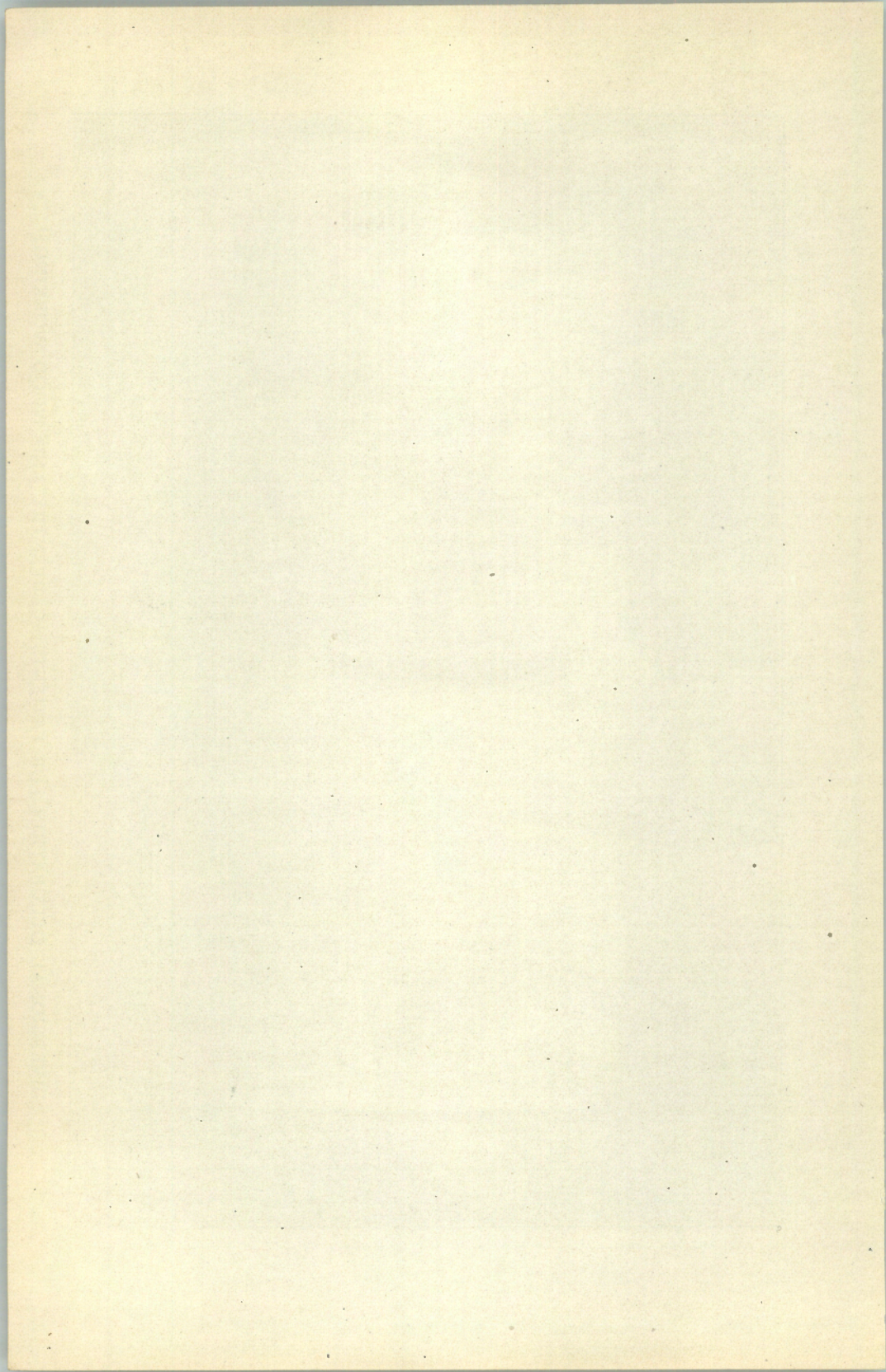
One of the most serious problems with which I have had to deal during the past year is the scarcity of nurses and attendants, and the condition has become one of a most grave character. On account of the war and the drafting for the National Army, vacancies were made in the various walks of life whereby women and those men over and under the age limit were able to find employment with a remuneration that was so much in excess of that paid by this hospital that it has been impossible to get suitable persons to accept positions here. I wrote an official letter to the Surgeon General in regard to the drafting of our male nurses and was given to understand that necessary nurses in institutions of this kind would likely not be drafted; however, a great many of our nurses were drafted and we have not been able to fill their places.

TRANSFER OF CONVICT AND CRIMINAL PATIENTS.

The new House of Detention for Convicts and Criminals, in connection with The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, having been completed, and receiving notice that such patients could be received, 50 were transferred on August 24, 1917. The trip was made in two auto busses, in charge of one of the assistant



DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION FOR PATIENTS—CARPENTRY AND WOOD WORKING.



physicians. a supervisor and nurses. On account of the scarcity of attendants in this institution I requested Dr. Cotton to send four of his men to assist in this transfer. His compliance enabled me to leave the wards at this hospital protected. This transfer was a source of considerable worry on my part on account of the class of patients. I am gratified that the trip was made without trouble.

TRANSFER OF EPILEPTIC PATIENTS.

Having received word from the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman that their new buildings had been completed and that they would be able to accommodate the remaining epileptics at this institution, 8 men and 23 women were transferred on January 13. The transfer was made by auto busses in charge of assistant physicians, together with supervisors and nurses, and without accident.

SURGICAL ROOM FOR WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The room used for operations on women is at best only a makeshift and was not built for such use, and is not properly equipped. What equipment it has is more or less antiquated and valueless.

It is not feasible for many reasons to convey women whose condition demands operation to the operating room in the men's department. This is at some distance from the women's wards, and the patient often needs to be placed in bed immediately after an operation; this cannot well be done on a ward for men.

The taking of women patients ready for operation through wards where men are congregated is objectionable for obvious reasons.

A room should be equipped for emergency operations on women where they will not be exposed to possible infection and contamination. New surgical instruments are also essential to a successful prosecution of this work.

FANS FOR WARDS AND BASEMENT DINING ROOMS.

The dining rooms on the fourth floor and sections of the Main Building and in the basement of the Dormitory Building are during the summertime exceedingly hot. The air in them cannot, as these rooms are constructed, be changed as frequently as it should be and because of this the air becomes foul, overheated and on sultry days is almost unbearable. This is a hardship on the patients who have to eat in these rooms and more so on those who have to serve the food and whose duties keep them on their feet and moving from one table to another.

To relieve these conditions fans should be purchased which will keep the air constantly in motion.

CORRIDORS BETWEEN DORMITORY BUILDING AND ANNEXES.

Since the opening of the annexes it has been frequently realized that the patients in these buildings are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. This includes rain and snow, as well as excessive heat and cold. The lack of proper clothing and footwear and the possibility of fractures caused by slipping when the steps and walks are coated with ice, make the building of protective corridors a necessity.

The patients in these annexes at present must go outside at least six times daily for meals and on other occasions to attend chapel services and the various forms of amusement.

With the limited number of nurses during the past year, the opportunity for patients making their escape while passing to and fro is largely increased. The building of enclosed and covered walks will materially assist those in charge to keep a close watch upon patients for whom they are responsible.

DINING ROOMS FOR NURSES.

Under the arrangements that have obtained since the hospital was opened the nurses have had to take their meals in the same dining rooms and often at the same time as the patients.

The space at tables occupied by the nurses is needed for the patients, because of the overcrowding, and many of them must be fed on the corridors where they live all day and sleep at night. It is often a cause for complaint by nurses that they cannot eat with much appetite or zest in the rooms where patients eat. Many patients, because of their mental condition, have habits that are exceedingly disgusting and manners that are very disagreeable; these interfere with the nurses' appetites and they often leave the table insufficiently fed. The nurse frequently has to eat at the same time as the patients and she should have time to relax while eating and not be under the strain of constantly watching patients, which is a distinct hindrance to digestion and assimilation. Even if there were sufficient nurses, so that some of them serve the patients while other nurses are eating, there is no way to keep the food in proper condition for the nurses who have been attending the patients and as a consequence it often is cold, distasteful and unpleasant to look upon, all of which make food unappetizing. Much food is in this way wasted, which would be eaten if prepared and served to the nurses at stated hours and in more pleasant surroundings. The nurses go hungry in the midst of plenty, complain of poor food, when it is only improperly kept or served and often spend a large part of their earnings on food to sustain them which it should be unnecessary for them to have to buy.

FLOOR PREPARATION FOR NEW PATHOLOGICAL BUILDING.

The floors in the new Pathological Building are of concrete. A large quantity of dust arises constantly from these floors and some preparation should be used to prevent this condition.

Many of the instruments and the apparatus that will be used in this building have extremely delicate mechanism. Dust will in a very short time destroy them or render such repairs necessary as will cost many times more than the suggested plan.

Dust operates to make it more difficult to interpret correctly.

microscopical findings, as it will be found in the specimens, and may result in serious errors of diagnosis.

Before the building is used, conditions should be changed by hardening or coating the floor so that the difficulties referred to may be obviated.

NEW MUSIC AND PHONOGRAPHS.

The dances which are given for the entertainment of patients are largely attended and enjoyed.

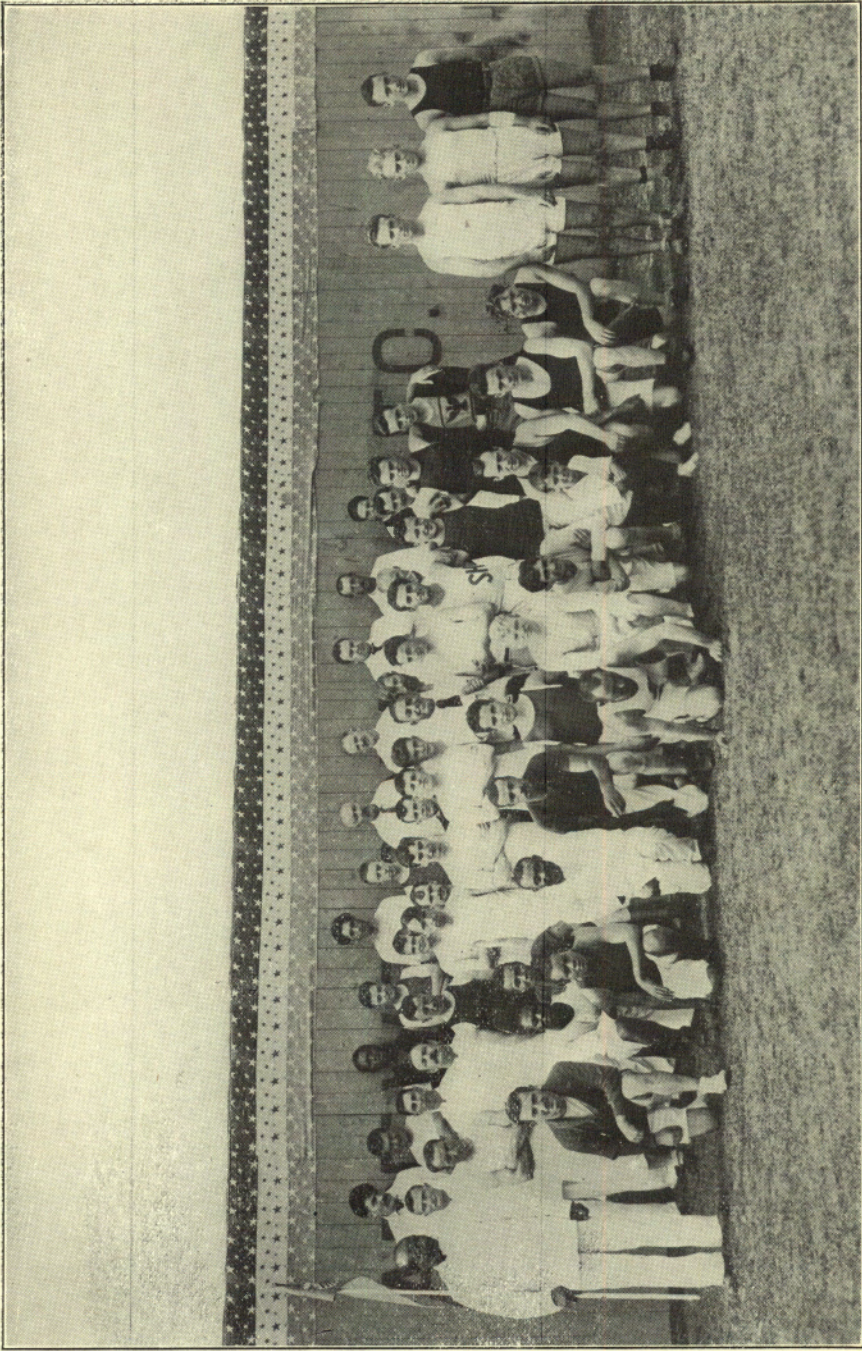
They take place every Monday evening in the winter and on two afternoons during the summer and in connection with the moving pictures held bi-weekly during the winter and on numerous special occasions. The band also gives numerous open air concerts at the ball games and in the exercise yards for patients during the summer months. We have in the past year been unable to keep our musical instruments in repair or purchase new music when necessary, the maintenance fund being needed for other essential supplies.

For those who cannot, because of their mental or enfeebled physical condition, go to the assembly halls or other places of amusement and entertainment some diversion should be furnished. Most of these patients take a keen delight in music. This could be furnished them easily by the purchase of phonographs and records. Such phonographs as have been donated or purchased for this purpose are much in need of repair; most of the records are worn out or broken. New needles and records are needed constantly.

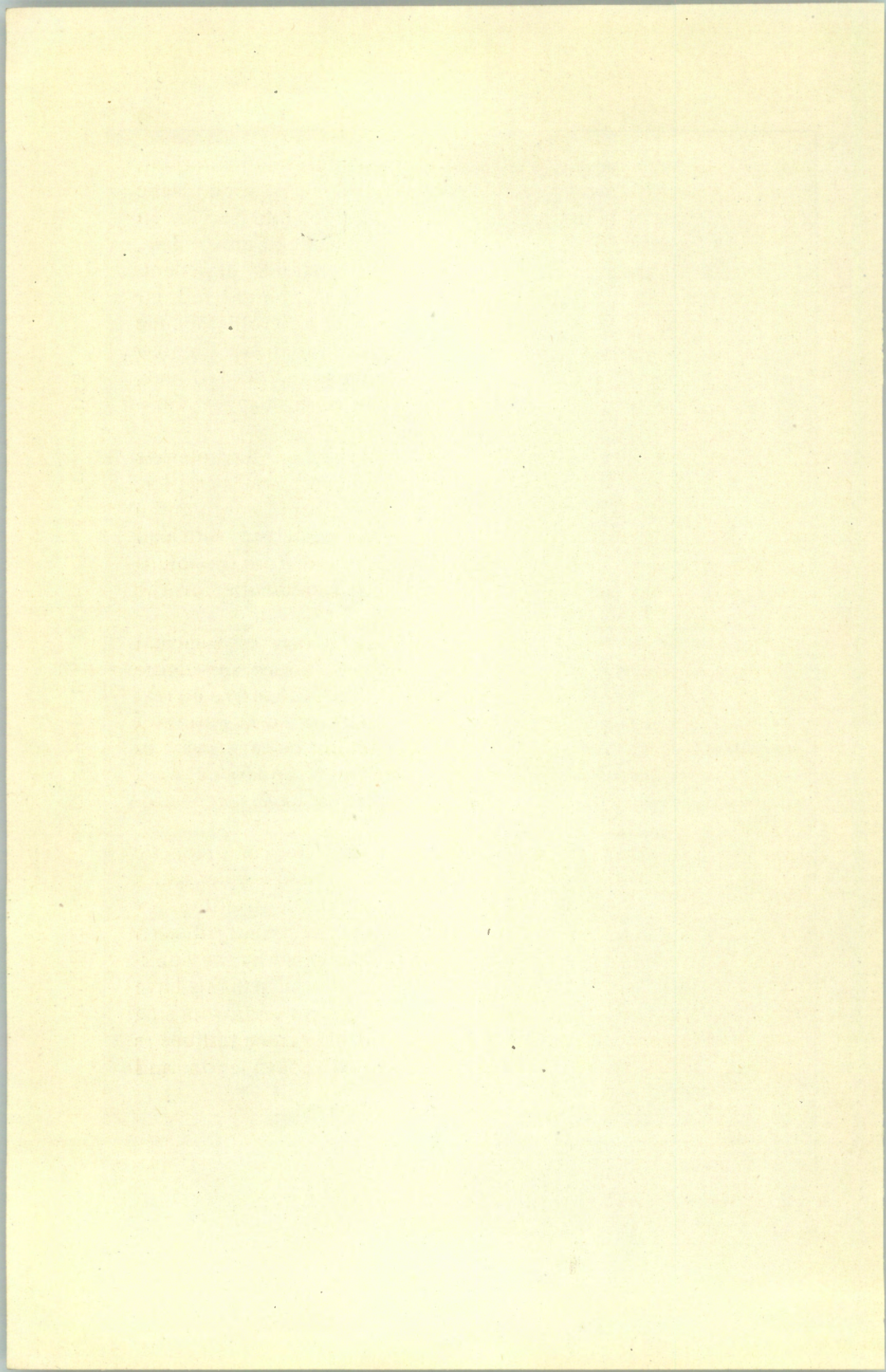
Some special means should be provided to keep up these forms of entertainment. To those whose duties bring them in daily contact with insane persons, they seem absolutely essential as a means of quieting, soothing and benefiting them.

NEW X-RAY APPARATUS.

Toward the close of the year a new X-ray and electrotherapeutic outfit was installed. This equipment overcomes a defi-



PARTICIPANTS IN CONTESTS FOR PATIENTS ON FIELD DAY.



ciency which formerly existed in our therapeutic armamentarium, the need of which has been felt for several years. The static machine, formerly used for X-ray work, was put into service in 1906. At that time it was considered as modern and up to date, but so much progress has been made in the methods of Roentgenology during the past decade that our old equipment fell far short of the hospital's needs. Part of the electrotherapeutic room has been partitioned off to better accommodate the new apparatus; the walls and ceiling have been painted a dark hue, and precautions have been taken so that the room may be darkened completely for fluoroscopic work.

The new apparatus consists of a 220-volt special interrupterless 22-kilowatt X-ray transformer, a combination radiographic, stereoscopic and fluoroscopic table, a fluoroscopic screen and a Coolidge tube control system. A lead protecting screen, with lead glass window, is provided to shield the operator from the injurious effects of the rays. There is also a large stereoscope for the examination of all radiographic plates.

This apparatus is capable of producing X-rays of sufficient penetrative power to take radiographs of deep tissues and dense structures of the body in a few seconds. This will prove a great advantage over the old method, which required an exposure of several minutes to picture through even the thin body tissues. In the few weeks that have elapsed since the new apparatus went into service a number of reliable radiographs have been produced.

In an adjoining room, set apart for the electrotherapeutic equipment, a new high frequency outfit and an auto-condensation chair have been installed which provide us ample facilities for administering high frequency currents in the treatment of such mental and nervous diseases as are usually benefited by the application of this form of therapy. A large number of patients have been given the advantage of this new equipment and promising results have been obtained in the treatment of such conditions as insomnia, depression, neuritis, rheumatism, constipation and epithelioma.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF TRAINING SCHOOL

On the evening of June 13, 1917, the annual commencement of the Training School for Nurses of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains was held in the hospital chapel. Numerous friends and relatives of the graduates and undergraduates were present. The following were the ten members of the class who graduated:

Louise Duroc Evans	Mary Margaret O'Connor
Mary A. Harrison Leiby	Ilma F. Petschar
Hedwig M. Lohse	Helen L. Schultz
Clelia F. T. Marcou	Harootune H. Minassian
Kathleen Teresa Moore	John Matthew Smith

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Merle H. Anderson, after which every person in the audience was brought to their feet by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mr. John J. Gallagher, of Morristown. The address of the evening was by Edward A. Isaacs, Esq., after which the diplomas were presented by Dr. Britton D. Evans, Medical Director. Major David A. Kraker, M. D., who was to address the graduates, was not able to be present on account of his military duties. Hon. P. J. Ryan, president of the Board of Managers, presented the class pins to the graduates. During the exercises the hospital orchestra rendered several selections. A dance for the graduates and their guests closed the program.

The course consists of three years of didactic lectures and practical work on the wards. Nurses also are given instruction in the hydrotherapeutic room, continuous baths and the diversional occupation department. The medical staff gives the didactic lectures and the supervisors and graduated nurses the practical instruction. The list of different subjects on which lectures and instructions are given, with the names of the instructors, follows:

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

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

Dr. Louis K. Henschel: Dietetics and Hydrotherapy; Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Dr. George A. Anderton: }
Dr. Elam F. Srygley: } Materia Medica.

Dr. Marcus A. Curry: Medicine.

Dr. George R. Hampton: Surgery.

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

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

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

Dr. Lawrence M. Collins: Physiology.

Dr. Elam F. Srygley: Anatomy.

Dr. Franklin C. Young: Chemistry and Physics.

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

Miss Phœbe Northwood, Supervisor; Instructor in Bandaging.

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

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

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

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

WATER SUPPLY AND PURIFICATION PLANT.

The condition of the water in the hospital shed has for years been a cause of great concern.

The apparatus put in to purify the water from the various reservoirs before it is used in the different buildings has not given full satisfaction.

Frequent bacteriological and chemical tests have been made to ascertain the condition of the water. These tests are made at varying intervals; never more than two weeks apart.

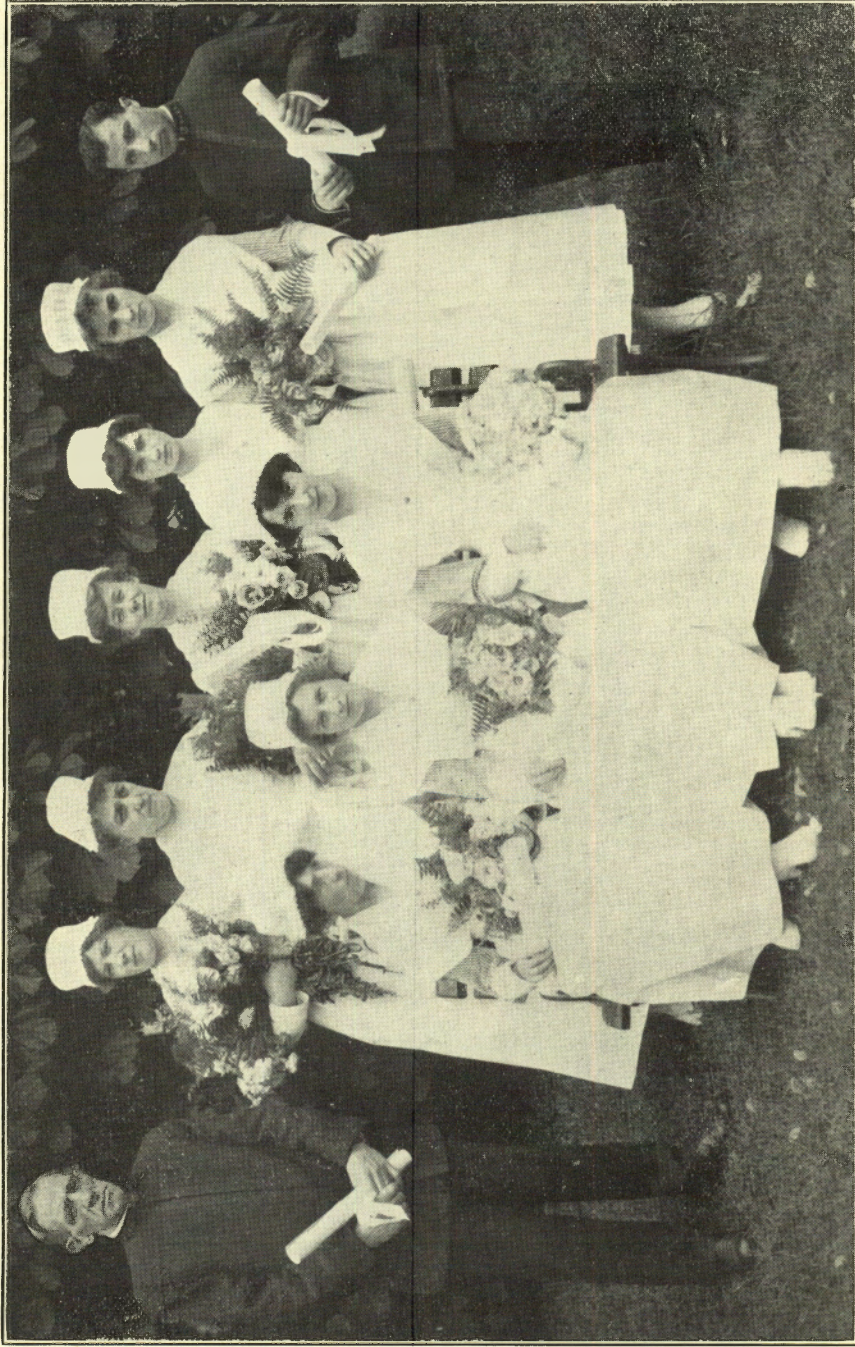
Bacilli coli communis which shows fecal contamination of the water have occasionally been found in these samples of water.

Though drinking water from a protected mountain spring is supplied throughout the institution, the mental condition of many is such that they cannot be taught to discriminate in its favor and against water which is more or less bacteriologically unfit. For this reason it is necessary that the water throughout the hospital which anyone may drink shall be treated so that it will not be dangerous to health.

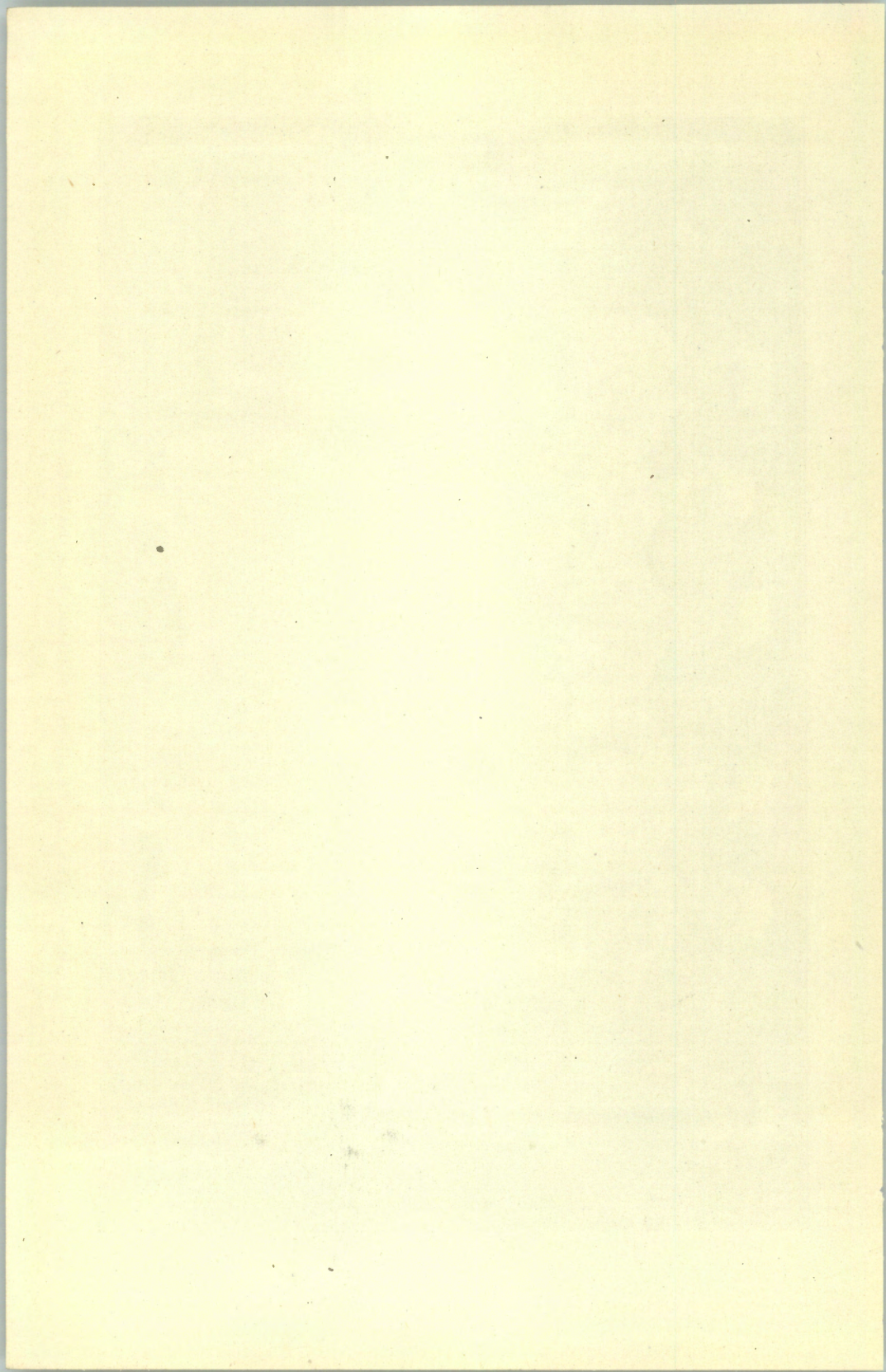
Our system of water supply is so complicated that it has been found necessary to devise a special pump at one of the stations to inject the chlorine gas into the water to destroy the organisms. This pump has been installed but a short time.

The drinking water is piped from a spring, protected by cement walls, and which is situated two miles in the rear of the hospital, and piped to the bottling room in the Dormitory Building, has been on several occasions during the year, because of its color and taste, repulsive to drink. This condition was found to be due to a ferric (iron) salt. Bacteriological tests showed the water to be pure at the spring and bottling tap. Contamination, however, has been found on several occasions to take place after the water left this point. Bottles are hard to render free from germs after once being infected; the most commonly used chemical means are not sufficient. A modern steam bottle sterilizing outfit is necessary to protect properly those living in the institution from water-born diseases and the large numbers of the bacilli coli communis.

An endeavor has been made to teach all who handle drinking water the possibility of contamination and the dangers therefrom.



GRADUATES OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN 1917.



With the constantly changing help in both departments this teaching and admonition must be unceasing.

OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS.

This is a subject that I have presented through my official report for a number of years. I have endeavored to place it before the Managers in a faithful, conscientious manner, so that all persons by virtue of their office should be familiar with the conditions existing in this institution. So earnestly and so frequently have I written upon this subject and spoken upon it that, but for the fact that it is my bounden duty, I would hesitate to further discuss the subject in detail. It is, however, a proposition of vital importance to the insane of the State, particularly to those who are now here and to those who will later come and increase our overcrowding and suffer with those who are now suffering from the effects of it. It is a source of more than simple regret that I have to make official record of only 16.2 percent recoveries. I can only account for this as being the direct result of the overcrowding. If this is to be a hospital for the treatment of the insane and an institution for the restoration of those who are susceptible to treatment, the excess of patients over the proper capacity, which is more than 1,000, must be otherwise provided for. If the proposition is to be considered on a purely physical basis as to whether or not more people can still be crowded into these buildings, I will frankly admit that they can; but this will be done at the expense of the welfare of all the patients, their comfort, their health and their possibilities of being restored to mental health and the probability of their becoming breadwinners instead of permanent burdens upon the State. Cures cannot be produced without room for proper classification. The complaints throughout this hospital district by friends and relatives of patients because more quiet quarters are not provided have been numerous and are, as a rule, made as complaints against the Medical Director. I have endeavored to make it

clear to them that the hospital authorities are doing everything possible under existing conditions. It is of some comfort to know that there has been no grave calamity, such as homicide, as the outcome of our crowded conditions. I trust I may be permitted to hope that early relief will be given.

OPENING OF THE ANNEXES TO DORMITORY BUILDING.

The two annexes to the Dormitory Building, one for men and the other for women and each accommodating seventy patients and four nurses and attendants, were opened during the past year.

Each annex contains a large dormitory for fifty-four persons, a smaller dormitory for sixteen persons, a sitting room, bath room with shower baths, toilets, several clothes and linen rooms, sink rooms and rooms with individual shower baths for the nurses.

Patients from the Dormitory Building who had been under observation for years were placed in these buildings, which have unbarred windows, and none have attempted to escape. The places vacated at the Dormitory Building were filled from the Main Building and this, to a slight extent, relieved the overcrowding there. Selected, quiet, clean, neat patients who were not, as a rule, vicious, destructive or disorderly were placed in these buildings.

A new dining room was opened in the basement beneath the congregate dining room of the Dormitory Building to provide a place where these patients might be given their meals. This room, because of its location, is not really suitable from a standpoint of reasonable comfort, as it is improperly ventilated and poorly heated and is at best a makeshift which should be replaced by one with adequate facilities as soon as an appropriation for the purpose can be obtained.

AMUSEMENTS.

There has been a constant effort throughout the year to keep up amusements for the patients, both those of the outdoor and indoor variety, and as far as the resources of the hospital would permit this means of treatment and diversion have been carried on. The value of diverting the minds of persons suffering from mental disorders is so well known and understood that it is unnecessary for me to elaborate upon it in this report.

Field Day was the great event of the year in sports, and eighty-two patients took part in this most enjoyable affair. Hundreds of automobiles were present and visitors came from various parts of the State to take advantage of this interesting occasion. I deem it proper to commend highly the work done by Dr. George B. McMurray, who arranged the program and drilled and prepared the contestants for the various events.

DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION.

The continuation of suitable employment for patients has demanded much energy, time and thought. During the year the equipment has been increased by the purchase of the following apparatus: A woodworking machine, a folding machine, an engraving machine, an embossing machine, moulds for concrete work, type and tools.

The printshop has done all the ruling and printing used in the institution. During the year 250 jobs were done, which required 600,000 impressions; besides this the annual report, which needed 100,000 impressions, was printed here, and The Psychogram, of which twelve issues called for 192,000 impressions. The number of forms which were ruled was 56; the number of sheets that required ruling was 288,000. The Psychogram has been the means of stimulating good literary work on the part of the patients and others, and has proven an important factor in the re-education of patients whose mental condition seemed hopeless. The mail-

ing list shows that copies go to most of the States in the Union and to some foreign countries.

The following is a list of the work done in the bookbindery:

Inventory.....	1
Timekeepers' books.....	24
Leather Folders.....	2
Holy Bible for chapel, repaired.....	1
Books for Women's Department records.....	40
Books for Storeroom records.....	12
Set of Index Tags.....	1
Blank Books for records.....	58
Requisition Books.....	2
Receipt Books, perforated and bound.....	12
Minute Books.....	2
Annual Reports, bound in cloth.....	100
Books for records, Business Office.....	100
Pads, bound.....	100
Envelopes for Records, bound on edges.....	834
Books repaired, rebound and reseeded for Patients' Library....	405
Other miscellaneous books, repaired.....	13
Other new books, made up.....	105

The Industrial Room for Women has been popular, and many wish to be employed there who cannot now be arranged for, because of the shortage of nurses. At present only one instructing nurse instead of four as formerly is employed there. Following is a list of the work done by women patients:

ARTS AND CRAFTS (LADIES).

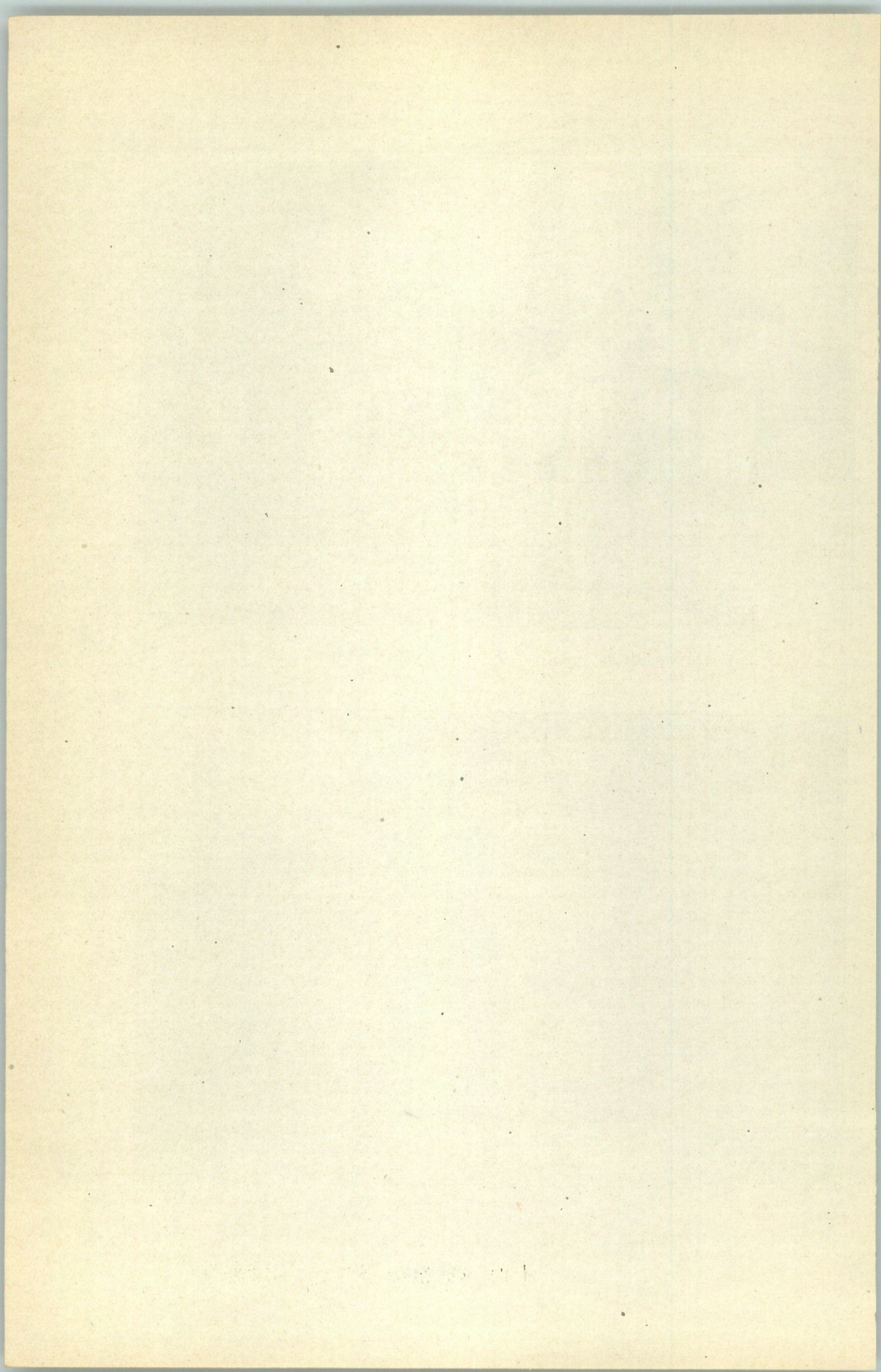
Large Couch Covers.....	2
Blanket, small.....	1
Baby Carriage Covers.....	2
Baby Caps.....	2
Baby Sacques.....	2
Baby Stockings, pairs.....	4
Baby Bootees, pairs.....	4
Shawls.....	60
Caps.....	2
Scarfs.....	45



DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN PATIENTS.



DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION—COMPETITIVE GARDENING.
EXHIBIT OF VEGETABLES GROWN BY PATIENTS.



Jackets	5
Sweaters, ladies'	7
Slippers, with soles, pairs	15
Slippers, with soles and tops, pairs	7
Tam O'Shanters and Caps	23
Socks, pairs	10
Wristlets, pairs	14
Gloves, pairs	2
Cushions, fancy embroidered and crocheted	7
Foot Rests	7
Rugs, on loom	6
Chairs, caned	6
Hammocks	2
Mats, made from Horse Reins	4
BOOKBINDING :	
Books, bound	28
Blank Books, sewed and bound	170
Periodicals, collated	100
Books, rebound and mended	65
Blotters	8
Covers	8
DESIGN RECORD CARDS :	
Pictures Pasted on Cards	100
Baskets, raffia	134
Baskets, reed	45
Bags, raffia	4
Napkin Rings	12
Braided Hats	17
Crocheted Belts	3
Crocheted Tray Covers	2
Wash Cloths, dozen	5
Tatting Edging, yards	25
Boy's Sweater	1
Jacket, wool, crocheted	1
Jacket, knitted	1
Helmets	2
Bags, crocheted	2
Bags, braided grass	2
Table Scarf, embroidered and crocheted	1
Lace, yards	13

Tables Covers, embroidered.....	3
Tatting Jabots, etc.....	7
Tatting Star of 50 wheels.....	1
Tatting Doilies, large.....	2
Tatting Doilies, small.....	12
Hand Painted Centre Piece.....	1
Table Mats, crocheted.....	7
Portieres, pairs.....	7
Pillow Tops.....	12
Flags.....	8
Fancy Table Throws.....	10
Bags, fancy.....	10
Towels.....	4
Towels, hemmed, dozen.....	69
Towels, Work Bags.....	20
Towels, Aprons.....	12
Embroidered Pieces.....	40
Doilies and Table Covers, with Lace.....	8
Pillow Cases, with Lace, pairs.....	6
Aprons, Fancy, pairs.....	6
Dresses, Children's.....	4
Corset Covers, lace and embroidery.....	4
Night Gowns.....	2
Drawn Work, pieces.....	6
Lace Yokes.....	27
Lace Collars.....	8
Lace Bags.....	5
Lace Ties.....	5
Lace Doilies.....	5
Lace Edging, yards.....	30
Lace Boudoir Caps.....	6
Knitted Sleeveless Sweaters.....	36
Knitted Pincushions.....	5
Witches, cut from cardboard.....	34
Cats, cut from cardboard.....	45
Pumpkins, cut from cardboard.....	28
RED CROSS WORK:	
Sleeveless Sweaters.....	7
Pajama Suits.....	52
Surgical Shirts.....	30
Binders.....	6

Bandages T.....	6
Socks, knitted, pair.....	1
WARD WORK :	
Hemmed Face Cloths, dozen.....	18
ARTICLES MADE FOR PATIENTS' OWN USE :	
Dresses.....	20
Waists.....	13
Petticoats.....	4
Night Gowns.....	3
Corset Covers.....	3
Baby Articles, to be sent home.....	6
Shirt.....	1
Sweater.....	1

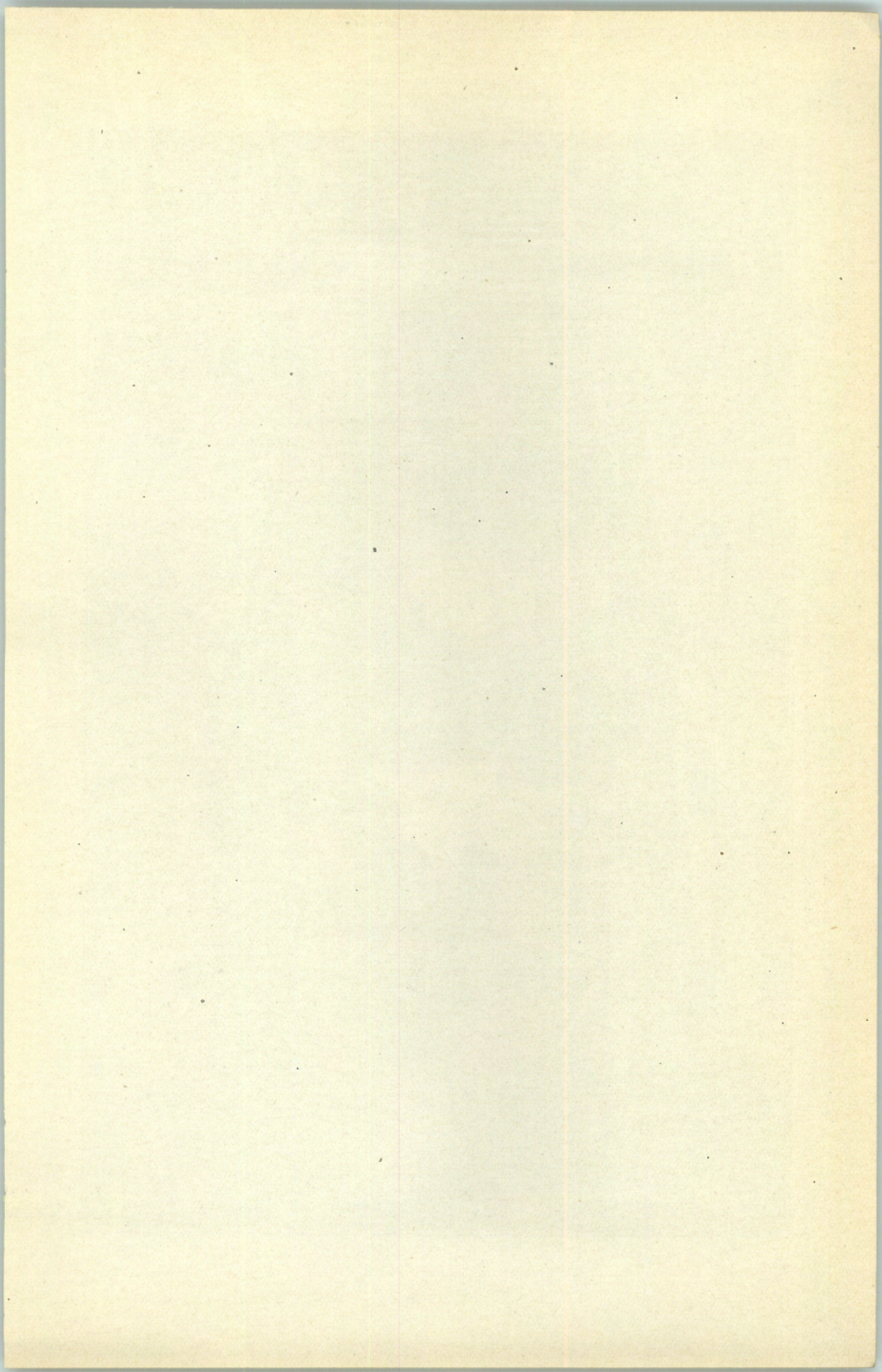
The making of brooms and brushes, cement blocks, and baskets from willows grown in the hospital willow holt, together with many other useful articles used in various parts of the institution has been continued. The following list shows what has been done in this branch :

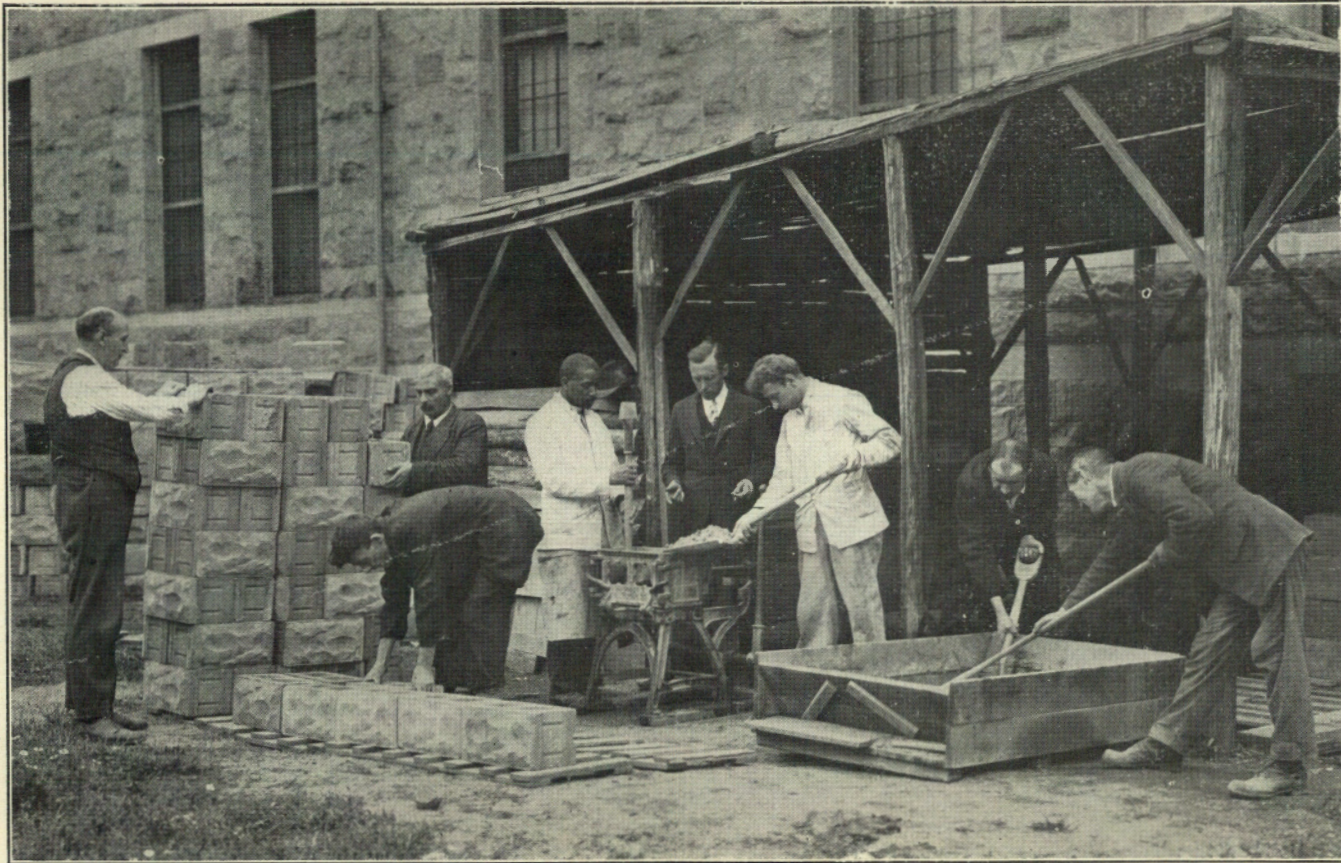
CARPENTRY BRANCH.

Laundry Baskets, made.....	85
Laundry Baskets, repaired.....	513
Laundry Hampers, made.....	23
Baskets, made, miscellaneous.....	141
Pictures, framed.....	95
Scrub Brushes, made.....	583
Chairs, caned.....	793
Chairs, repaired.....	232
Brooms, made.....	701
Concrete Blocks, 8x6x16, made.....	1,867
Clothes Trees.....	4
Benches for Basket Work.....	2
Desk Trays.....	2
Medicine Closet.....	1
Medicine Cabinets, small.....	2
Carpenters' Benches.....	4
Rack for Laboratory.....	6
Loom Jack.....	1

Flower Stands.....	2
Awl Handles, dozen.....	2
Tables for Bookbinding.....	2
Dog Crate.....	1
Bird Houses.....	4
Mail Boxes.....	12
Tool Boxes.....	12
Wood Basket.....	1
Wooden Spoons, large.....	12
Wooden Spoons, small.....	12
Hickory Buttons.....	2
Large Bird House.....	1
Fly Traps.....	2
Roll Top Desk.....	1
Shoe Polish Boxes.....	3
Foot Stools.....	52
Table for Bookbinding.....	1
Cabinets.....	1
Wheelbarrows.....	7
Paper Baling Machine.....	1
Play Sand Box.....	1
Concrete Sand Box.....	1
Large Clock.....	1
Child's Table, round.....	1
Tabourets.....	3
Children's Chairs.....	4
Concrete Shed.....	1
Child's Sand Mill.....	1
Hat Flange.....	2
Towel Beam, crated.....	2
Cage.....	1
Flange Frame and Pulleys.....	1
Basket Bases, dozen.....	3
Sulphur Room.....	1
Shelves for Mouldings.....	3
Motor Cover.....	1
Whisk Broom Machine.....	1
Squirrel Cage.....	1

Rag rugs and toweling have been made throughout the year. The necessary yarn has been hard to procure and sometimes has not been obtainable. These rugs and towels are used throughout the institution. Following is a list of the articles:





DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION FOR PATIENTS—CONSTRUCTION OF CEMENT BLOCKS.

Towels	301
Toweling, yards.....	104
Fish Nets.....	93
Coco Fibre Mats.....	107
Rag Rugs.....	58
Hook Rugs.....	13
Rags Dyed, pounds.....	176
Hammock.....	1
Rugs, from old carpet.....	3

Waste paper has been collected and baled. One of the paper balers used was made by patients from odd pieces of lumber and iron reclaimed from the scrap heap. Over twenty-two tons of paper, that formerly would have been burned, were sold after being baled.

The patients who work in the gardens allotted to them have taken much pleasure in this employment. The produce is taken directly from the gardens to the wards and kitchens and this helps out the regular hospital dietary. Following is a list of the products of the patients' competitive gardens:

Beans, Green Wax, bushels.....	79
Beans, String, bushels.....	39
Beans, Pole Lima, bushels.....	31½
Beets, bushels.....	83
Cabbage, early, heads.....	1,690
Cabbage, late, heads.....	1,580
Carrots, bushels.....	85
Cauliflower, heads.....	240
Celery, bunches.....	8,495
Corn, ears.....	8,250
Cucumbers, bushels.....	65
Egg plants.....	1,367
Lettuce, bunches.....	6,370
Onions, bushels.....	87
Onions, bunches.....	2,076
Peas, bushels.....	23
Peppers.....	2,890
Pumpkins.....	590

Radishes, bunches	3,401
Kale, bushels	6
Strawberries, quarts	2,570
Tomatoes, bushels	578
Turnips, bushels	17
Potatoes, bushels	18

The average attendance of patients was twelve a day for a period of two hundred and ten days. At other times they cut and sprayed willows and helped with other work in the Industrial Division.

Patients from the Industrial Division also have done seventy-four days painting in different parts of the institution and fifty-four days work at masonry and other manual labor. This does not include work of this sort done by numerous patients sent to the various labor divisions.

Subjoined are two tables showing the number of days' work done by the patients in the various industries.

PATIENTS' WORK.

TABLE A.

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

	LAUNDRY			Kitchen	Farm, Grounds and Gardens	Bakery	Shops	Sewing	Miscellaneous Work	Patients' Industrial Department	Arts and Crafts	Total
	Men	Women	Total									
1916												
November	714	1,158	1,872	364	1,618	96	338	1,031	2,523	2,696	1,337	11,875
December	710	1,155	1,865	405	1,589	93	350	1,030	2,599	2,579	946	11,456
1917												
January	713	1,170	1,883	436	1,597	98	369	1,075	2,612	2,605	1,253	11,928
February	695	1,088	1,783	405	1,420	89	315	1,038	2,464	2,793	1,252	11,559
March	804	1,141	1,945	414	1,630	94	378	1,120	2,523	3,154	1,278	12,536
April	791	1,186	1,977	300	1,752	94	350	965	2,204	2,857	1,323	11,822
May	833	1,261	2,094	336	1,966	93	380	1,060	2,422	2,712	1,481	12,544
June	780	1,264	2,044	312	1,910	105	364	994	2,137	2,365	1,347	11,578
July	806	1,273	2,079	261	1,892	95	349	968	2,342	3,480	1,328	12,794
August	782	1,276	2,058	401	1,899	94	355	921	2,230	4,630	1,358	13,946
September	710	1,220	1,930	427	1,439	89	267	976	2,110	4,080	1,061	12,379
October	708	985	1,693	332	1,295	95	243	706	2,260	4,946	956	12,526
Total	9,046	14,177	23,223	4,393	20,007	1,135	4,058	11,884	28,426	38,897	14,920	146,943

TABLE B.

NUMBER OF DAYS WORK DONE BY PATIENTS ON THE WARDS.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
1916			
November.....	8,380	7,050	15,430
December.....	8,784	7,192	15,976
1917			
January.....	8,779	8,121	16,900
February.....	7,896	6,268	14,164
March.....	8,686	6,626	15,312
April.....	8,210	7,080	15,290
May.....	8,648	7,223	15,871
June.....	8,428	7,020	15,448
July.....	8,705	7,316	16,021
August.....	8,650	7,192	15,842
September.....	8,340	6,960	15,300
October.....	8,704	7,357	16,061
Total.....	102,210	85,405	187,615

PATIENTS' LIBRARY.

The Legislature of 1915 appropriated \$200 for the purchase of books for the patients' library. I have obtained, with this appropriation, 184 volumes of high grade reading matter and at the present time we have over 1,000 volumes.

Owing to the interest of contributors the library is progressing rapidly, and I have found it necessary to add several new sections to the library cabinets.

All books and magazines donated are being carefully reviewed, and public acknowledgments of such donations are being made in the issues of *The Psychogram*, the official hospital magazine. Personal acknowledgments are also being sent to the donors.

Unbroken sets of periodical magazines would be appreciated. Such sets can be bound substantially at the bookbindery of the Industrial Division. Several of the donations already received

contained books with badly damaged bindings. These books have been carefully repaired and catalogued. In addition to periodicals some of the more recent and modern works of fiction would be gladly accepted.

Following is the list of donors who have generously contributed to the patients' library during the past hospital year:

Mrs. J. D. Berdan, Roselle.
Mrs. William C. Clem, Oradell.
Christian Science Church, Dover.
Christian Science Church, East Orange.
Christian Science Church, Morristown.
Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Mendham.
Mrs. W. Dean, Morristown.
Miss Edith Dudgeon, Morristown.
Mrs. Ellison, New York City.
Dr. B. D. Evans, Medical Director.
Mrs. B. D. Evans, Greystone Park.
Mrs. E. Moore Fisher, Morris Plains.
Miss M. Fyfe, Morris Plains.
Mr. H. Hart, Westfield.
Mrs. S. M. Harris, Hackensack.
Mrs. Ida Heimel, Englewood.
Mr. John Hays, Greystone Park.
Dr. L. K. Henschel, New York City.
Mrs. Herman, Greystone Park.
Mr. George H. Howell, Weehawken.
Mrs. C. H. Kelsey, East Orange.
Mrs. Ker, Jersey City.
Mrs. John Linnen, Whippany.
Mr. Lehman, Greystone Park.
Mr. William J. Littell, Greystone Park.
Miss M. K. Long, Greystone Park.
Miss Catherine McGrath, Morristown.
Miss Catherine Matthews, Greystone Park.
Mr. Charles Michael, Newark.
Dr. Frank M. Mikels, California.
Miss Marie Miller, Greystone Park.
Mr. Stanley Milton, Greystone Park.
Occult Book Company, New York City.
Miss Jane Peck, Morristown.
Miss E. Regan, Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Leland C. Roberts, Greystone Park.
Mrs. K. Scanlon, Athenia.
Mrs. Gordon Sherman, Morristown.
Mr. William Lloyd Smith, Nutley.
Miss Mary Stevens, Morristown.
Hon. George A. Squire, Morristown.
Miss M. Tehan, Greystone Park.
Miss M. Toombs, Greystone Park.
Mr. A. S. Truex, Greystone Park.
Miss Mar'anna VanPelt, Morristown.
Mr. George Voorhees, Morristown.
Mrs. James Voorhees, Morristown.
Mr. F. C. Wainwright, Greystone Park.
Mr. Williams, Morristown.
Mr. L. Westerdahl, Westfield.
Mr. John H. Woolsey, Greystone Park.

Special attention is drawn to the excellent donations of Miss Edith Dudgeon and Miss Jane Peck, both of Morristown; Miss E. Regan, of Wilmington, Del.; Hon. George A. Squire, of Morristown; Mr. L. Westerdahl, of Westfield, and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Mendham.

SUPPLIES.

Because of the increased cost of such staple necessities for maintaining an institution such as this, and which include proper food, adequate clothing and sufficient fuel for heating and cooking purposes, it often has been hard to provide supplies for different branches of the hospital's activity in the Medical Department.

These branches include :

The Industrial Division for diversional occupation of patients.

The Pathological Laboratory.

The Photographic Studio.

The Operating Rooms.

The Electrotherapeutic Department.

The Orchestra and Band.

It is now almost impossible to secure what is necessary for needed repairs. New work in most of these branches is at a standstill. When it is realized how much that is used in the institution may be manufactured here at less cost than elsewhere, it can be readily seen that if materials are furnished for new work and repairs a saving is accomplished, and at the same time the hospital property kept in better condition and in many branches patients kept employed who otherwise would pass a large amount of time in harmful idleness.

PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT.

I herewith submit the report of the Pathological Department. An effort has been made to summarize this work for the reason that to make a full and comprehensive presentation of it would occupy entirely too much space. This branch of the Medical Department was presided over for the first part of the year by Dr. Frederic H. Thorne; upon his resignation Dr. J. Victor Donnet was elected resident pathologist, and has been prosecuting the work energetically and satisfactorily.

Summary of the work of the Clinical Pathological Laboratory:

BLOOD:

Complete cytology.....	22
Cultures	3
For Plasmodium Malaria.....	4
Wassermann tests.....	863
Fixation tests for Gonorrhoea.....	9
Widal Tests.....	3
Fixation tests for Tuberculosis.....	80

CEREBROSPINAL FLUID:

Cytology	154
Globulin tests.....	154
Wassermann tests.....	108
Colloidal gold tests.....	35

SPUTUM:

For Tuberculi Bacilli.....	33
For Pneumonia.....	10

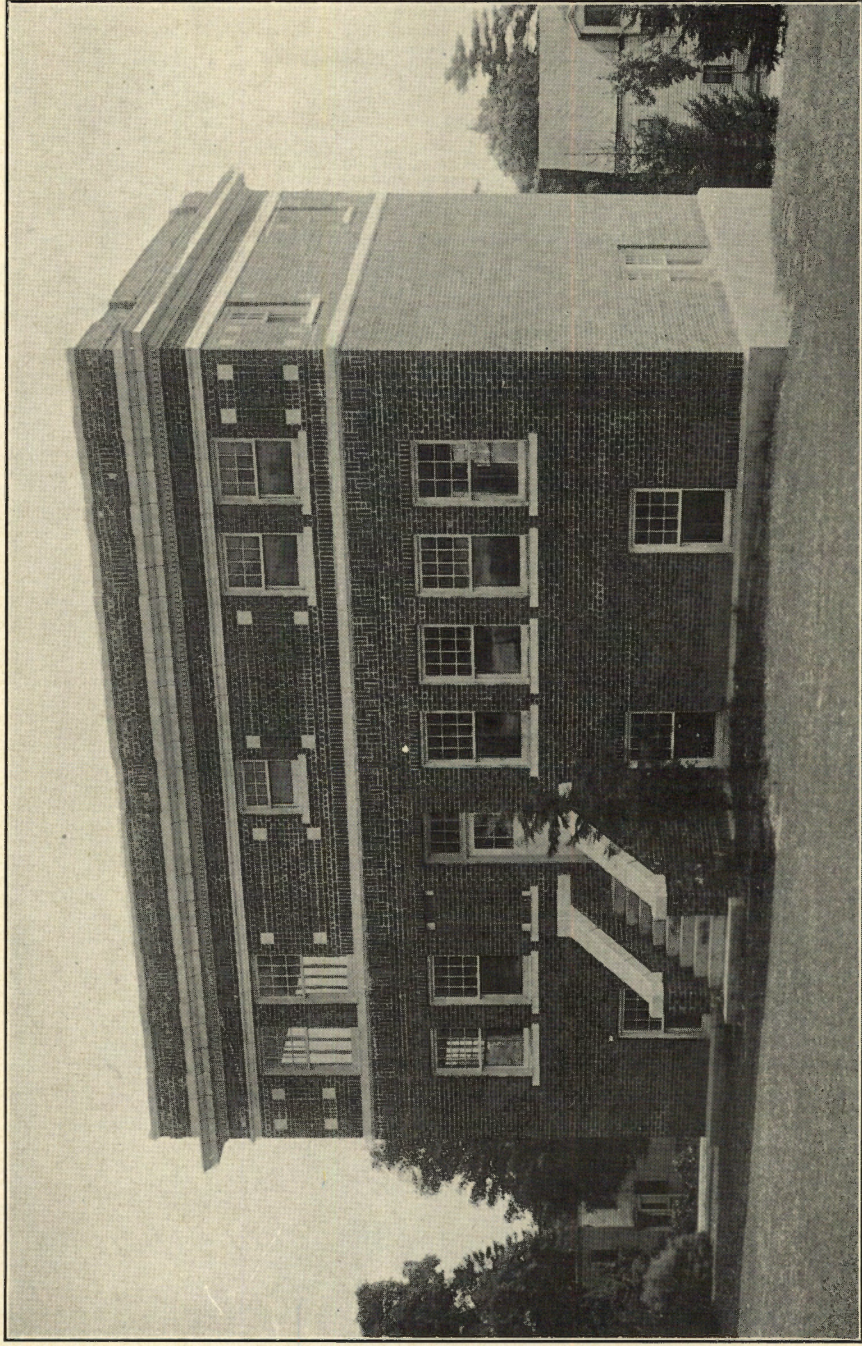
URINE :	
Chemical and Microscopical.....	650
FECES :	
For Typhosus Bacillus.....	10
Tricocophalus Dispar.....	1
URETHRAL SMEARS :	
For Gonococci.....	4
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BY CULTURES :	
Water.....	158
Feces.....	10
Urine.....	8
Sputa.....	25
Blood.....	3
Total.....	2,347

URINE ANALYSES.

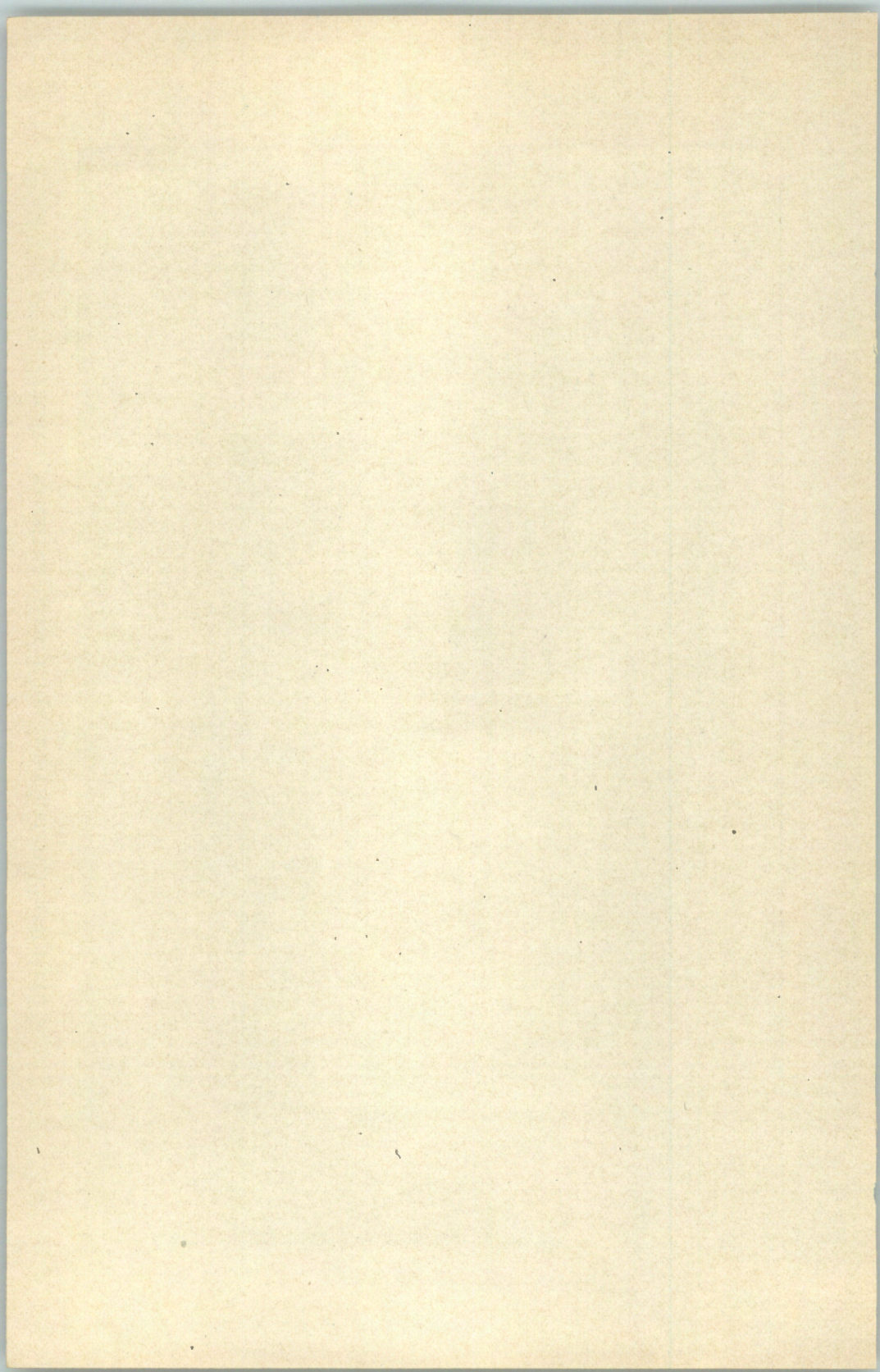
The urine of each patient was subjected to a thorough examination. These analyses show that 6 percent of the patients admitted were suffering from nephritis—4.6 percent men, and 1.4 percent women; men, 25, and women, 9.

WASSERMANN TESTS.

A Wassermann test was made in 971 instances; most of them were on newly admitted patients, and some on patients who were admitted in previous years. A spinal puncture was performed on every patient giving a positive Wassermann reaction in the blood serum. Along with the spinal fluid Wassermann reaction, a cell count, a globulin test and a colloidal gold test were made. We have had no serious reactions following the lumbar puncture. The patients who were suffering from parietic dementia were not affected at all, and only a small percentage of the others developed vertigo or cephalagia. A total of 863 Wassermann tests were made with blood serum and 108 with spinal fluid.



PATHOLOGICAL BUILDING BUILT WITH PATIENTS' LABOR.



12.5 percent gave a positive reaction.

9 percent were diagnosed as paretic dementia on the clinical and pathological findings.

88 percent of the paretics had a positive Wassermann in the blood serum.

5 percent of the paretics had a doubtful Wassermann in the blood serum.

7 percent of the paretics had a negative Wassermann in the blood serum.

90 percent of the paretics had a positive Wassermann in the spinal fluid.

4 percent of the paretics had a doubtful Wassermann in the spinal fluid.

6 percent of the paretics had a negative Wassermann in the spinal fluid.

92 percent cell count was positive, 2 percent doubtful and 6 percent negative.

94 percent globulin test was positive, 3 percent doubtful and 3 percent negative.

In the cases where the Wassermann reaction in the blood serum or spinal fluid was negative a diagnosis of paretic dementia was sometimes made on the clinical findings or because positive reaction was found in the globulin test, the gold colloidal reaction or on the cell count.

REACTIVATION OF WASSERMANN'S REACTION.

During the year a number of Wassermann tests have been made to see what percentage of imbeciles and idiots gave evidence of syphilitic infection. All were older than 18 years of age. The number of patients used (48) is too small for drawing any definite conclusion. Along with the regular test the provocative Wassermann was made without any change in the finding in most cases.

- TREATMENT OF PARESIS.

A number of patients suffering from dementia paretic were placed in a special infirmary and treated with Syphilodol, a drug said to be a synthetical compound of antimony, silver and arsenic. The condition of the hospital's finances was such that this line of treatment had to be discontinued as we could not obtain enough of the drug to conclude it and make a definite report as to the benefit of this new method of treatment.

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

	W. R. BLOOD SERA			W. R. C. SPINAL FLUID		
	Plus	Minus	Total	Plus	Minus	Total
Intoxication Psychoses:						
Chronic alcoholism.....	1	25	26	...	...	...
Morphinism.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Dementia Paretic.....	36	4	40	35	5	40
Cerebral Trauma.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Arteriosclerotic Psychosis.....	1	4	5	...	...	...
Presenile Delusional Psychosis.....	1	1	2	...	...	...
Dementia Senile.....	3	23	26	...	...	...
Dementia Præcox.....	6	162	168	...	...	...
Paraphrenia.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Paranoia.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Epileptic Psychoses.....	1	7	8	...	1	1
Manic Depressive Psychoses.....	7	140	147	...	...	...
Involuntional Melancholia.....	1	7	8	...	...	...
Constitutional Inferiority.....	2	6	8	...	...	...
Imbecility.....	1	8	9	...	...	...

COMPLETE FIXATION TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

More than eighty experiments were done this year trying the fixation of compliment for tuberculosis. Antigen was made in the laboratory, using several strains of tuberculi bacilli, isolated from sputa which were kindly sent to us by the Hospital for Tuberculosis of Morris County. The results are very encouraging, more than 75 percent of the tests being positive.

TISSUE EXAMINATION.

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

APPENDIX:	
Acute appendicitis.....	1
NIPPLE:	
Carcinoma papolliferum.....	1
UTERUS:	
Metritis post abortum.....	1
Fibroma of the cervix.....	1
KIDNEY:	
Acute nephritis.....	2
Parenchymatous nephritis.....	3
INTESTINES:	
Tubercular ulcer.....	4
AMOEBIA.....	1
LUNGS:	
Pneumonia.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	18
AORTA:	
Treponema pallidum.....	7
LIVER:	
Cirrhosis.....	5
Gumma.....	5
Amyloid degeneration.....	4
BRAIN:.....	
Paresis.....	7
Paranoia.....	2
Senile dementia.....	3
Epilepsy.....	2

WATER ANALYSES.

Twice a month a water test has been made from the various kinds of water used in the institution. These tests have shown

that some of the filtering stations are incompetent. It is very desirable that the water in which vegetable matter is washed should be free from bacilli coli of fecal origin.

AUTOPSIES.

The autopsies performed during the year are as follows:

Number of autopsies.....	24
Men.....	8
Women.....	16

The extremes of ages were 25 and 74. The average age at death was 59 years and 1 month.

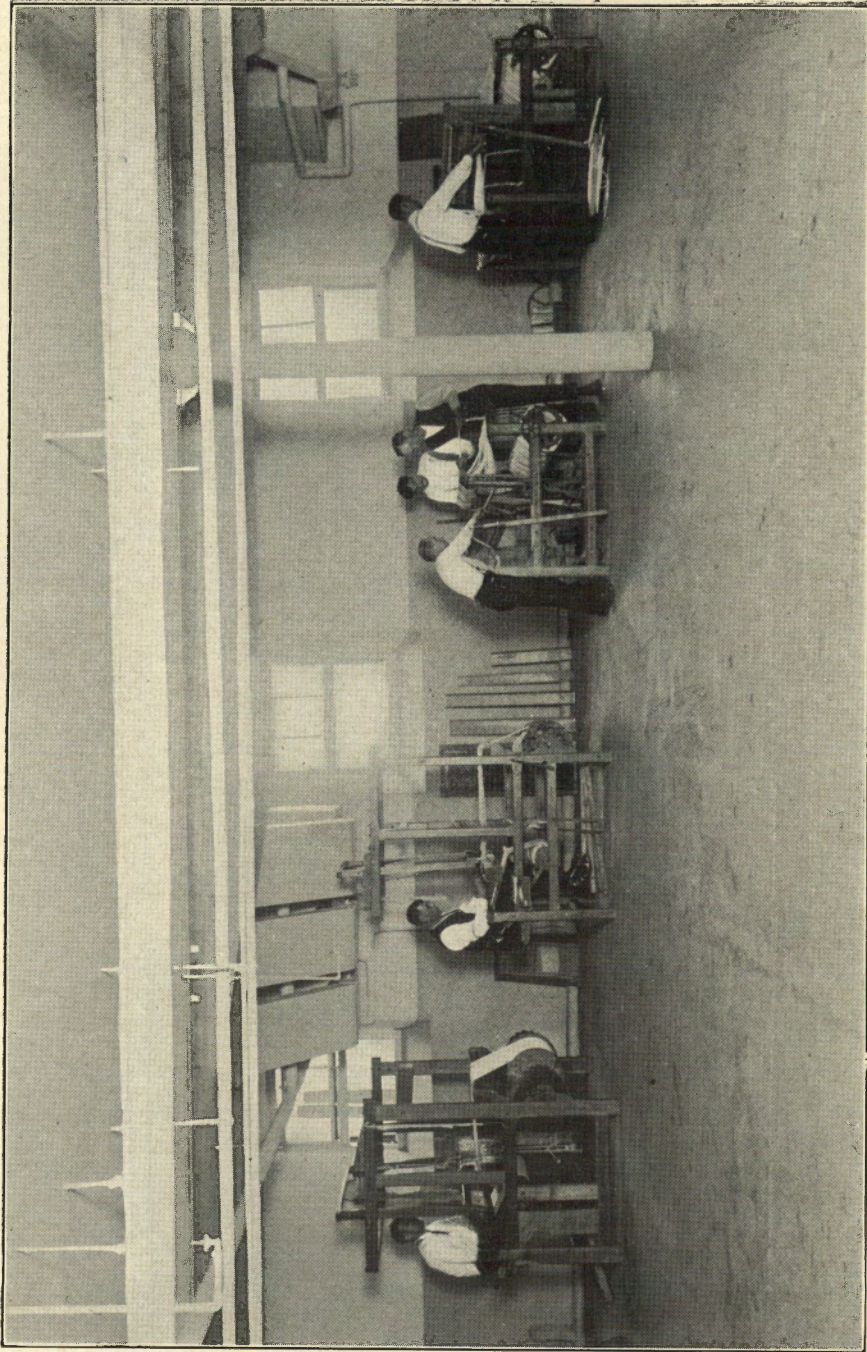
The psychoses represented were as follows:

Manic depressive psychosis.....	8
Dementia præcox.....	8
Alcoholic.....	1
Dementia paretic.....	5
Dementia senile.....	2
Total.....	24

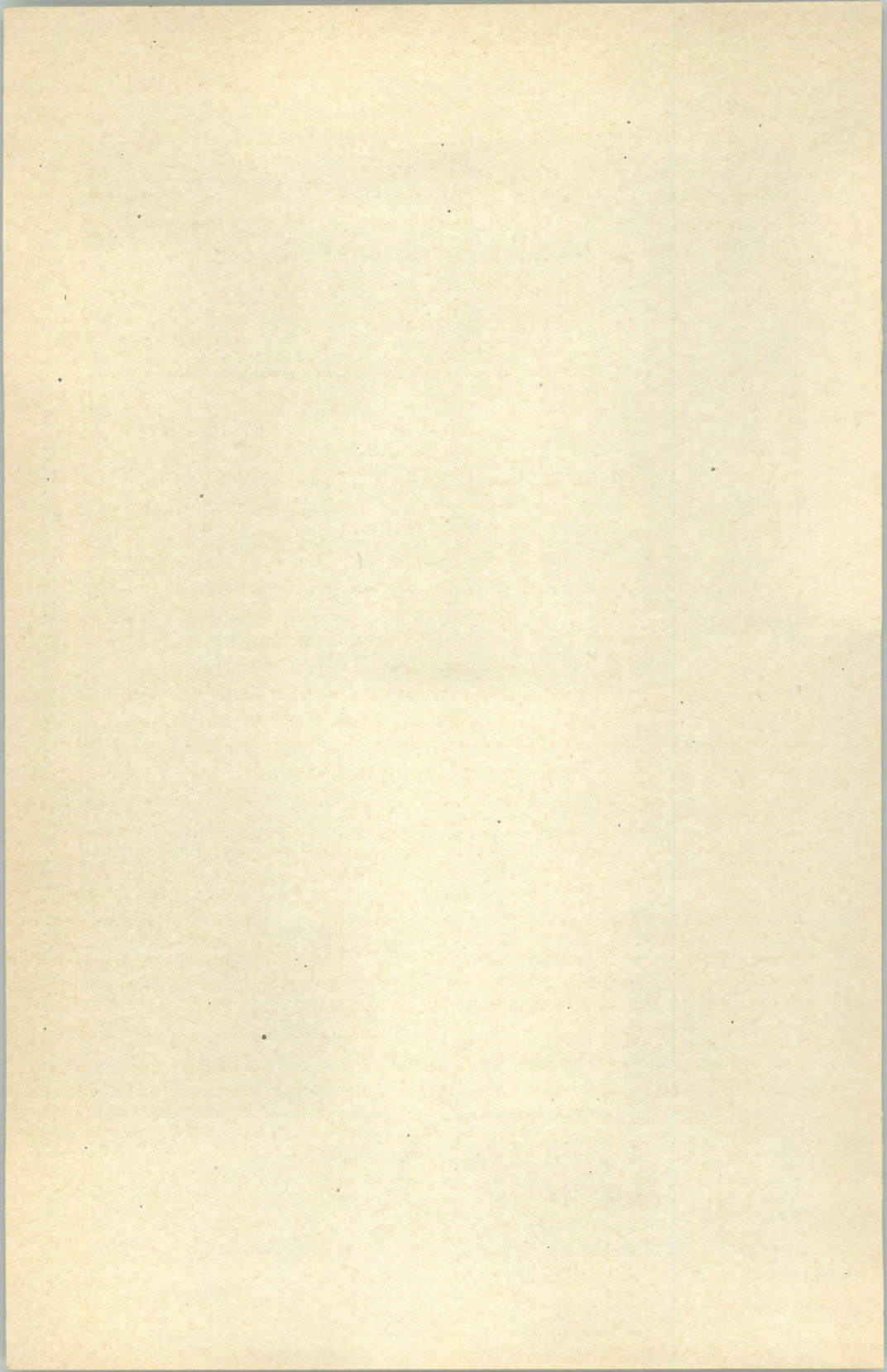
DENTAL LABORATORY.

The resident dentist, Dr. Annie F. Colley, continues to attend to many of the patients' teeth. This work takes more time, in many instances, because most of those who require her services have to be cajoled or reasoned with to a much greater degree than obtains elsewhere. The following shows the more important work done in this realm of the hospital work:

Fillings inserted.....	206
Treatments for pericementis, abscess, pyorrhea, alveolaris, nerve devitalization, putrescent pulp and sensitive dentine...	205
Extractions.....	515
Gold crowns, repaired and reset.....	1
Porcelain crowns, reset.....	9
Bridge, new.....	2



DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION FOR PATIENTS—WEAVING.



Artificial dentures	12
Artificial dentures, repaired.....	15
Scaling teeth.....	539
Inlays, reset.....	2

EUGENICS.

There has been no change in the personnel of this division. The work has been conducted in the usual energetic manner, and the eugenists have given an order of assistance in rounding out and perfecting the records and case histories worthy of my commendation. They have responded to the calls to duty in any part of the record and history making department which has enhanced their value to the institution.

The percentage of insane among those recorded runs about the same as in former years, or perhaps, a little higher, as might be expected—something over 5 percent. As is inevitable in a district near a great immigration centre there is a preponderance of foreigners and those of foreign parentage. Only 40 percent of those investigated were born in this country or of native parentage, and of those not more than one-third were of old New Jersey stock. Consequently, satisfactory family histories could be obtained in only a very small proportion of the cases.

From the standpoint of the hospital the results are more gratifying. In the majority of instances, a fairly complete personal history of the patient can be obtained; this includes his general interests and activities, both physical and mental attitude toward educational opportunities, habits of work, social and sex relations, adaptability, recreations and moods—in fact, all the various threads which, woven together, compose the fabric of personality, and, finally, a detailed account of the prodromal symptoms of the psychosis, often extending over a period of years, in itself sufficient to determine the diagnosis. The anamnesis is at once transmitted to the physician in charge of the patient and becomes part of that body of data comprising the case record.

During the year there have been written up and filed 180 histories containing information about 5,578 individuals, 312 of whom were insane. The information was obtained through numerous personal interviews, supplemented by letters. Of the patients in whose interest the investigations were started, 3 were admitted prior to 1915, 26 in 1915, 51 in 1916 and 100 in 1917. In addition, 14 patients admitted this year had histories already on file, and 3 were included in previous studies.

Besides the 312 insane, the investigations show the following "taint": 9 suicides, 32 feebleminded, 89 neurotic, 20 epileptic, 118 alcoholic, 25 syphilitic, 58 sex offenders, 106 tuberculous, 67 paralytic, 36 cancerous, 6 blind and 4 deaf.

The hereditary findings have been grouped according to the diagnosis of the patient.

Dementia Praecox: 62 histories (37, patient or one or both parents foreign born).

Twenty-three show slight taint or none at all; all but two of these were foreign born or of foreign parentage, so the data available was meagre.

Fourteen show serious taint—suicides, alcoholism, neurotic condition, etc.

Twenty-five show insanity in the family history, in addition to other serious taint.

Dementia Paretic: 20 histories (15, patient or one or both parents foreign born).

Twelve show slight taint or none at all; adequate history obtained of only 3.

Three show serious taint.

Five show insanity.

Manic Depressive Psychosis: 56 histories, including 5 involuntal melancholias (38, patient or one or both parents foreign born).

Twenty-four show little or no taint.

Twelve show serious taint.

Twenty show insanity.

Dementia Senile: 12 histories (7, foreign born or one or both parents foreign born).

Seven show no important taint.

Five show insanity.

Dementia Organic: 8 histories, including 2 arteriosclerotics and 1 Huntingdon's chorea (2, foreign born or of foreign parentage).

One shows no taint.

Two show paralysis as only important taint.

One shows serious taint but no insanity.

Four show insanity.

Imbecility: 6 histories (2, patients of native stock).

Two no important taint; little data.

Three show feeble-mindedness, alcoholism and sex offenses; two show insanity also.

Constitutional Inferiority: 3 histories (2, patients foreign born).

One shows neurotic condition in the family.

One shows immorality in the family.

One shows insanity and suicide in the family.

Epileptic Psychosis: 6 histories (2, patients foreign born).

One, little data; foreign born; no taint.

One, foreign born, shows neurotic and alcoholic taint.

One shows tuberculosis in the family.

Three show epilepsy and alcoholism in the family; 1 shows insanity also.

Intoxication Psychosis: 6 histories (3, foreign born or with one foreign parent).

Three, little history obtained; no serious taint.

Two show alcoholism.

One shows alcoholism and insanity.

Paraphrenia: 1 history; native born.

Shows feeble-mindedness in the fraternity.

NEWSPAPERS.

Our patients take great delight in receiving newspapers from their home towns and read them with much pleasure. I am more than gratified to take this opportunity to thank the different editors and proprietors for their kindly consideration of our folks by regularly giving them the joy which arises out of the regular visitations of their publications.

DONATIONS TO CHRISTMAS FUND.

One of the most festive days in the hospital year is Christmas. The Christmas of 1916 will long be remembered not only by the patients but also by those who were privileged to see the joy and happiness that came to those under my charge on that day. I wish that I might so arrange it that all those who contributed to make this day such a success could be present on one of such occasions and witness what it really means. I desire to take this opportunity again to express my grateful appreciation to all who contributed to this fund. I regret that there is not room in this report to publish so long a list of those who are interested in the welfare of the patients at this hospital.

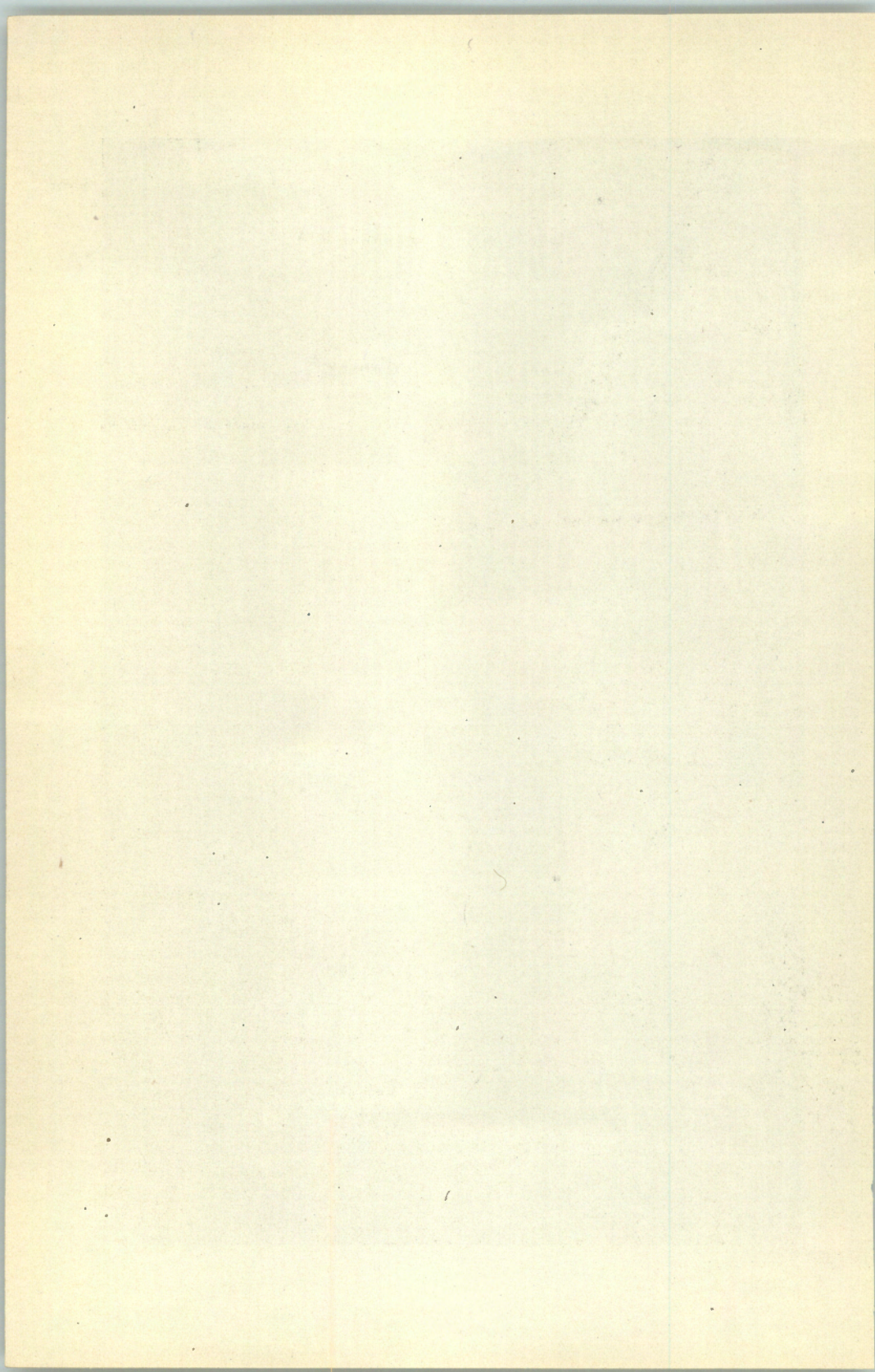
RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious services have been conducted in this institution during the past year, as formerly. The Protestant churches take turns in holding services on Sunday afternoons from three to four o'clock. Mass is celebrated for the Catholic patients Tuesday morning of each week. Communion services are conducted by the Episcopalian church on the first Thursday of each month. Hebrew services are conducted on the second Saturday of each month and on the more important holidays.

The services were in charge of the following clergymen: Methodist, Rev. Dr. Thomas T. Crawford, of Morristown; Baptist,



DR BRITTON D. EVANS
AS "SANTA CLAUS"
CHRISTMAS,
1916.



Rev. Harold B. Drew and Rev. Eugene Carder, of Morristown; Roman Catholic, Rev. M. J. Glennon, of Morris Plains; Episcopal, Rev. Barret P. Tyler, of Morristown; Presbyterian. Rev. W. W. Hammond and Rev. Arthur R. Chaffee, of Morris Plains, and Hebrew services, Rev. Solomon Foster, of Newark, New Jersey.

MEDICAL STAFF RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Changes in the personnel of the Medical Staff have been unusually numerous this year on account of the calls to the Army and Navy, and during a great part of the year I have been obliged to conduct the affairs of the hospital with one-half of my usual Staff.

Dr. Frank M. Mikels, Pathologist, resigned November 7th, 1916, to enter private practice in California. Dr. Frederic H. Thorne, who had returned from the border, was re-appointed as Pathologist November 9th, 1916. Dr. George A. Anderton, Assistant Physician, who had been a member of the Staff since December, 20th, 1909, died at the hospital on January 2nd, 1917. Dr. H. A. Wallhauser resigned February 1st, 1917, to take up general hospital work and subsequently again entered the Army service. Dr. Franklin C. Young was appointed Junior Assistant March 1st, 1917. Dr. Lawrence M. Collins was appointed Junior Assistant March 20th, 1917. Dr. John V. Donnet was appointed Junior Assistant March 25th, 1917. Dr. Frederic H. Thorne resigned as Pathologist June 15th, 1917, to re-enter the Army service. Dr. John V. Donnet was appointed Pathologist June 15th, 1917. Dr. George H. Herring, was appointed Junior Assistant on June 17th, 1917. Dr. Louis K. Henschel, Senior Assistant Physician, who had been with the hospital the past ten years resigned July 1st, 1917, to enter the Army service.

Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Assistant Physician, was promoted to Senior Assistant Physician, July 1st, 1917. Dr. George B. Mc-

Murray, Junior Assistant, was promoted to Assistant Physician July 1st, 1917. Dr. George H. Herring resigned July 9th, 1917, to enter the Naval Reserve Corps and was ordered to Newport, Rhode Island. Dr. Elam F. Srygley resigned August 16, 1917, to enter the Army service. Dr. Franklin C. Young resigned September 15th, 1917, to enter the Army service.

CONCLUSION.

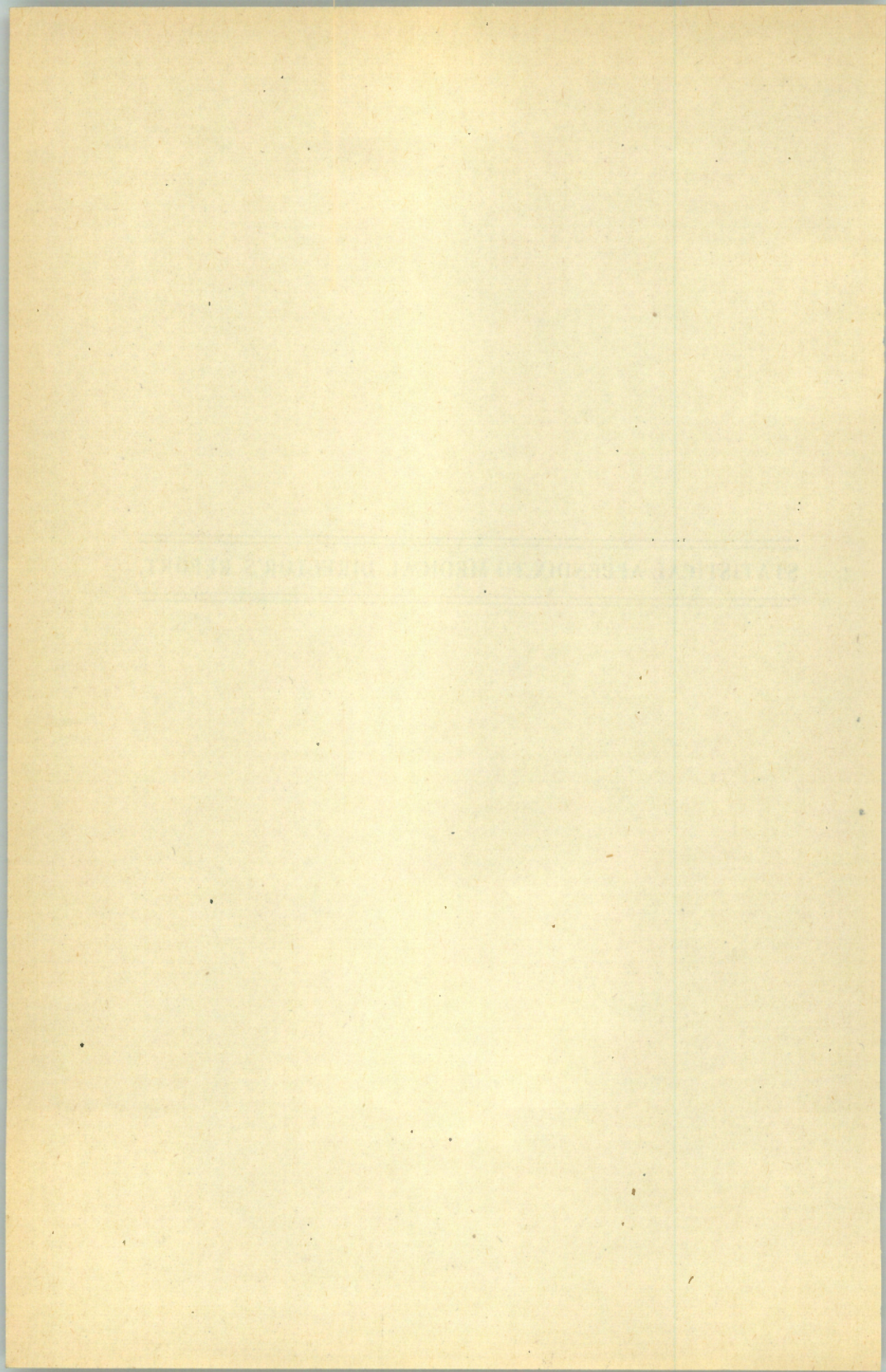
The perplexities of the year have been numerous and the burdens of responsibility unusual; they have called for strict supervision and careful discrimination, but I have at all times found a source of constant comfort in your ready grasp of the difficulties confronting the hospital in the administration of its vital affairs, and also in your readiness to advise me conservatively and wisely.

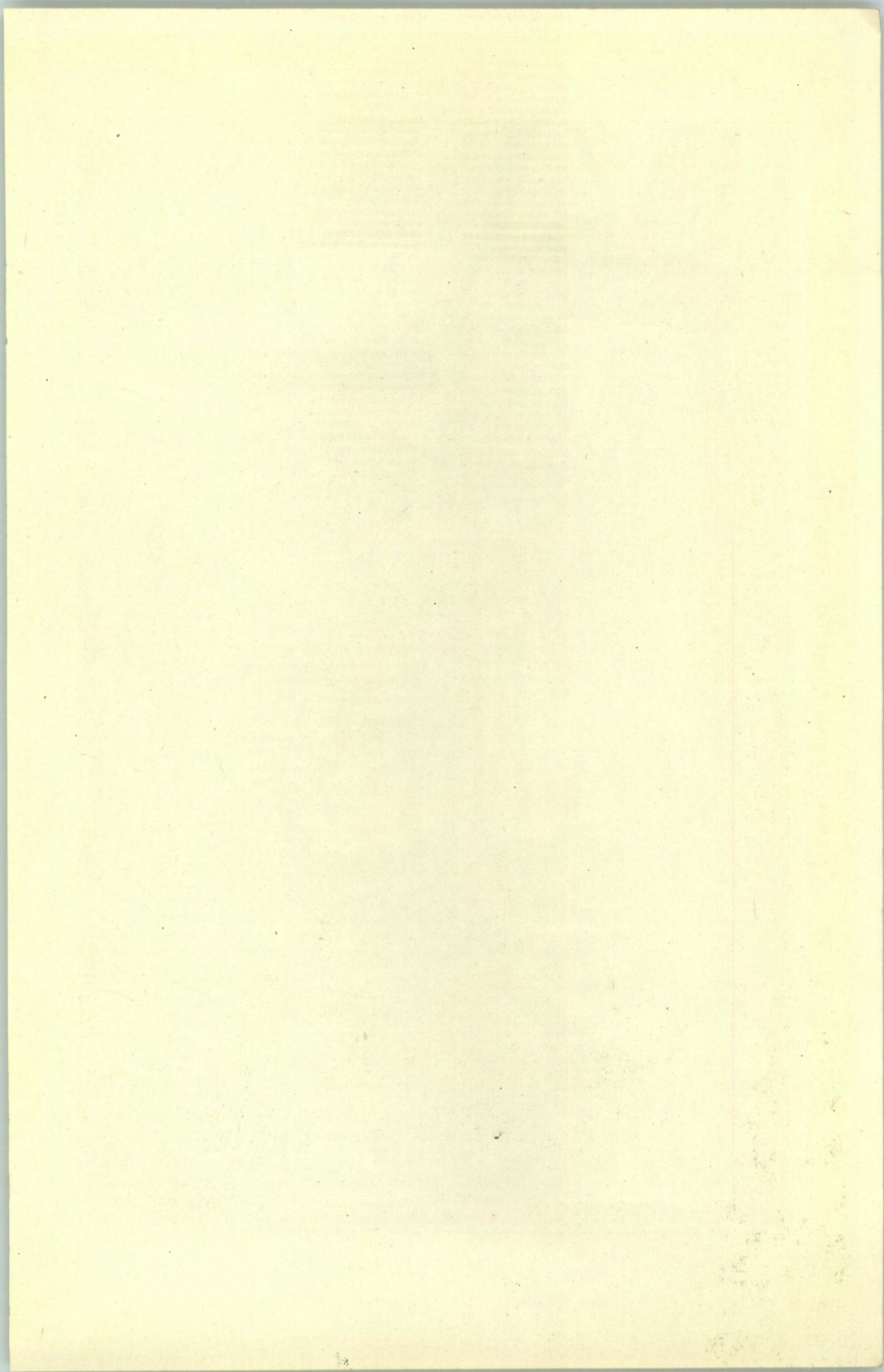
I deem it a privilege to officially express a grateful sense of appreciation of your counsel and support in my efforts to meet successfully the trying problems which have presented themselves throughout the year.

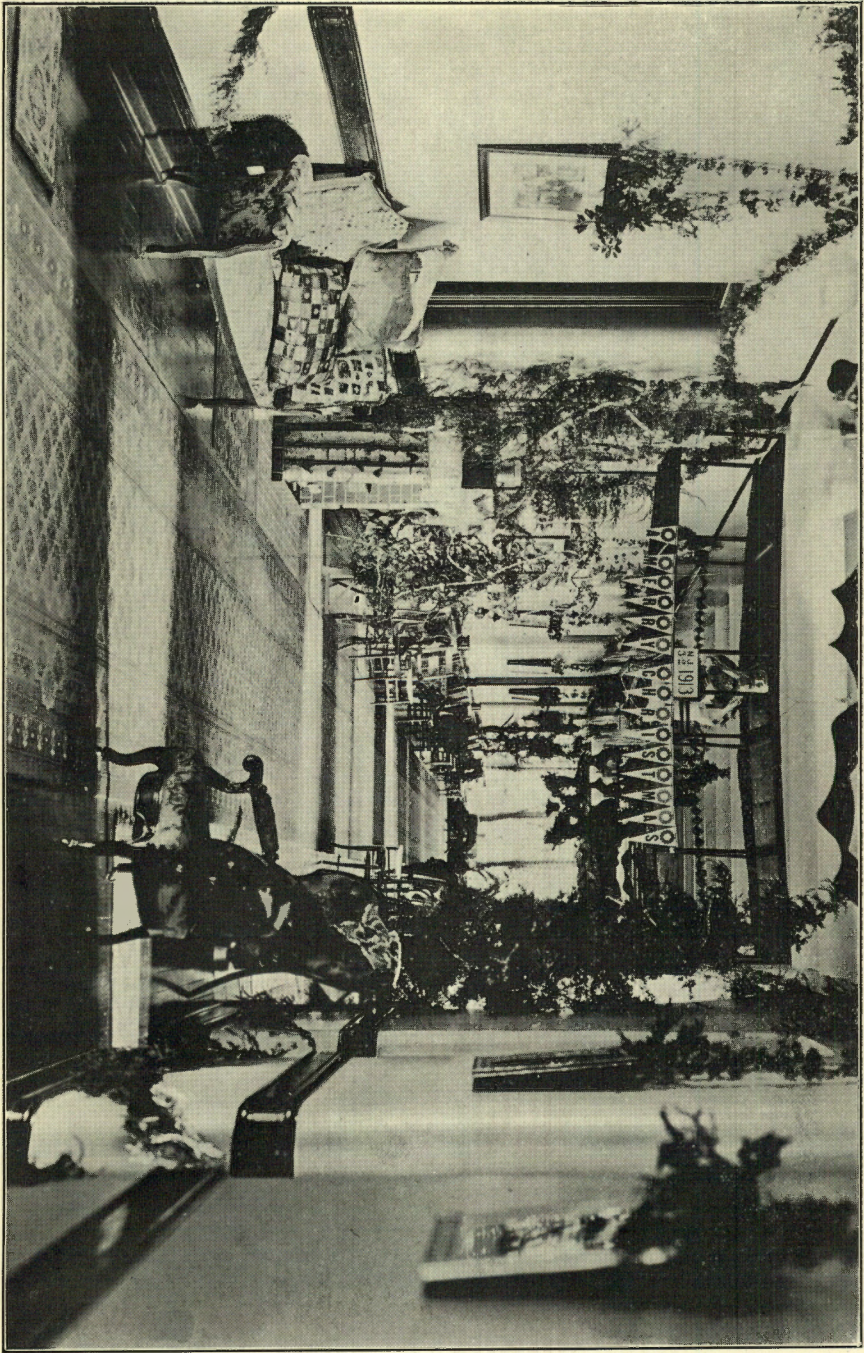
Most respectfully submitted,
BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D.,
Medical Director.

October 31st, 1917.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.







CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS ON WARD.

Statistical Appendix to the Medical Director's Report

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
OCTOBER 31, 1917.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
In the Hospital October 31st, 1916.....	1,332	1,356	2,688
Patients admitted—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First admissions.....	236	260	496
Re-admissions.....	31	39	70
Total.....	267	299	566
Total under treatment during the year.....	1,599	1,655	3,254
Patients discharged—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered.....	41	51	92
Improved.....	65	71	136
Unimproved.....	69	35	*104
Died.....	124	113	237
Total.....	299	270	569
Remaining in Hospital—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public.....	1,204	1,236	2,440
Private.....	96	149	245
Total.....	1,300	1,385	2,685
Whole number admitted from August 17th, 1876, to October 31st, 1917.....	7,171	6,788	13,919
Whole number discharged during the same period of time—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered.....	1,540	1,555	3,095
Improved.....	1,232	1,393	2,625
Unimproved.....	488	432	920
Died.....	2,578	2,022	4,600
Escaped.....	31	..	31
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Total.....	5,871	5,403	11,274
Remaining October 31st, 1917.....	1,300	1,385	**2,685

* Eight men and twenty-three women transferred to State Village for Epileptics at Skillman; fifty men transferred to the House of Detention for Convict and Criminal Insane at Trenton.

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

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

	ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES AND DEATHS			DAILY AVERAGES		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1916									
November	10	23	33	21	25	46	1,312.25	1,347.87	2,660.12
December.....	17	25	42	12	18	30	1,308.13	1,351.10	2,659.23
1917									
January.....	17	21	38	34	44	78	1,299.00	1,345.36	2,644.36
February	23	16	39	19	16	35	1,293.19	1,334.65	2,627.84
March.....	28	23	51	24	23	47	1,298.22	1,335.85	2,634.07
April.....	25	27	52	13	23	36	1,304.54	1,334.29	2,638.83
May.....	23	36	59	13	15	28	1,314.36	1,348.97	2,663.33
June.....	33	22	55	13	13	26	1,325.49	1,362.35	2,687.84
July.....	19	24	43	15	20	35	1,332.14	1,368.99	2,701.13
August.....	28	38	66	70	16	86	1,312.34	1,379.76	2,692.10
September	19	21	40	16	25	41	1,286.97	1,387.00	2,673.97
October	25	23	48	49	32	81	1,283.80	1,387.86	2,671.66
Total.....	267	299	566	299	270	569			
Total for the year.....							1,305.87	1,357.00	2,662.87

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Attacks.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First.....	149	174	323
Second.....	23	27	50
Third.....	7	7	14
Fourth.....	2	5	7
Fifth and over.....	6	6	12
Unascertainable.....	80	80	160
Total.....	267	299	566

TABLE IV.

AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under fifteen years.....	4	2	6
Fifteen to twenty years.....	10	16	26
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	19	23	42
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	21	35	56
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	27	22	49
Thirty-five to forty years.....	19	25	44
Forty to forty-five years.....	18	31	49
Forty-five to fifty years.....	16	10	26
Fifty to sixty years.....	24	22	46
Sixty to seventy years.....	10	14	24
Seventy to eighty years.....	10	7	17
Eighty and over.....	2	6	8
Unascertainable.....	87	86	173
Total.....	267	299	566

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
California.....	2	..	2
Connecticut.....	1	3	4
District of Columbia.....	..	1	1
Florida.....	1	1	2
Georgia.....	..	2	2
Illinois.....	..	1	1
Indiana.....	1	2	3
Kansas.....	..	1	1
Kentucky.....	1	1	2
Louisiana.....	3	..	3
Maine.....	..	2	2
Maryland.....	1	2	3
Massachusetts.....	1	2	3
Michigan.....	1	..	1
Missouri.....	..	2	2
NEW JERSEY.....	84	76	160
New York.....	31	35	66
North Carolina.....	1	..	1
Ohio.....	..	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	6	3	9
Rhode Island.....	1	..	1
South Carolina.....	1	2	3
Tennessee.....	2	..	2
Texas.....	..	1	1
Vermont.....	..	1	1
Virginia.....	2	6	8
United States.....	1	3	4
Total native born.....			141
			149
			290
<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Africa (French-Guinea).....	..	1	1
Asia-Minor.....	1	..	1
Austria-Hungary.....	25	29	54
Barbadoes.....	..	2	2
Belgium.....	..	1	1
Canada.....	1	2	3
China.....	1	..	1

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Denmark	2	1	3
England	4	6	10
Finland	1	1	2
France .....	..	3	3
Germany	18	20	38
Holland	4	2	6
Ireland	10	24	34
Italy	17	17	34
Jamaica	1	..	1
Lithuania	1	..	1
Newfoundland .....	..	1	1
Norway .....	..	1	1
Poland	4	3	7
Russia	19	22	41
Scotland	7	1	8
Spain	1	1	2
Sweden .....	..	4	4
Switzerland	3	2	5
Turkey	1	1	2
West Indies .....	..	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total foreign born	121	146	267
Unascertainable	5	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	267	299	566

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bergen.....	37	45	82
Camden.....	..	1	1
Essex.....	36	60	96
Hudson.....	56	60	116
Hunterdon.....	..	1	1
Mercer.....	1	..	1
Middlesex.....	1	1	2
Monmouth.....	1	1	2
Morris.....	25	26	51
Passaic.....	43	43	86
Somerset.....	2	1	3
Sussex.....	8	7	15
Union.....	57	52	109
New York.....	..	1	1
Total.....	267	299	566

TABLE VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Civil Condition.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Single.....	115	77	192
Married.....	118	157	275
Widowed.....	26	55	81
Divorced.....	..	2	2
Unascertainable.....	8	8	16
Total.....	267	299	566

TABLE VIII.

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agents.....	5	..	5
Artificial flowermakers.....	1	..	1
Artists.....	1	..	1
Bakers.....	3	..	3
Bartenders.....	2	..	2
Blacksmiths.....	1	..	1
Boatmen.....	2	..	2
Boilermakers.....	1	..	1
Bookkeepers.....	1	..	1
Brakemen.....	1	..	1
Bricklayers.....	2	..	2
Butchers.....	2	..	2
Cabinetmakers.....	1	..	1
Carpenters.....	8	..	8
Chairmakers.....	1	..	1
Chauffeurs.....	3	..	3
Cigarmakers.....	1	..	1
Clergymen.....	1	..	1
Clerks.....	9	6	15
Cloakmakers.....	..	1	1
Collectors.....	1	..	1
Contractors.....	1	..	1
Cooks.....	..	4	4
Coremakers.....	1	..	1
Demonstrators.....	..	2	2
Dentists.....	1	..	1
Designers.....	1	..	1
Dishwashers.....	1	..	1
Domestics.....	..	20	20
Dressmakers.....	..	2	2
Drivers.....	4	..	4
Druggists.....	1	..	1
Dyers.....	1	..	1
Electricians.....	2	..	2
Embroiderers.....	1	..	1
Engineers.....	2	..	2
Factory hands.....	1	3	4
Farmers.....	9	..	9

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Firemen	3	..	3
Furriers.....	1	..	1
Gardeners.....	1	..	1
Gaugers.....	1	..	1
Hotel-keepers.....	2	..	2
Housekeepers.....	..	10	10
Housewives.....	..	120	120
Housework.....	..	64	64
Ironworkers.....	1	..	1
Japanners.....	1	..	1
Jewelers.....	1	..	1
Knitters.....	1	..	1
Laborers.....	75	..	75
Laundrymen.....	1	..	1
Lawyers.....	1	..	1
Machinists.....	14	..	14
Managers.....	1	..	1
Manufacturers.....	2	..	2
Mariners.....	2	..	2
Masons.....	5	..	5
Merchants.....	7	..	7
Metalworkers.....	1	..	1
Milkmen.....	2	..	2
Millhands.....	5	6	11
Milliners.....	..	1	1
Miners.....	1	..	1
Musicians.....	2	..	2
Newsreporters.....	1	..	1
Nurses.....	..	5	5
Painters.....	3	..	3
Papermakers.....	1	..	1
Peddlers.....	1	..	1
Physicians.....	1	..	1
Piano-polishers.....	1	..	1
Plasterers.....	1	..	1
Plumbers.....	2	..	2
Powderworkers.....	1	..	1
Proofreaders.....	..	1	1
Salesmen.....	5	..	5
Saloonkeepers.....	2	..	2
Seamstresses.....	..	6	6

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Silkworkers	2	..	2
Spinners	1	..	1
Steelworkers	1	..	1
Stenographers	1	1	2
Students	4	1	5
Switchmen	1	..	1
Tailors	2	..	2
Tanners	1	..	1
Teachers .....	..	4	4
Telegraphers	2	..	2
Telegraph linemen	1	..	1
Tinsmiths	1	..	1
Toolmakers	1	..	1
Waitresses .....	..	2	2
Watchmen	2	..	2
Weavers	1	..	1
Well-drivers	1	..	1
No occupation	14	33	47
Unascertainable	8	7	15
Total	267	299	566

TABLE IX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Chronic Alcoholism	18	5	23
Chronic Alcoholism, Acute Hallucinary Dementia..	1	2	3
Chronic Alcoholism, Chr. Hallucinary Dementia....	1	..	1
Morphinism .....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA PARETIC:			
Depressive Form	16	2	18
Expansive Form	21	5	26
Agitated Form	4	..	4
Demented Form	4	1	5
DEMENTIA ORGANIC:			
Cerebral Trauma	6	7	13
Huntingdon's Chorea	2	..	2
	1	..	1

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PSYCHOSIS:	5	..	5
DEMENTIA SENILE:	23	31	54
PRESENILE DELUSIONAL PSYCHOSIS:	3	3	6
DEMENTIA PRECOX:			
Hebephrenic.....	19	14	33
Katatonic Form.....	13	33	46
Paranoides Gravis.....	24	27	51
Paranoides Mitis.....	30	31	61
PARAPHRENIA:			
Systematica.....	..	1	1
PARANOIA:	1	..	1
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS:	4	4	8
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic Phase.....	26	52	78
Depressed Phase.....	28	62	90
Mixed Phase.....	4	4	8
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA:	3	7	10
DEGENERATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Constitutional Inferiority.....	6	2	8
ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT:			
Imbecility, Low Grade.....	3	3	6
Imbecility, Middle Grade.....	1	1	2
Imbecility, High Grade.....	..	1	1
Total.....	267	299	566

TABLE X.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>How Supported.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
State	88	92	180
County	132	153	285
Private	47	54	101
Total.....	267	299	566

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
PHYSICAL:			
Anemia.....	..	1	1
Apoplexy.....	..	2	2
Arteriosclerosis.....	2	2	4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	2
Climacteric.....	..	11	11
Congenital.....	1	..	1
Epilepsy.....	2	4	6
Heatstroke.....	1	..	1
Heredity.....	8	19	27
Influenza.....	1	..	1
Intemperance and other excesses.....	34	12	46
Malnutrition.....	..	1	1
Mastoiditis.....	..	1	1
Masturbation.....	4	..	4
Meningitis.....	..	1	1
Menstrual irregularities.....	..	1	1
Overwork.....	7	2	9
Predisposition.....	2	3	5
Puerperium.....	..	17	17
Rheumatic diathesis.....	..	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	..	1	1
Senility.....	8	11	19
Sexual perversion.....	1	1	2
Sunstroke.....	3	..	3
Syphilis.....	28	5	33
Thyreotoxicosis.....	..	1	1

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thyroidectomy.....	..	1	1
Traumatism.....	6	2	8
Typhoid fever.....	1	..	1
Total	110	101	211
MORAL :			
Disappointed affections.....	..	2	2
Domestic troubles.....	2	3	5
Financial reverses.....	1	..	1
Grief.....	..	6	6
Religious excitement.....	6	2	8
Shock.....	..	2	2
Worry.....	5	15	20
Total	14	30	44
Total physical	110	101	211
Total moral	14	30	44
Unassigned	143	168	311
Total	267	299	566

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Complications.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
GENERAL DISEASES :			
Acne.....	..	3	3
Argyria.....	..	1	1
Arthritis.....	..	1	1
Deaf mutes.....	1	..	1
Decubitus.....	..	2	2
Deficiency of internal secretions.....	..	1	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	2	..	2
Enlarged cervical glands.....	..	1	1
Epilepsy.....	4	4	8
Goitre.....	..	8	8
Lipoma.....	2	2	4
Osteoma.....	..	1	1

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rheumatism .....	..	1	1
Scabies	1	..	1
Syphilis	51	14	65
NERVOUS SYSTEM:			
Chorea	2	..	2
Hemiplegia	5	4	9
Neuralgia .....	..	1	1
Paraphrasia .....	..	1	1
Psoriasis	1	..	1
Spina bifida	1	..	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:			
Anemia	2	5	7
Arteriosclerosis	37	25	62
Endocarditis	9	27	36
Myocarditis	1	1	2
Tumors	1	..	1
Varicose ulcers .....	..	1	1
Varicose veins .....	..	5	5
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:			
Asthma .....	..	1	1
Bronchitis	1	..	1
Pneumonia	1	..	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	4	6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:			
Appendectomy .....	..	2	2
Cirrhosis of liver	1	..	1
Gastritis .....	..	1	1
Hernia	4	1	5
Rectocele .....	..	1	1
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT:			
Arcus senilis	1	..	1
Aural sepsis	1	..	1
Blindness (one eye)	2	1	3
Blindness (total)	1	1	2
Cataracts .....	..	1	1
Cyst over right eye .....	..	1	1
Deafness (partial)	4	6	10

Deafness (total)	1	..	1
Ecchymosis	1	..	1
Hyperopia .....	..	1	1
Myopia .....	..	1	1
Optic Atrophy	2	..	2
Otitis media	1	1	2
Ptosis of right eye	1	..	1
Strabismus	4	4	8
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM:			
Hydrocele	1	..	1
Nephritis	25	14	39
Varicocele	1	..	1
GYNECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS:			
Amenorrhea .....	..	1	1
Hysterectomy .....	..	1	1
Oophorectomy .....	..	2	2
Vaginitis .....	..	1	1
ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISMS:			
Bruises	6	2	8
Bullet wound of chest	1	..	1
Burns	1	..	1
Fractures	4	2	6
Lacerated wounds	5	2	7
Scars	3	2	5
Two bullets in brain (self inflicted)	1	..	1
AMPUTATIONS AND DEFORMITIES:			
Amputations	4	1	5
Bone deformity of roof of palate .....	..	1	1
Deformity of left ankle .....	..	1	1
Deformity of rib	1	..	1
Depression of skull	3	..	3
Kyphosis .....	..	2	2
Scoliosis	1	1	2
Homicidal tendencies	25	24	49
Suicidal tendencies	33	59	92
Without complications	104	139	243

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.....	39	63	102
Hereditary taint denied.....	125	134	259
Hereditary history unascertainable.....	103	102	205
Total.....	267	299	566

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month.....	41	62	103
One to three months.....	62	58	120
Three to six months.....	26	31	57
Six to twelve months.....	20	17	37
One to two years.....	26	20	46
Two to three years.....	7	19	26
Three to four years.....	8	7	15
Four to five years.....	5	5	10
Five to ten years.....	13	13	26
Ten to twenty years.....	7	11	18
Over twenty years.....	1	1	2
Unascertainable.....	51	55	106
Total.....	267	299	566

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fifteen to twenty years.....	..	2	2
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	2	8	10
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	6	2	8
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	3	5	8
Thirty-five to forty years.....	2	7	9
Forty to forty-five years.....	1	6	7
Forty-five to fifty years.....	2	6	8
Fifty to sixty years.....	3	2	5
Unascertainable.....	22	13	35
Total.....	41	51	92

TABLE XVI.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month.....	20	22	42
One to three months.....	6	9	15
Three to six months.....	2	10	12
Six to twelve months.....	1	2	3
One to two years.....	4	..	4
Over two years.....	4	6	10
Unascertainable.....	4	2	6
Total.....	41	51	92

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month.....	1	..	1
One to two months.....	6	4	10
Two to three months.....	6	8	14
Three to four months.....	5	3	8
Four to five months.....	3	4	7
Five to six months.....	3	7	10
Six to nine months.....	8	11	19
Nine to twelve months.....	3	2	5
Twelve to eighteen months.....	2	7	9
Eighteen to twenty-four months.....	2	2	4
Over two years.....	2	3	5
Total.....	41	51	92

TABLE XVIII.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Chronic Alcoholism.....	13	5	18
Chronic Alcoholism, Acute Hallucinatory Dementia...	2	2	4
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens.....	1	..	1
Morphinism.....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA PRECOX:			
Hebephrenic.....	1	..	1
Katatonic.....	3	4	7
Paranoides Mitis.....	3	..	3
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic Phase.....	12	19	31
Depressed Phase.....	6	16	22
Mixed Phase.....	..	2	2
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA:			
.....	..	2	2
Total.....	41	51	92

TABLE XIX.

AGE AT DEATH.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	2	3	5
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	3	6	9
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	4	8	12
Thirty-five to forty years.....	18	7	25
Forty to forty-five years.....	15	13	28
Forty-five to fifty years.....	6	7	13
Fifty to sixty years.....	25	21	46
Sixty to seventy years.....	26	19	45
Seventy to eighty years.....	18	16	34
Eighty to ninety years.....	5	12	17
Over ninety years.....	2	1	3
Total.....	124	113	237

TABLE XX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Chronic Alcoholism, Alcoholic Paranoia.....	1	..	1
Chronic Alcoholism, Korssakow's.....	..	1	1
Chronic Alcoholism, Acute Hallucinatory Dementia...	1	1	2
Chronic Alcoholism, Chr. Hallucinatory Dementia....	1	1	2
Opium.....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA PARETIC			
Depressed Form.....	14	..	14
Expansive Form.....	21	6	27
Agitated Form.....	5	..	5
Demented Form.....	2	..	2
DEMENTIA ORGANIC:			
Huntingdon's Chorea.....	1	..	1
ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PSYCHOSIS:			
	2	..	2
DEMENTIA SENILE:			
	29	28	57
PRESENILE DELUSIONAL PSYCHOSIS:			
	..	1	1
DEMENTIA PREGOX:			
Hebephrenic.....	6	12	18
Katatonic Form.....	4	10	14
Paranoides Gravis.....	6	8	14
Paranoides Mitis.....	..	3	3
Simplex.....	1	..	1
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS:			
	1	1	2
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic Phase.....	10	16	26
Depressed Phase.....	8	12	20
Mixed Phase.....	1	1	2
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA:			
	1	2	3
ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT:			
Imbecility, Low Grade.....	1	..	1
Imbecility, Middle Grade.....	1	3	4
Total.....	124	113	237

TABLE XXI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
With acute cardiac insufficiency; pulmonary edema...	..	1	1
With cancer of rectum .....	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	..	1	1
With chronic myocarditis.....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	1	..	1
DEMENTIA PARETIC:			
With arteriosclerosis; mitral regurgitation.....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With convulsions.....	30	1	31
With exhaustion.....	3	..	3
With hemorrhage (cerebral).....	1	..	1
With hemorrhage (meningeal).....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	2	1	3
With lobar pneumonia; convulsions.....	1	1	2
With mitral regurgitation; chronic interstitial nephritis	..	2	2
With syphilis	2	..	2
DEMENTIA ORGANIC:			
With arteriosclerosis; chronic interstitial nephritis; hemiplegia.....	..	1	1
With cerebral apoplexy.....	..	3	3
With cerebral apoplexy; lobar pneumonia.....	..	1	1
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	..	1
With cerebral hemorrhage; exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With chronic endocarditis.....	2	..	2
With Huntingdon's chorea.....	1	..	1
With chronic nephritis.....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	2	1	3
ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PSYCHOSIS:			
With lobar pneumonia.....	1	..	1
With mitral regurgitation.....	1	..	1

DEMENTIA SENILE:

With arteriosclerosis; chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	1	1
With acute cardiac dilatation.....	1	..	1
With cardiac exhaustion.....	6	..	6
With cerebral apoplexy; chronic interstitial nephritis..	..	1	1
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	1	3
With endocarditis (acute).....	2	..	2
With endocarditis (chronic).....	..	5	5
With chronic endocarditis; exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With chronic endocarditis; arteriosclerosis.....	1	..	1
With chronic endocarditis; mitral regurgitation.....	..	2	2
With exhaustion.....	..	1	1
With interstitial nephritis.....	2	4	6
With chronic interstitial nephritis; arteriosclerosis....	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; cirrhosis of liver...	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; lobar pneumonia...	..	4	4
With chronic interstitial nephritis; mitral regurgitation,	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; chronic myocarditis,	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; uremia.....	..	1	1
With myocarditis (aortic regurgitation).....	2	..	2
With broncho pneumonia.....	2	..	2
With hypostatic pneumonia.....	6	..	6
With lobar pneumonia.....	4	4	8

PRESENILE DELUSIONAL PSYCHOSIS:

With aortic regurgitation.....	..	1	1
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DEMENTIA PRECOX:

With septic arthritis.....	..	1	1
With septic endocarditis.....	..	1	1
With chronic endocarditis.....	1	3	4
With chronic endocarditis; interstitial nephritis.....	1	1	2
With hemorrhage (cerebral).....	2	..	2
With chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	3	3
With chronic interstitial nephritis; mitral regurgitation,	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; myocarditis.....	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; uremia.....	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; carcinoma of liver..	..	1	1
With chronic nephritis (parenchymatous).....	..	1	1
With intestinal perforation; obstruction.....	1	..	1
With mitral regurgitation; secondary anemia.....	..	2	2
With mitral regurgitation; malnutrition; exhaustion...	..	1	1

With peritonitis.....	1	..	1
With pneumonia (la grippe) ..	..	1	1
With pneumonia (influenza) ..	..	4	4
With broncho pneumonia.....	1	1	2
With lobar pneumonia.....	6	4	10
With pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	5	9
With syphilis.....	..	1	1
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS:			
With status epilepticus.....	..	1	1
With status epilepticus; rheumatism; arteriosclerosis..	1	..	1
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
With chronic articular rheumatism; arteriosclerosis....	..	1	1
With cancer of rectum.....	1	..	1
With cardiac dilatation; exhaustion.....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion	4	..	4
With cardiac exhaustion; chorea	1	..	1
With cerebral apoplexy.....	..	1	1
With cerebral apoplexy; pneumonia (lobar).....	..	1	1
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	..	2
With endocarditis (acute).....	1	..	1
With endocarditis; mitral regurgitation.....	..	3	3
With chronic endocarditis.....	1	..	1
With endocarditis; broken compensation.....	1	..	1
With exhaustion.....	1	1	2
With chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	3	3
With chronic interstitial nephritis; chr. endocarditis...	1	..	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; chr. myocarditis....	1	..	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; acute exacerbation,	1	..	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; lobar pneumonia...	..	1	1
With intestinal obstruction.....	1	..	1
With mitral regurgitation; exhaustion.....	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation; chronic interstitial nephritis,	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation; chronic parenchymatous nephritis .....	..	1	1
With acute myocarditis .....	..	1	1
With broncho pneumonia.....	..	2	2
With lobar pneumonia.....	2	7	9
With lobar pneumonia; exhaustion.....	..	1	1
With hypostatic pneumonia .....	..	1	1
With pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	2	3

INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA :

With exhaustion.....	..	1	1
With chronic myocarditis; arteriosclerosis.....	..	1	1
With sarcoma of throat	1	..	1

ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT :

With chronic endocarditis.....	1	1	2
With lobar pneumonia.....	..	2	2
With pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	..	1
Total.....	124	113	237

TABLE XXII.

SHOWING YEARLY INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION.

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

*Thirty-one patients transferred to Epileptic Village at Skillman; fifty patients transferred to House of Detention at Trenton.

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT.

OCTOBER 31st, 1917.

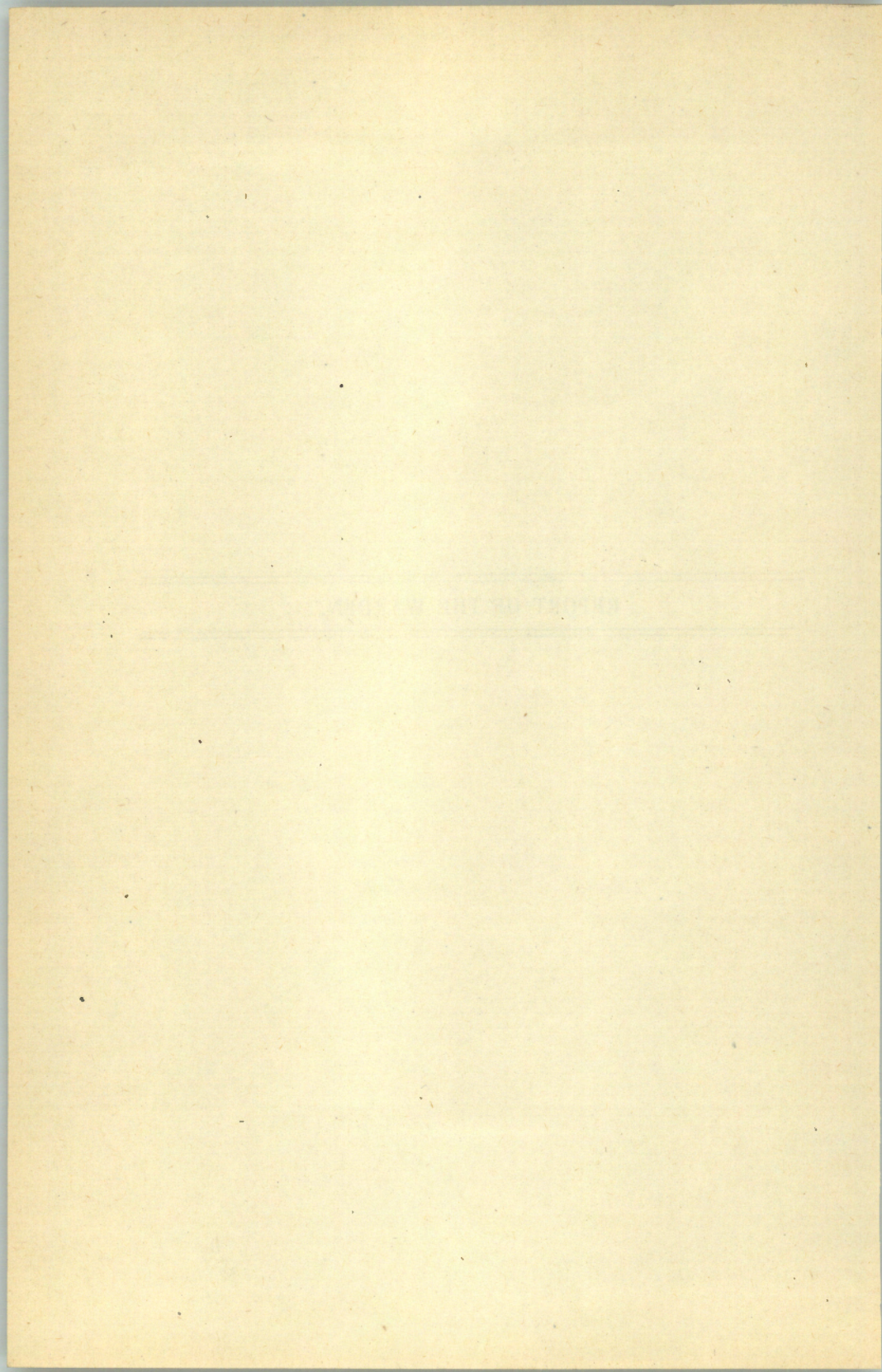
COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bergen.....	117	127	244	60	52	112	12	9	21	2	1	3	...	3	3
Essex.....	5	16	21	148	189	337	17	33	50	6	2	8	4	2	6
Hudson.....	55	43	98	105	89	194	27	48	75	5	1	6	5	1	6
Hunterdon.....	18	12	30	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	6	3	...	3	...	...	...
Monmouth.....	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1
Morris.....	79	86	165	46	26	72	6	7	13	1	...	1	4	1	5
Ocean.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passaic.....	227	232	459	39	40	79	7	13	20	3	1	4	1	...	1
Somerset.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex.....	22	27	49	4	3	7	3	4	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
Union.....	164	201	365	36	40	76	15	13	28	1	...	1	1	...	1
Warren.....	33	33	66	3	1	4	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	722	780	1,502	441	443	884	96	149	245	24	5	29	17	8	25

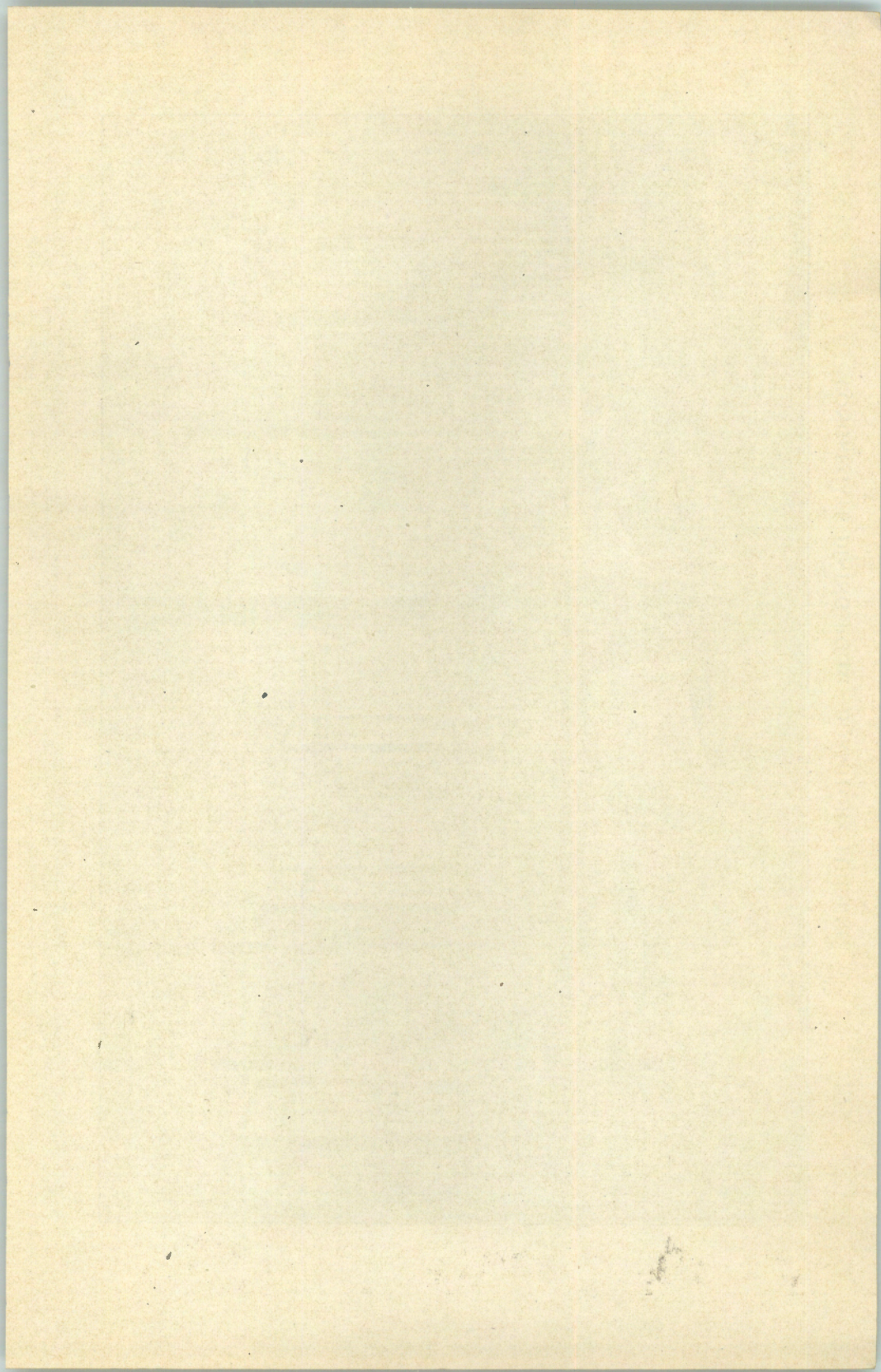
NOTE.--In all indigent cases where inquiry has not been held, or final Court order has not been received, the patients are credited to the County from which they were sent.

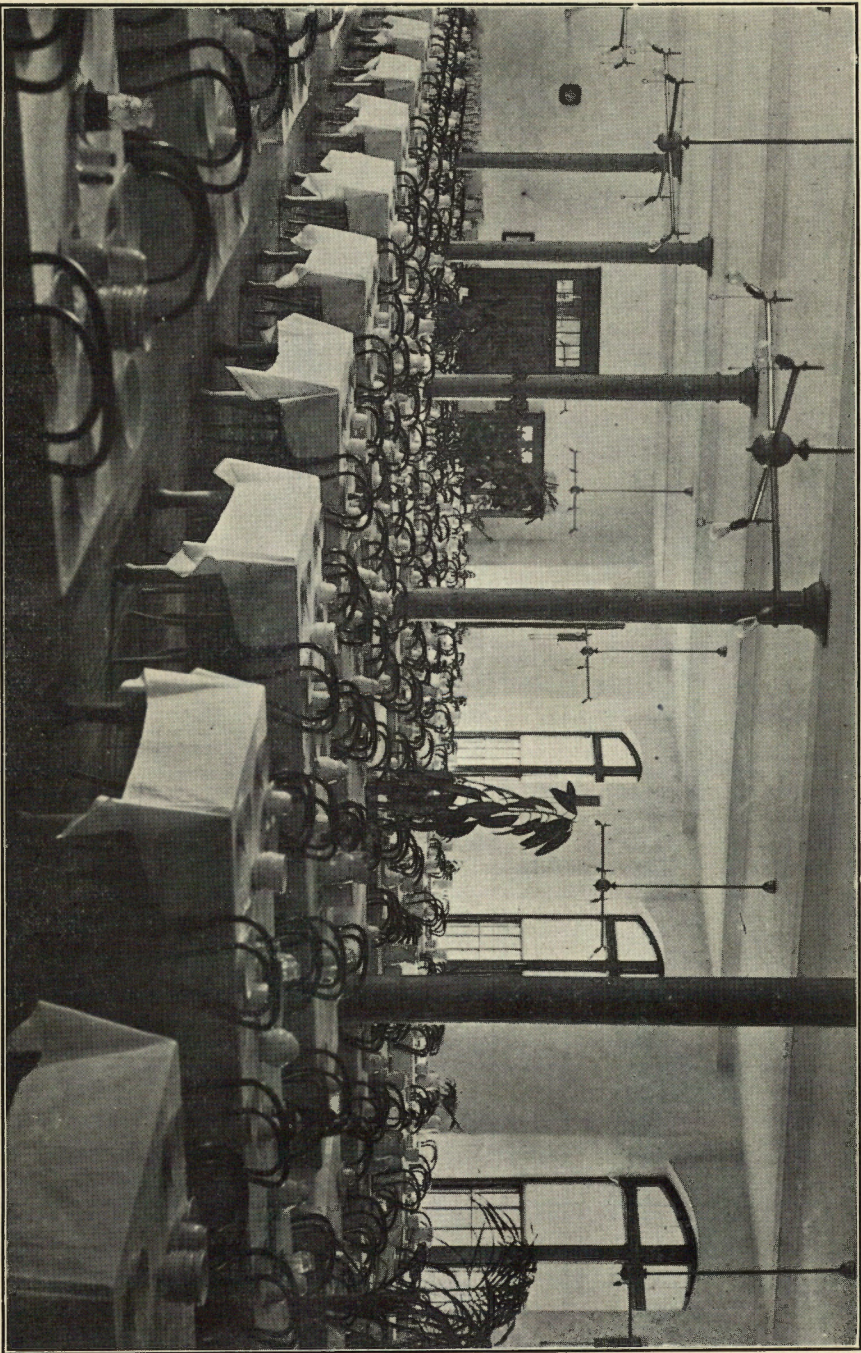
SUMMARY

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Indigent	722	780	1,502
State Indigent.....	441	443	884
Private	96	149	245
Convict.....	24	5	29
Criminal.....	17	8	25
Total.....	1,300	1,385	2,685

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.







CONGREGATE DINING ROOM—DORMITORY BUILDING.

Warden's Report.

To the Board of Managers,

Ladies and Gentlemen: In presenting this, the Annual Report of the Business Department at the conclusion of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1917, I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the matters set forth.

The year past has been in many respects an exceptional one. The most serious obstacle to successful operation was the lack of help in all departments. At times, the kitchen service was affected to such an extent that food could not be prepared and delivered to the dining rooms on the several wards on schedule time. It became necessary to transfer men from the mechanical departments and farm to aid with the work. In the kitchen alone, a monthly average of twenty-seven men were engaged.

The farm, garden, dairy and mechanical departments were at times so seriously crippled that the work could not be performed satisfactorily nor economically.

In the boiler rooms, refrigeration plant, dynamo room and gas house it became necessary, owing to the important nature of the work, to place them upon an eight hour basis. In all other branches, with the exception of the dairy, nine hours constitute a day's work. The scale of wages is lower than paid elsewhere, and I am of the opinion that the hours and scale of wages must be changed, and I, therefore, recommend that wages and hours be regulated to conform as near as is possible to wages and hours in other places for the same line of work. Increased wages will necessitate an appropriation sufficient to provide for such advance.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The results attained in these very essential branches of the industries of the institution are gratifying, especially on account of the

quality and variety of crops grown and harvested at a time when the need of food is emphasized by the Federal and State governments.

The work was performed to a great extent by young men of the great industrial army recruited from pupils attending the several nearby high and grammar schools.

Rye grown on the farm is being ground into flour from which bread is made in the hospital bakery. The ensilage corn was of uniform size and quality and superior to former crops.

Potatoes were successfully grown as the result of care in the selection of seed, preparation of the ground, liberal use of fertilizer, planting by hand and continuous cultivation. The great quantity of stones interferes with the operation of planter and digger, resulting in irregular planting and loss in harvesting.

The unfavorable conditions to be overcome in the growing of this crop upon soil more suited to the production of other vegetables demonstrate that potatoes can be more satisfactorily and economically grown upon soil adapted to potato culture.

Two acres planted in field corn yielded a fair quantity, less, however, than anticipated, owing to the depredations by birds for some time after the planting and appearance above ground. The detailed statement embodied in the report gives the production of the farm in detail.

The variety and quantity of vegetables grown in the garden under adverse conditions is very gratifying. Lateness of delivery of all seeds prevented early propagation, weather conditions unfavorable to successful growing prevailed and the lack of experienced help was a serious problem.

Preparation was made and extra effort was put forth to increase the tomato yield by setting out more plants than in previous years. As a result of the weather, many bushels did not mature, the production was, however, more satisfactory than in other sections of the State.

Ruta bagas were more successfully grown this year, and although

lice attacked the tops in great numbers, the crop was saved by intense spraying with an insect destroyer.

An ample number of cabbage plants were set out with a view to increase the production. The cabbage also was affected by the weather, and while the yield did not meet expectations, it is, however, very good.

An itemized list of the garden products is also given.

AUTO TRUCK.

The truck placed in commission during the year has demonstrated its value. Work that required two teams and four men is handled by the truck and two men. In addition, all loose freight is being carted from the railroad station at Morris Plains to the hospital, saving the amount charged, two dollars per car for delivery by the railroad company; this is the fixed charge regardless of the contents or quantity.

By using the truck for various kinds of work, extra horses were available during the busy seasons of planting and harvesting.

An additional truck is required to handle other work quickly and advantageously, fewer men being needed than for team work. This is especially necessary owing to the scarcity of team drivers.

FOREST FIRES.

A number of the hospital employees were called upon to assist in extinguishing forest fires.

Two fires were discovered, at different times, upon property adjoining the hospital, and in order to protect woodland owned by the State, these fires were extinguished before reaching the boundary line; the damage in both cases was small.

The third fire swept a portion of woodland, a part of the hospital tract, destroying cord wood, poles, etc. A house situated upon land adjoining the hospital property near the burning tract

was threatened, and was protected by the hospital fire department. A dwelling, property of the hospital, on the edge of the woodland was not in immediate danger, as the flames were checked and the fire extinguished.

The origin of the first two fires was not determined. The third resulted from burning leaves in the gutters along a road which passes through the hospital property. The leaves were burned by men in the employ of the township who were repairing roads.

The hospital was not reimbursed for the loss sustained, the Department of Forestry ruling that the township was not responsible nor liable for the damage.

MACHINERY AND ELEVATOR FOR LAUNDRY.

An appropriation available during the year was expended in the purchase of new machinery. The amount asked for was not granted, and the sum received insufficient to obtain all the equipment needed.

The machines purchased were installed and are giving satisfactory service, but are taking care of but a portion of the work.

The old machinery is defective, and clothing is torn and destroyed in their use. The old machines are kept in as good repair as is possible; owing to their worn condition these repairs are expensive and must be made continuously in order to keep the laundry in operation. Further delay in the installation of new machinery will increase the cost of repairs and reduce efficiency.

The elevator used for the transfer of clothing to and from the cable car in the subway is too small, is of old design, belt driven, now in operation and unsafe.

Safeguards have been installed under the direction of the Department of Labor which are, however, inadequate, as it is impossible to utilize the same method of protection as upon one of modern construction.

Safety, also efficiency demand an elevator of modern construction.

ROOT CELLAR.

In the report for the year 1915, under the item of garden, attention was directed to the need of a root cellar. An appropriation was asked for with which to purchase necessary materials, the work of building to be done by the hospital force. The appropriation was not granted, consequently many bushels of roots will, in burying them, be subjected to the uncertain winter weather. Were it not necessary to uncover them during the severe weather less damage and loss would result.

A root cellar is needed to conserve the great quantities of beets, turnips, carrots, cabbage, etc., that are grown for winter consumption. These roots are buried under a covering of straw, leaves or earth, and are uncovered and taken out in such quantities each week throughout the winter months as is required. To keep well, the weather conditions during these months must be favorable; unfortunately the opposite is invariably the case. Many bushels of these vegetables rot, causing a loss financially, and reducing the quantity at a time when they are much needed and appreciated. A root cellar of proper size and construction will remedy these conditions.

It is regrettable that the funds asked for were not provided. The necessity of food conservation emphasizes the need, now, of proper storage facilities for valuable root foods.

RE-WIRING DORMITORY BUILDING AND INSTALLATION OF PANEL BOARDS AND FIXTURES.

The Dormitory Building was wired and fixtures installed for electric lighting. This building was opened for occupancy in 1901, and during sixteen years have been in constant service. The insulation has deteriorated and the fixtures are defective; in

addition, they are so constructed that they cannot be utilized when new wiring is installed and must, therefore, be discarded.

The entire equipment does not comply with the requirements of the standards established by the Underwriters' Association now in force.

Under existing conditions, fire resulting from short circuits is liable to occur, which may result in loss of life, the destruction of the building, or both.

An amount based upon figures furnished by the Consulting Engineer of the State Architect's office, for re-wiring, fixtures, etc., will be presented for the consideration of the Appropriation Committee.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

An extremely important item is that of materials with which to place the hospital switch in such condition as will insure, as far as is possible, the safety of the persons traveling by trolley, the men comprising the crew of the freight train, and to prevent damage to the rolling stock.

This is one of the matters which have been written about in former reports, and an appropriation has been asked for with which to purchase rail, etc. Had the subject been given consideration when first spoken of, and the amount asked for appropriated, the material entire would have been purchased and installed.

A portion only of the amount asked for was provided, and in the meantime the price of materials advanced and the limited amount allotted, with its diminished purchase value, was expended in the purchase of rail, etc.

The amount available November 1st with which to purchase rail, etc., still required to complete the work is insufficient.

DISPOSAL PLANT.

The sewage disposal system is not as efficient as in previous years. The reasons are apparent, the results showing the effects

of insufficient separation and filtration. The beds were constructed for the disposal of sewage from the institution with a population of one-half the number now residing here.

Under the present abnormal conditions, the disposal system can be effective for a short period of time only; unfavorable conditions have existed for years, and are growing worse.

As stated in my report of last year, Professor Charles MacMillan, who installed the plant, and who is an authority on the subject of sewage disposal methods, visited the hospital at the request of the Department of Charities and Corrections, inspected the system thoroughly and rendered a report of his findings, the necessity of promptly relieving the situation and of providing an equipment embodying modern methods, together with estimated cost, etc.

As previously stated, two of the beds are of clay formation, the process of filtration is slow and unsatisfactory. A portion of land comprising the beds is normally suited to filtration purposes, the formation being gravel and sand. Ashes from the power plant are utilized as far as is practicable, by spreading upon the surface of the beds.

Continued delay in not recognizing the seriousness of the situation will eventually result in total disability of the system; how much longer it will continue to be efficient is uncertain.

This matter is of such vital importance that it should be acted upon.

ROADS.

The public roads crossing the hospital property are kept in repair by hospital workmen; surplus ashes from the power plant being used for this purpose. The wearing quality of ashes are not equal to stone, and quantities must be applied to the roads frequently.

Stone taken from the ground under cultivation and crushed at the hospital plant is used for concrete work, and should there be a surplus at any time it is used for road repair. The stone is

soft, and the wearing properties are, therefore, poor. The roads and driveways upon the hospital grounds should be treated with trap rock to insure more satisfactory service.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Nine fire alarm boxes as additional safeguards, also to increase the efficiency of the fire alarm system have been installed, and to assist in guarding against fires, the watch clock system has been equipped with eleven new stations.

The watchmen are required to register at the stations, which will insure better supervision of the buildings than heretofore, and should fire be discovered the new alarm stations provide means for sending in an alarm promptly.

Additional fire hose and extinguishers are required to replace defective apparatus and, also, to equip new buildings.

HEATING, POWER AND LIGHTING PLANT.

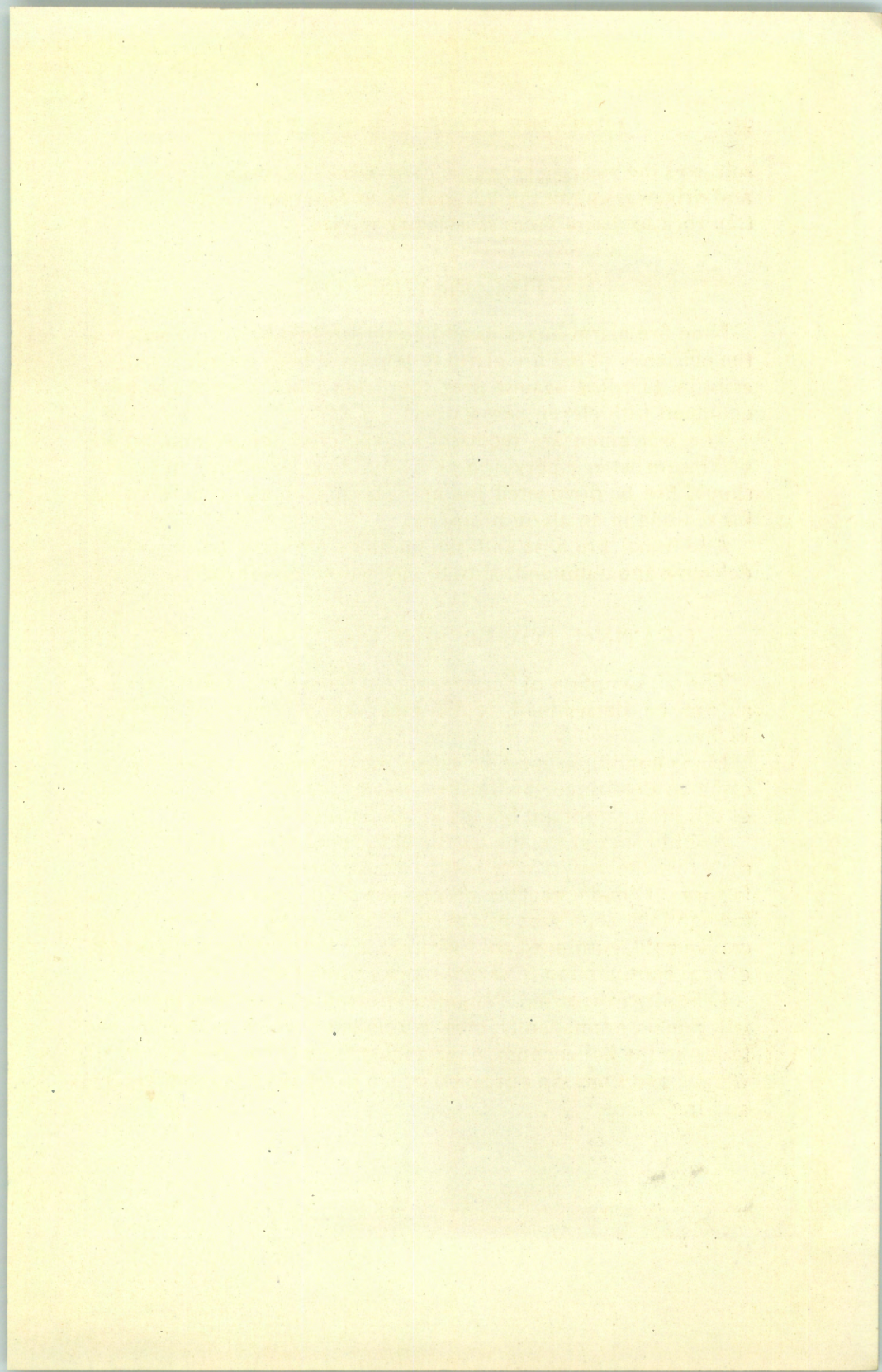
The consumption of buckwheat coal during the year is as near as can be determined, 15,316 tons, that of the previous year, 14,906.

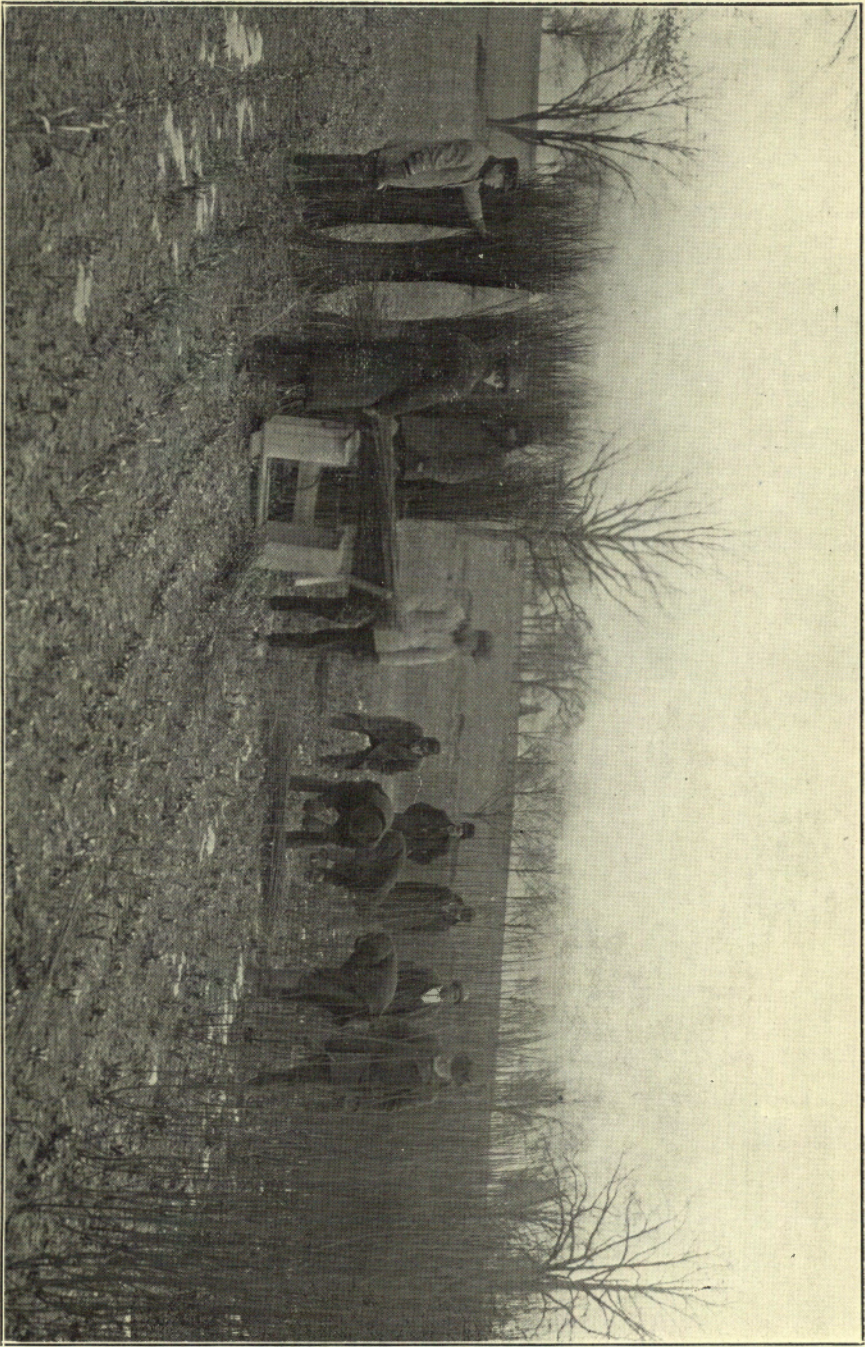
Many conditions must be taken into consideration in endeavoring to determine the relative results yearly, in the operation of this most important branch of the business department.

As in former years, the quality of the coal varies, at times being such that the results obtained in its use are exceedingly unsatisfactory. Cloudy weather necessitates additional electric current for lighting; each year brings new buildings to be lighted. Excessive cold, continued cold weather, or both, raises the tonnage of coal consumption to seventy tons or more daily.

Difficulty in securing competent firemen and helpers, men who will remain permanently, creates a situation which results in confusion in the boiler room, disarranging the routine of work, under which conditions the operation of the plant is very unsatisfactory and inefficient.

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PATIENTS AT WORK IN WILLOW HOLT.

Boiler plant No. 2, consisting of six boilers, installed and placed in commission in 1901 has given good service. They were reset in 1913, and have now reached the stage where the advisability of replacing them with modern boilers should be considered.

The ash elevator, of ancient construction is very expensive to operate; the repair cost is heavy. This elevator should be replaced with one of modern type and efficiency.

The hot well which was asked for, and for the purchase of which an appropriation of \$1,200.00 was granted and made available in 1915 has not been delivered, the contractor claiming that the advance in price of material and inability to secure it has prevented him from making delivery.

The lack of this well continues a very unsatisfactory condition, which has at times caused serious trouble in the boiler rooms.

Steam traps have been installed in the dynamo room to prevent, if possible, or to aid in the prevention of a recurrence of accidents to the engines resulting from water charging, over from the boilers.

Steam traps have been installed in connection with the heating service throughout the various buildings; marked improvement is seen in the service and results.

The efficiency of the machine shop has been increased by the addition of modern machinery. On account of lack of appropriation the funds available have been too small to properly equip this highly important branch of the service.

This department is now fitted out with a cutting and welding apparatus, the use of which produces a great saving to the institution in time and money. Broken castings, valves, etc., are repaired quickly and effectively, eliminating the delay incident to the sending of parts to Newark or elsewhere for repairs, and obviating the necessity of purchasing new valves or castings at a very heavy cost.

A wire cable purchased in January has become worn to such an extent that replacement is now necessary. The operation of

the cable car, as has been stated in former reports, under the present process necessitates the running of the engine continuously. At times the car is not in service, and at such times wasted energy results.

It is planned to operate the car machinery by electric power, provided an appropriation asked for with which to purchase the required motor is granted.

The situation at the gas plant at this time is far from satisfactory. Gas is used for cooking purposes in the kitchen of the main building, in cottages and upon wards where infirmaries are situated in the Administration and Dormitory buildings.

Several buildings are equipped with combination fixtures, which make it possible to utilize gas for lighting in case of accident to the electric lighting plant. A very limited supply of gas coal remains, sufficient for a few weeks only.

Inability to purchase coal is the direct cause of the conditions.

Unless coal becomes available, the discontinuance of the manufacture of gas must necessarily follow.

REFRIGERATION FACILITIES.

Prior to the installation of the cold storage and ice making plant of fifteen tons refrigeration capacity in 1910, it was proposed to provide sufficient storage capacity to accommodate a number of car loads of beef and other meats, also butter, eggs, lard, milk, cheese, fruit, etc., in quantities as needed; also to manufacture ice in sufficient quantities to meet all requirements.

The plant has failed to meet these requirements, consequently during the summer months when it is imperative that the temperatures of the several rooms be kept at the proper point and ice be manufactured, the temperature in these rooms are much too high and at times it is impossible to produce ice. During the past year a quantity of meat spoiled, the amount being small, and it was extremely fortunate that the loss was not heavier.

The plant must be enlarged if satisfactory results are to be obtained.

FENCING.

Six thousand feet of fencing, consisting of post and rail, also picket enclosing a portion of the property utilized for dairy, farm and garden purposes, constructed some years ago, has of late been repaired continuously, is in such a dilapidated condition that it cannot now be economically repaired and should be replaced with wire fencing.

A portion of the fence enclosing field in which cows exercise is in an unsafe condition.

Chestnut posts cut upon the hospital property are available, and are of more value for this purpose than for lumber. The posts can be set in position and wire stretched by hospital labor.

This type of fence is neat, and practical from the efficiency point, and the rapidity with which it can be erected is an important feature as the present fences must be replaced in the near future.

Economy in construction plus efficiency should leave nothing more desirable.

PIGGERY.

Very satisfactory results were obtained during the year at the piggery. At the beginning of the year the stock on hand consisted of 353 head, of which number 93 were purchased, the balance were raised at the pens. During the year the herd has been increased by 179 bred at the piggery. 270 were slaughtered, 7 died, leaving at the close of the year, 255.

The slaughtered stock weighed 49,327 pounds, was inspected for food purposes and was consumed at the institution. The health of the animals has been good throughout, no outbreak of cholera has occurred nor have any conditions developed which suggested the presence of the disease.

WATER SUPPLY.

The meters at the water purification plants registered a flow of 254,587,916 gallons during the year. These figures do not repre-

sent the actual amount used, as the supply for the garden, piggery and hennery is drawn from the high service pipe line above the point where the meter is located; the water used at these places is not measured, neither is it purified.

The present pipe line is too small, has been in use for many years, is badly corroded, and during the past two years the quantity of water delivered at the piggery has at times been insufficient to cleanse the pens and keep them in a sanitary condition.

An appropriation was asked for with which to purchase the necessary water main to lay a delivery line from a point below the purification plant to the places mentioned; the request was not granted.

The available supply for the whole institution gradually decreased in quantity during the latter months of the year, and prior to a rainfall in October the reservoirs contained a very small quantity.

Attention has been called to the necessity of sufficient water for use in case of fire; to conserve a reserve supply, additional storage capacity must be provided.

This subject has been dealt with in previous annual reports, and upon the recommendation of the consulting engineer to the Board of Charities and Corrections, an appropriation of \$10,000 was asked for with which to construct a reservoir; this was not granted.

The mountain spring from which water for drinking purposes is drawn and bottled has furnished an average of one hundred and eighty gallons per day, and has not failed at any time to supply the required quantity.

The bottling room is now equipped for washing and sterilizing all bottles, providing an additional safeguard against contamination of the water which reaches the bottling room free from pollution.

DAIRY.

The average number of cows milked during the year was 99.19; average, quarts per day, 997.7; average quarts per cow per day,

10.36; total production for the year, 364,161 quarts.

The work has been seriously affected at times throughout the year owing to the lack of men. Difficulty in obtaining feed disarranged the established ration schedule, causing the milk yield to vary.

Forty-four cows were purchased, fifty-five slaughtered. The herd is subjected to a physical examination each month by a competent veterinarian selected by the State Board of Health; the tuberculin test is also applied by him.

Efforts are being put forth to increase each year the number of cows bred at the dairy; at present there are thirteen being milked, thirteen two years old, and eighteen calves of an average age of five months.

The lack of pasture land prevents the raising of a large number; a limited number only can be cared for.

The scarcity of good milch cows on the market, free from tuberculosis, makes the breeding of stock imperative, if a satisfactory herd is to be built up and maintained.

A silo 18x32 feet, of vitrified tile, erected by the hospital mechanics this year, provides additional storage capacity for 200 tons of ensilage, making a total capacity in the three silos of 620 tons.

Provision was made for an increased yield of fodder corn, and 620 tons were grown and placed in three silos.

In former years, insufficient silage made it necessary to provide green fodder, often to the exclusion of other crops.

Under favorable conditions the quantity of silage provided for the coming year will be ample.

DESTRUCTOR.

The results from the operation of the destructor plant are entirely satisfactory. It was not necessary to burn daily, and during the year an average of 2,568 pounds of refuse per day was destroyed. The elimination of the burying of refuse, which method

of disposal was in vogue previous to last year, is of vast importance to the institution, removing a menace to the health of the people living at the institution and to those residing in the vicinity of the hospital.

In addition to destroying refuse, the equipment provides facilities for cooking food for the hogs; also steam and hot water for thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting the pens at the piggery.

ANNUAL INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The value of real estate and personal property as inventoried is higher than that of last year. Real estate is valued at \$3,499,149.00; personal property, \$506,949.66.

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

Respectfully submitted,

ORLANDO M. BOWEN,
Warden.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR MAINTENANCE,
FISCAL YEAR, 1919.

Maintenance of county patients, based on an average of 1,600 patients, at \$130.00 per annum.....	\$208,000.00
Maintenance of State patients, based on an average of 1,000 patients, at \$234.00 per annum.....	234,000.00
Clothing, undertaker's charges, etc., for State indigent patients, at \$18.00 per capita	18,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$460,000.00</u>

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer, October 31, 1916.....	\$10,617.42
Allowance for State bills for support of indigent patients:	
State county.....	\$191,561.51
State indigent.....	208,236.71
State convict.....	13,855.56
Total.....	<u>\$413,653.78</u>
Deficit account of maintenance of State indigent patients.....	15,853.78
Total.....	<u>397,800.00</u>
For clothing for State indigent patients.....	8,000.00
Deficit in appropriation of 1916, allowed by supplemental appropriation of 1917, for support of indigent patients.....	9,033.13
From Bergen County.....	26,959.44
From Essex County.....	83.42
From Hudson County.....	9,642.54
From Hunterdon County.....	3,859.58
From Middlesex County.....	86.87
From Monmouth County.....	344.38
From Morris County.....	19,501.12

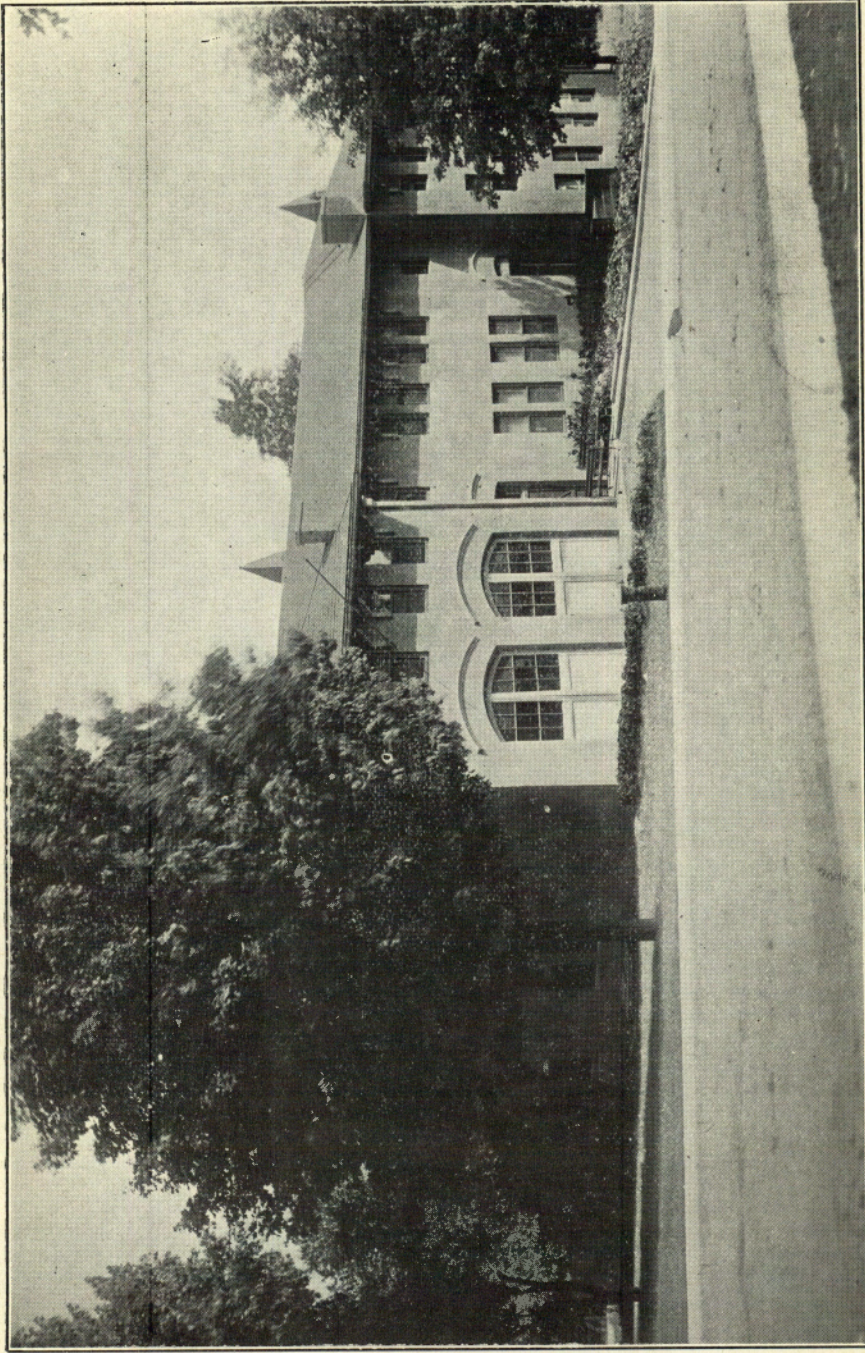
From Passaic County.....	53,765.84
From Sussex County.....	6,569.72
From Somerset County.....	14.00
From Union County.....	41,804.22
From Warren County.....	8,496.59
From private patients.....	98,242.09
From miscellaneous earnings.....	8,268.70
From individuals to reimburse the State for support of indigent patients.....	521.38
Petty expense fund returned to W. T. Read, State Treasurer.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$705,600.44

EXPENSES.

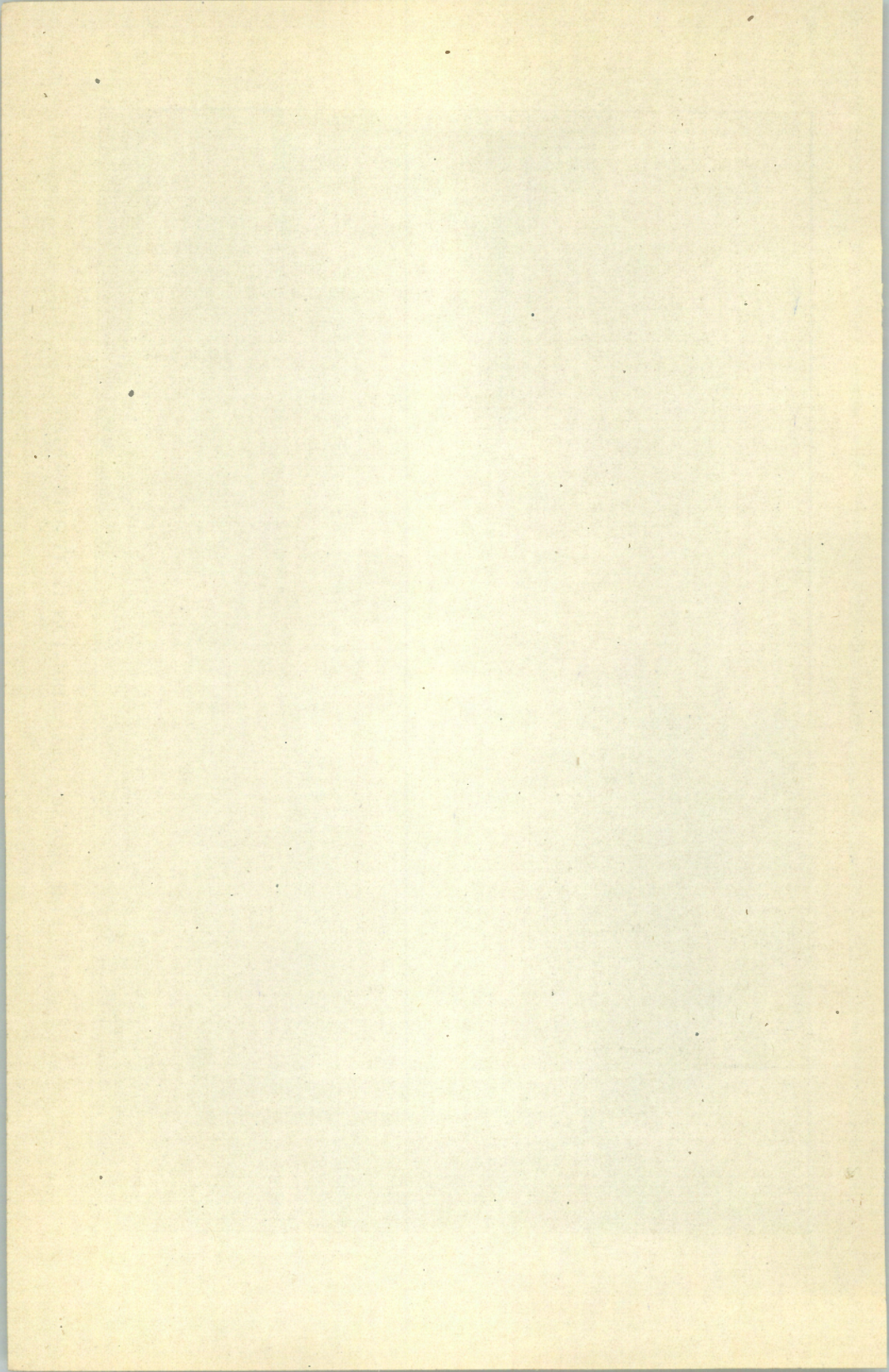
Employees' pay rolls.....	\$225,228.77
Bills and refunds.....	464,406.53
Petty expense fund advanced to Warden.....	2,000.00
Protested checks with fees.....	407.91
Total.....	692,043.21
Balance in hands of State Treasurer, Oct. 31, 1917.....	\$13,557.13

RESOURCES.

Amount due from counties for support of indigent patients:	
Bergen County, October, 1917.....	\$2,417.91
Essex County, May, June, 1911; December, 1913; February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, 1914; April, December, 1915; May, September, October, November, December, 1916; January, February, April, May, October, 1917.....	1,702.87
Hudson County, September, October, 1917.....	1,557.77
Hunterdon County, October, 1917.....	357.34
Middlesex County, October, 1917.....	105.37
Monmouth County, October, 1917.....	37.13
Mercer County, October, 1917.....	9.14
Passaic County, September, October, 1917.....	9,084.37
Union County, October, 1917.....	3,470.41
Warren County, October, 1917.....	749.71
Total.....	\$19,492.02



FIRE HOUSE—NEW ADDITION IS AT THE RIGHT.



NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

105

Due from private patients (net)	7,849.27
Clothing furnished patients during October, 1917.....	1,988.92
Due for hides, grease, -etc.....	342.30
Due for maintenance of patients for whom no orders have been received	5,056.50
Deficit in appropriation of maintenance of indigent patients (1917) ..	15,857.78
Deficit in appropriation for clothing, State indigent patients (1917) ..	4,285.60
Cash balance with State Treasurer.....	13,557.29
Total.....	\$68,429.68

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable, outstanding.....	1,031.03
Excess resources above liabilities.....	67,398.65
Total.....	\$68,429.68

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Hospital
do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct
copy of the report of the Board of Trustees for the year
ending December 31, 1911, as the same appears in the
minutes of the Board of Trustees held at Trenton, New Jersey,
on the 15th day of January, 1912.
Attest:
Secretary

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appendix to Warden's Report.

DAIRY AND FARM.

364,160 quarts milk (average number of cows milked 99.2; average per cow per day, 10.05 quarts....@	.09	\$32,774.40
249½ tons hay.....	\$25.00	6,237.50
15 tons of straw.....	15.00	225.00
600 tons ensilage.....	7.00	4,200.00
456 bushels rye.....	2.00	912.00
760 bushels of potatoes.....	1.50	1,140.00
1,150 bushels mangels.....	.60	690.00
45 bushels apples.....	1.00	45.00
86 bushels apples.....	.50	43.00
165 tons green fodder.....	5.00	825.00
134 bushels yellow corn.....	2.00	268.00
279 bushels white corn.....	2.00	558.00
132 tons manure.....	2.00	264.00
1,200 tons manure.....	2.50	3,000.00
2,487 1-6 dozen eggs.....	.55	1,367.85
14 calves sold.....		141.00
1,030 pounds broom corn.....	.20	206.00
Total.....		\$52,896.75

STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND USED AT THE HOSPITAL.

51 cows dressed, 28,982 pounds.....	.16	4,637.12
47 calves dressed, 3,594 pounds.....	.25	898.50
5 sheep pressed, 422 pounds.....	.20	84.40
22 lambs dressed, 777 pounds.....	.23	178.71
332 chickens dressed, 807 pounds.....	.24	193.63
369 broilers dressed, 780½ pounds.....	.40	312.30
268 hogs dressed, 49,327 pounds.....	.19513	9,625.17
Total.....		\$15,929.88

STATEMENT OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS GROWN AND FURNISHED FROM
GARDEN DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1917.

Asparagus, bunches.....	1,841	@ .25	\$460.25
Beans, string, bushels.....	382	.75	286.50
Beans, lima, bushels.....	329	\$1.50	493.50
Beets, bunches.....	1,072	.06	64.32
Beets, bushels.....	313 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	313.63
Cabbage, heads.....	19,598	.10	1,959.80
Cauliflower, heads.....	1,336	.10	133.60
Corn, sweet, ears.....	63,365	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	950.48
Cucumbers.....	13,276	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	199.14
Carrots, bunches.....	94	.06	5.64
Carrots, bushels.....	366 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	366.25
Celery, bunches.....	363	.10	36.30
Egg plant.....	1,791	.05	89.55
Lettuce, heads.....	42,621	.06	2,557.26
Onions, bushels.....	838 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	838.50
Onions, bunches.....	30,925	.03	927.75
Peas.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.20	135.15
Parsley, bunches.....	3,562	.01	35.62
Peppers.....	9,647	.02	192.94
Pumpkins.....	552	.20	110.40
Parsnips, bushels.....	133	1.00	133.00
Radishes, bunches.....	19,998	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	299.97
Radishes, bushels.....	841	.75	630.75
Rhubarb, bunches.....	23,228	.06	1,393.68
Squash.....	1,225	.02	24.50
Squash, bushels.....	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	.60	135.90
Spinach, bushels.....	416 5-16	.70	291.42
Tomatoes, bushels.....	4,002 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	4,002.25
Turnips, bushels.....	273 19-32	.50	136.80
Cherries, quarts.....	261	.10	26.10
Currants, quarts.....	162	.15	24.30
Grapes, baskets.....	311	1.00	311.00
Raspberries, quarts.....	797 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	119.63
Strawberries, quarts.....	2,873	.10	287.30
Forward.....			\$17,973.18

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

VEGETABLES RAISED DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1917, AND ON HAND AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

	Forward.....		\$17,973.18
Beans, string, bushels.....	45	.75	33.75
Beets, bushels.....	1,445	1.00	1,445.00
Cabbage, heads.....	31,911	.10	3,191.10
Celery, bunches.....	35,887	.10	3,588.70
Carrots, bushels.....	1,980	1.00	1,980.00
Cauliflower, heads.....	920	.10	92.00
Corn, sweet, ear s.....	2,405	.01	36.08
Egg plant.....	294	.05	14.70
Kale, bushels.....	1,610	.25	402.50
Lettuce, heads.....	3,694	.06	221.64
Onions, bushels.....	225	1.00	225.00
Onion sets, bushels.....	12	3 00	36.00
Parsnips.....	1,870	1.00	1,870.00
Parsley, bunches.....	25,000	.01	250.00
Turnips, ruta бага, bushels.....	575	.75	431.25
Turnips, purple top, bushels.....	250	.50	125.00
Total.....			<u>\$31,915.90</u>

FLORIST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1917.

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

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS.

Pansies.....	1,260
Geraniums.....	3,798
Coleus.....	3,769
Petunia.....	2,678
Salvia.....	2,591
Vinca.....	325
Helichrysum.....	625
Chrysanthemums.....	2,000
Dahlia.....	830

Cannas.....	2,519
Snapdragon.....	3,213
Sweet Peas, feet.....	300
Asters.....	4,224
Gladiolus.....	15,000
Roses.....	1,718
Carnations.....	1,570
Begonias.....	977
Cocaea.....	32
Verbena.....	773
Jerusalem Cherries.....	484
Ferns.....	260
Cyclamen.....	71
Hyacinths.....	292
Easter Lilies.....	332
Spirea.....	456
Rubber Plant.....	1
Heliotrope.....	600

RECORD OF CUT FLOWERS.

Roses.....	22,843
Carnations.....	3,363
Chrysanthemums.....	2,077
French Roman Hyacinths.....	4,226
Dahlias.....	10,929
Snapdragon.....	27,184
Gladiolus.....	9,072
Lilies.....	764
Asters.....	20,228
Strawflowers.....	825
Narcissus Paper White.....	765
Narcissus Double.....	856
Sprengeri Strings.....	2,680
Peonies.....	224
Pansies.....	864
Phlox Hardy.....	6,966
Sweet Peas.....	1,700
Golden Glow (Rudebeckia).....	6,650
Fern Leaves.....	1,242
Calla Lilies.....	194
Ramblers.....	2,214

