

Compliments

of

Dr. Marcus A. Curry,

Superintendent.

New Jersey State Library

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
MORRIS PLAINS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th

1922

HOSPITAL PRINT

—
1922

New Jersey State Library

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

MOORE HILLS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th

1933

HOSPITAL PRINT

1933

New Jersey State Hospital

Managers

PRESIDENT

DANIEL S. VOORHEES.....Morristown

VICE-PRESIDENT

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

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D.....Gladstone

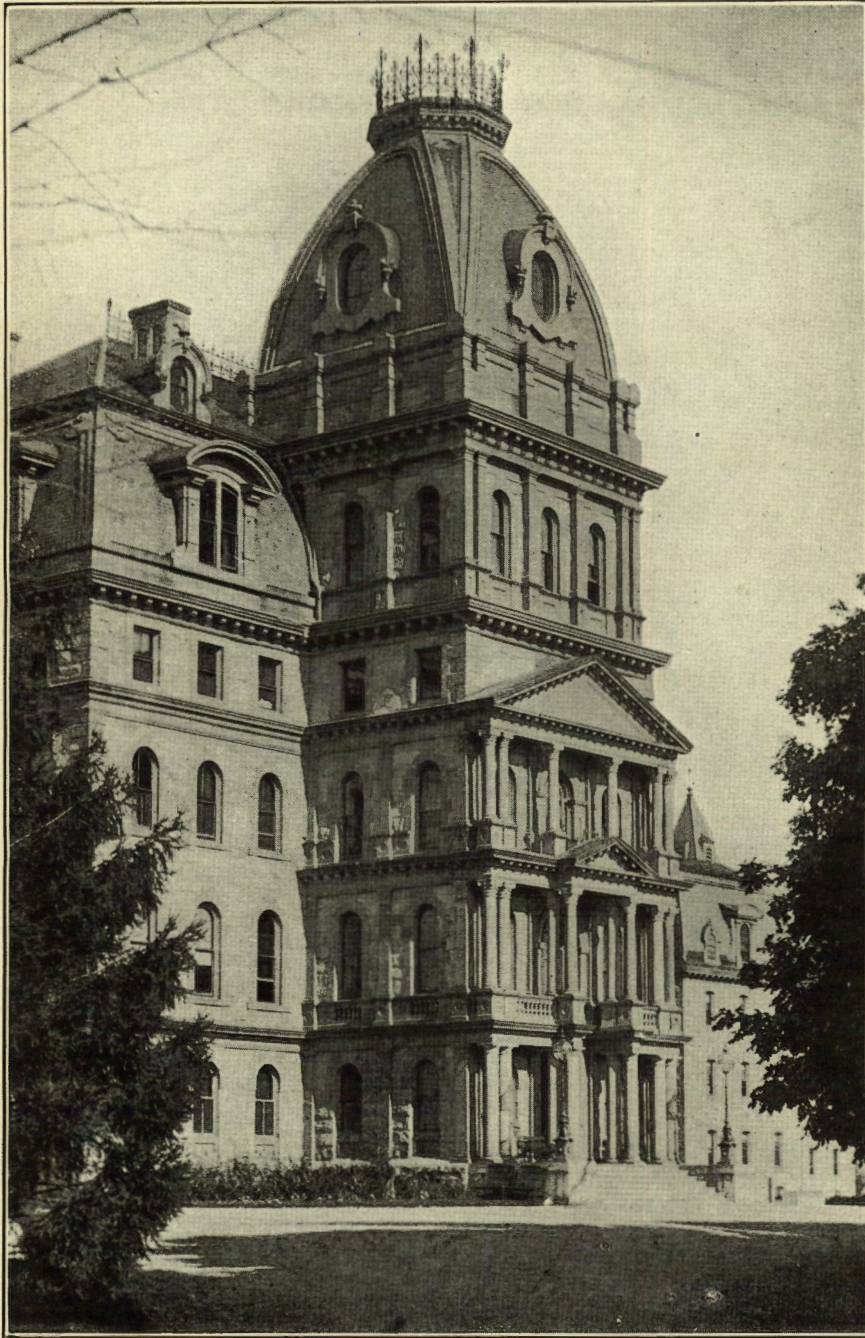
A. B. LEACH.....South Orange

GEORGE RICHTER.....Boonton

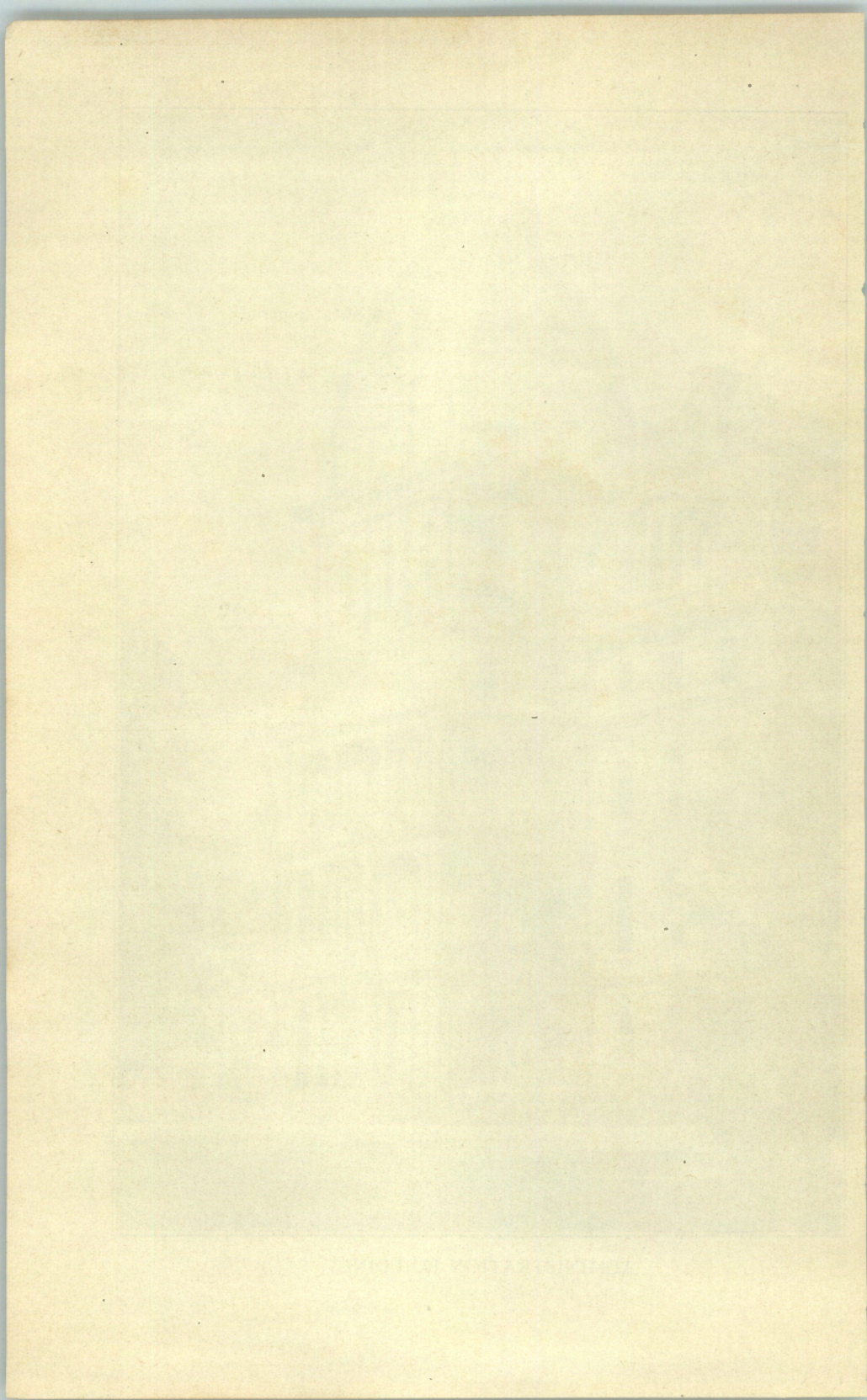
MRS. AGNES MILLARD.....Newton

MRS. MARIAN K. GARRISON.....Llewellyn Park, Orange

JOHN BOYD.....Secretary



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



Officers

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.....	Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer
ARTHUR G. LANE, M. D.....	Clinical Director
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
THOMAS B. CHRISTIAN, M. D.....	Pathologist
FRANKLIN C. YOUNG, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
OSCAR C. REEVE, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
HARRY H. GESSLER, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
JOHN R. FRANK, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
LEO J. PALMER, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
FRANCIS C. BARTLEMAN, D. D. S.....	Resident Dentist
RAYMOND. W. LASSLETT, D. D. S.....	Assistant Resident Dentist
O. M. BOWEN.....	Warden
EDWARD I. COURSEN.....	Assistant Warden

Board of Consultants

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M. D.....	Physician
JOSEPH BRETTEAUER, M. D.....	Gynecologist
PHILANDER A. HARRIS, M. D.....	Gynecologist
CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M. D.....	Neurologist
FRANCIS H. GLAZEBROOK, M. D.....	Surgeon
JEROME MORLEY LYNCH, M. D.....	Surgeon
CLIFFORD MILLS, M. D.....	Surgeon
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, JR., M. D.....	Surgeon
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

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report to the Commissioner

To the Honorable Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies:

The Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains herewith submits to you its forty-seventh annual report as the law requires, and with it the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Chief Executive Officer, which describes noteworthy conditions and developments in the institution during the year, the work done for the benefit of the patients and in their care in all the various departments, and the urgent needs of the immediate future in the way of repairs and to carry on the developmental building program that your department and other authorities of the State have authorized as proper and practical.

The year has been a busy one in construction activities. The unfulfilled contracts of the Underground Specialty Company for repairs on one of the sewer beds and for the building of a dam and cottage, inherited from the previous State Architect's office, were terminated by settlement with the Bonding Company to the entire advantage of the State, and as a result of the energetic, successful efforts of Mr. Alan B. Mills. Then the sums thus recovered from the Bonding Company were made available and were spent for finishing the cottage and for improving the conditions of the dam and of the sewerage system.

The psychiatric reception building for 400 patients has been constructed by Franklin M. Harris & Company as general contractors, and by George J. Tobin, and Jaehnig & People Company, contractors for the heating and plumbing, respectively, with commendable promptness and compliance with specifications. The equipment is now being put into this building and it will be ready for occupancy soon—as soon, in fact, as it is connected up with the sewerage, heating, lighting and water systems,

and as soon as the necessary grading away from the basement shall have been done. We are pleased to report also that with the saving in the actual cost of this building, under the \$800,000 that was appropriated for it, and which saving the authorities considerably reappropriated for additional housing, plans were made and contracts let for the following houses, all but the last of which are now far along towards completion: One for the Medical Superintendent; one for the Clinical Director; one to accommodate fourteen single physicians, or a smaller number of married ones; two to accommodate twenty nurses each; and a two-family house for married physicians.

Mr. Mills, Director of the Division of Architecture, has had constant personal oversight of these building operations, has made many visits to the grounds, and deserves, as do his subordinates, the gratitude and appreciation of the Managers for all that he has done so unselfishly and so successfully for the hospital during his administration. We realize that you, too, are largely responsible for this.

The imperative need of a new and effective system that will dispose of the sewage from the hospital buildings safely and without noxious odors has been constantly before us throughout the year, and increasingly so as the construction of the new buildings has advanced. The results from the present system are potentially dangerous to those who drink from the water supply into the head waters of which the excrement flows; and the noxious odors of the raw sewage, that is now poured over the surface of large areas of ground, are intolerable to those who live in the adjacent buildings. Your Department of Institutions and Agencies has also been alive to this situation, and with our authorization had a survey made by three recognized experts, who have recommended a new and sufficient sewage disposal system which ought to be built at once. Preliminary plans for a part of it have been made by Solomon & Abbott under the supervision of the Director of Architecture, and the contract has been let for all of it that can be built out of moneys available

at this time. The rest of the installation will cost about \$60,000 or \$70,000, and ought to be secured at the earliest possible moment.

While we who are visiting the hospital constantly appreciate that much still needs to be done, yet, in looking back, we can see that there have been many improvements in the personnel of the staffs of physicians, nurses, attendants and employees, and in the quality and extent of the results accomplished. Those in control have worked constantly to give the patients the best of treatments, of care and of handling. Progress has been retarded and is still retarded by lack of suitable quarters for those who work in every department in the institution, as well as for those committed to it. The best work for the benefit of the patients can be done only after the doctors, nurses, attendants and other employees can be quartered comfortably enough to make them willing to stay. It has been awfully discouraging to lose so many excellent ones because they could not be properly housed, and there would be small encouragement indeed in sight if those conditions were to continue. Even married couples who have worked in the hospital for years are not quartered so they can live together and we would lose these valuable services now to other institutions if corrections were not in sight. Fortunately, however, much relief will come as soon as the new houses for doctors and nurses are finished and equipped, and as soon as we have the new quarters for employees in the upper part of the congregate dining-room that has been authorized and that we hope to have constructed in 1922.

Miss Anna C. Farley, Superintendent of Nurses, has resigned as of July 1, 1922, and the position will be filled by the best qualified person who can be found as the result of wide inquiries that are under way at this time. The Managers are determined also, in spite of scarcity of candidates, to increase the enrollments of graduate nurses and of attendants until there is a sufficient quota; to get suitable teachers and to develop teaching courses

of student nurses and of attendants, so that the hospital will have a good supply of its own graduates; to employ social workers who will do work of inestimable value in the homes of patients where they can get valuable histories and supervise and encourage and direct the pre-institution cases or those that may have been sent home from the institution. Under this scheme many more patients can be paroled to their betterment and to the financial advantage of the State than is now possible. We need also to make decided additions to the number of physicians. During the past year all of the medical men that compose the present staffs have done heroic work. They have been insufficient in numbers because we have not had housing for any more, and each has done considerably more than the usual amount of work of two or more men.

Dr. Lane, the Clinical Director, has brought a splendid fund of information, experience and good judgment into his work; he has taken charge of the staff meetings that are held four times a week, and has, of course, had general charge of the examinations, diagnoses and treatments of the patients. Many of the betterments for the patients and for the institution that he has in mind and is so anxious to accomplish have necessarily been delayed until the new psychiatric reception building can be made ready for occupancy and the new houses made ready for additional doctors and nurses to live in. He has had to cope with many discouraging conditions, institutional and domestic, he and his wife even having to live for two years in cramped and hot quarters next to the active wards. But he has worked on courageously in spite of every obstacle, and is certain to do excellent work as time goes on.

Dr. McMurray has done double work in that he has taken full charge of a large male reception service and also of the Occupational Department and of all athletic activities. He has substituted for Dr. Curry, too, in the latter's absence. Dr. Hampton has had charge of one of the large female reception services, enough alone for any one man to handle, and yet he has done

all of the X-ray work of the institution. Dr. Collins has another one of the large female reception services wherein he has rendered excellent service, and he has also performed nearly all of the surgical operations except when Dr. Mills, the consultant, has been summoned. Dr. Christian, the pathologist, and Doctors Bartleman and Lasslett, the dentists, have worked indefatigably and signally well. We can also praise the junior physicians, who have done very loyal and effective work.

It is easy to see that the Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Curry, has throughout the year been almost overwhelmed with the many perplexing and vital problems of oversight, of direction, and of furnishing every department with the needed quota of capable, faithful employees. We wish to reiterate with added emphasis our commendations of last year. Dr. Curry has worked early and late, almost to the very limit of his strength, with single-minded devotion to the welfare of the patients and to the standards of the institution. Matters requiring reform or adjustment have continually come under his watchful scrutiny. Many of these he has set right. Many more, unfortunately, through circumstances for which the responsibility rests with those higher in authority than the resident officers or through circumstances beyond his control, he has been unable at this time to rectify, and the realization of his helplessness with the resultant dread of disaster have not been the least of his burdens. Added to this ever-present weight of anxiety, he has had to bear numberless cares, some due to the frictions which inevitably arise during reorganization, particularly when the workers are already under tension; some springing from inexperience and incompetence on the part of employees; and still others the result of ill-timed and disruptive criticism based on those very conditions which he was powerless to remedy. Through all these difficulties Dr. Curry has retained his honesty of purpose, his earnestness of service and his sympathetic attitude toward patients and employees. For what he has already accomplished he deserves our sincere appreciation, and for what he will accomplish under better conditions he is entitled to our every confidence.

It is only fair to add, too, that with her intimate professional knowledge of the local conditions and problems, Mrs. Curry has, in a quiet but altogether effective way, been of inestimable assistance to her husband and to the hospital.

Warden Bowen has conducted the business affairs of the hospital with the ability and faithfulness that he has always shown. The results at the dairy, the piggery, from the farm crops, from patient labor in routine and in special jobs around the grounds, and from those employed regularly in his department, all deserve commendation.

At the close of the year covered by this report there remained on the books of the institution, 2,953 patients—1,469 males and 1,484 females, which was an increase of 181 patients over the preceding year and the greatest increase for any year since the opening of the institution. There were admitted during the year, including first admissions, readmissions and transfers from other New Jersey institutions, 717 patients—374 males and 343 females. The discharges totaled 277—113 males and 164 females; 92 were classified as recovered, 164 as improved, 4 as unimproved, 5 as not insane, and 12 as transferred to other institutions in the State. The deaths for the year numbered 259—137 males and 122 females.

The four Managers remaining on the Board at the beginning of the year, Daniel S. Voorhees, W. L. R. Lynd, A. B. Leach and Dr. Augustus S. Knight were reappointed in July, 1921, and three new members were added: George Richter, Mrs. Marian K. Garrison and Mrs. Agnes Miilard. The records of the Board show that twelve regular meetings and five special meetings were held during the year, with attendance totaling eighty-three. This does not include committee meetings and the many visits paid by members of the Board.

Various recommendations as to necessary repairs, improvements and buildings are included in the report of the Chief Executive Officer, and we endorse these as being important and worthy of immediate consideration.

In conclusion, we as Managers wish to express our deep appreciation of the loyal support and conscientious work given by the resident officers, the nurses, attendants and employees during the past year.

Very respectfully submitted,

DANIEL S. VOORHEES, *President.*

W. L. R. LYND, *Vice-President.*

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. LEACH,

GEORGE RICHTER,

AGNES MILLARD,

MARIAN K. GARRISON.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

In conclusion, we as Managers wish to express our deep appreciation of the loyal support and co-operation which have been given by the patient officers, the nurses, attendants, and employees during the past year.

Very respectfully submitted,

DANIEL S. VOORHEES, President

W. L. R. LIND, Vice-President

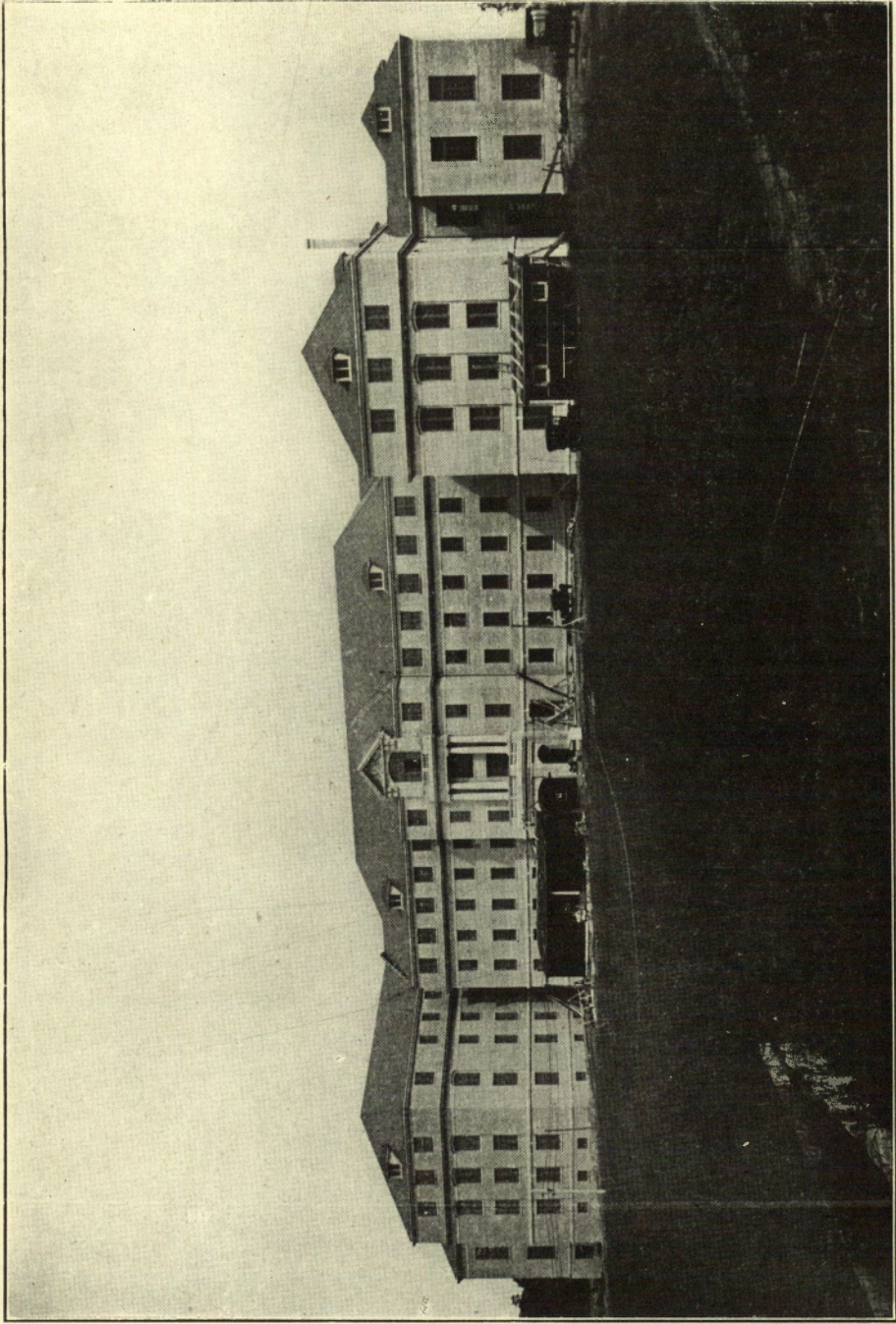
ALBERTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. LEACH

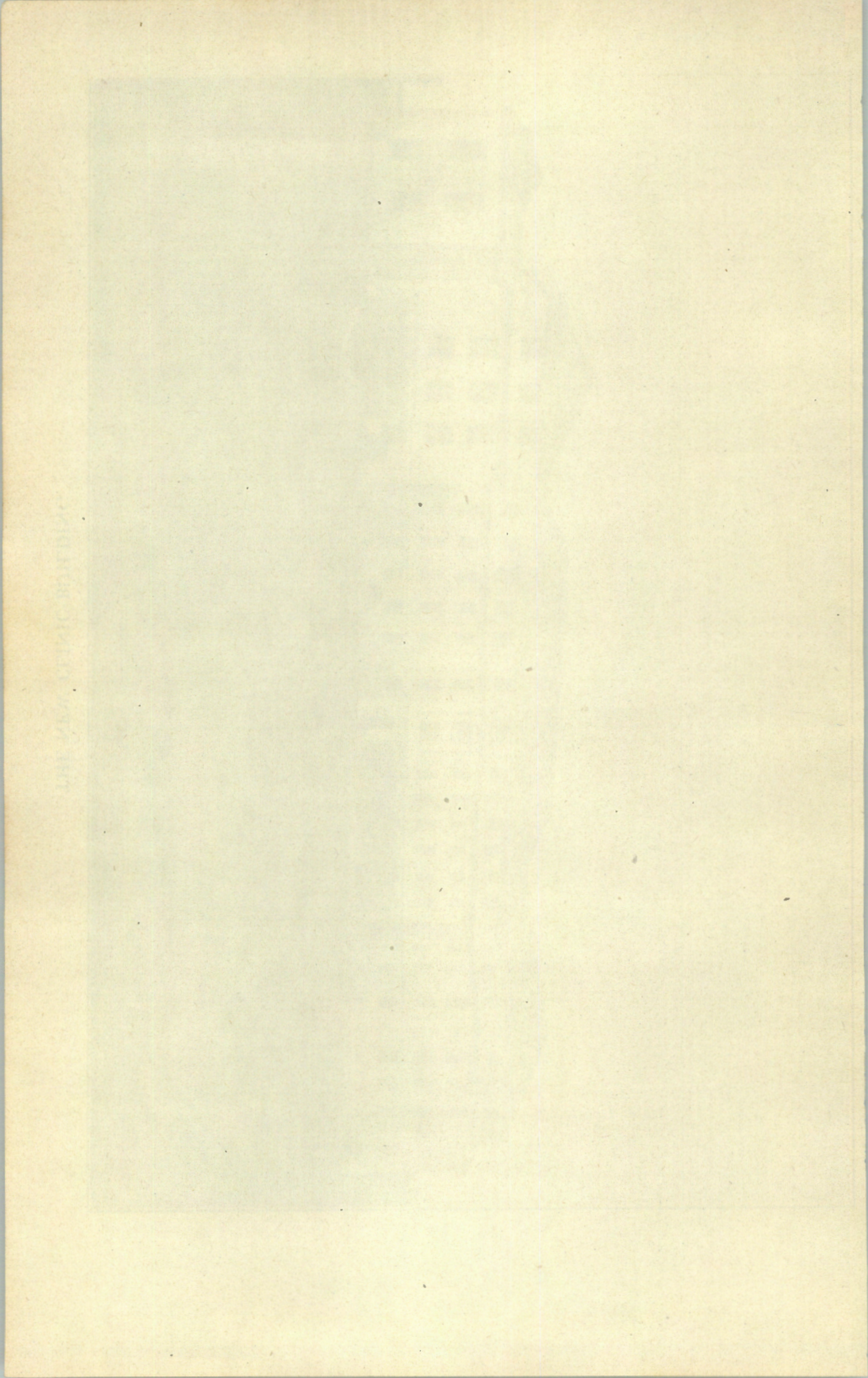
GEORGE RICHTER

JAMES WILLARD

MARIAN K. GARRISON



THE NEW CLINIC BUILDING.



TREASURER'S REPORT

RESERVE REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

19

TREASURER'S REPORT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

RECEIPTS

From Bergen County.....	\$52,302.08
" Hudson County.....	13,369.69
" Morris County.....	28,928.90
" Middlesex County.....	963.50
" Monmouth County.....	413.06
" Mercer County.....	193.33
" Passaic County.....	89,798.55
" Sussex County.....	9,998.44
" Salem County.....	180.97
" Union County.....	73,882.98
" Warren County.....	2,059.93
" Private Patients, (Net).....	154,922.84
" Individuals for support of indigent patients.....	2,088.54
" Miscellaneous collections.....	4,418.43
	<hr/>
	\$433,521.24

DISBURSEMENTS

Total of checks issued to State Treasurer.....	\$433,521.24
--	--------------

REVOLVING FUND

Amount returned by Marcus A. Curry, Supt., to the State Treasurer..	\$1,357.41
Amount of fund not used.....	642.59
	<hr/>
	\$2,000.00

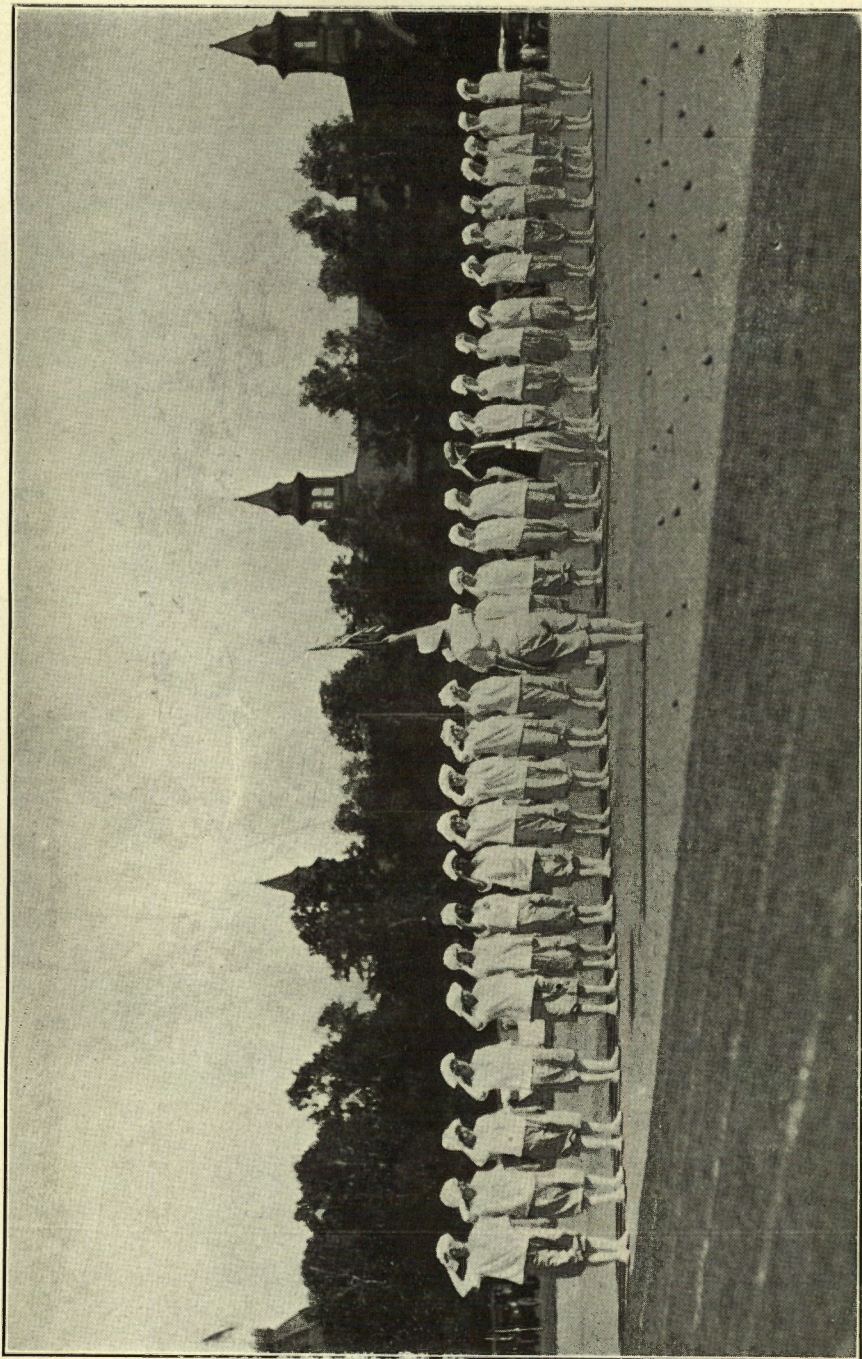
PETTY EXPENSE FUND

Amount received from the State Treasurer to establish Petty Expense Fund for the year 1923.....	\$2,000.00
Amount of Petty Expense Fund returned to State Treasurer at close of year 1922.....	2,000.00

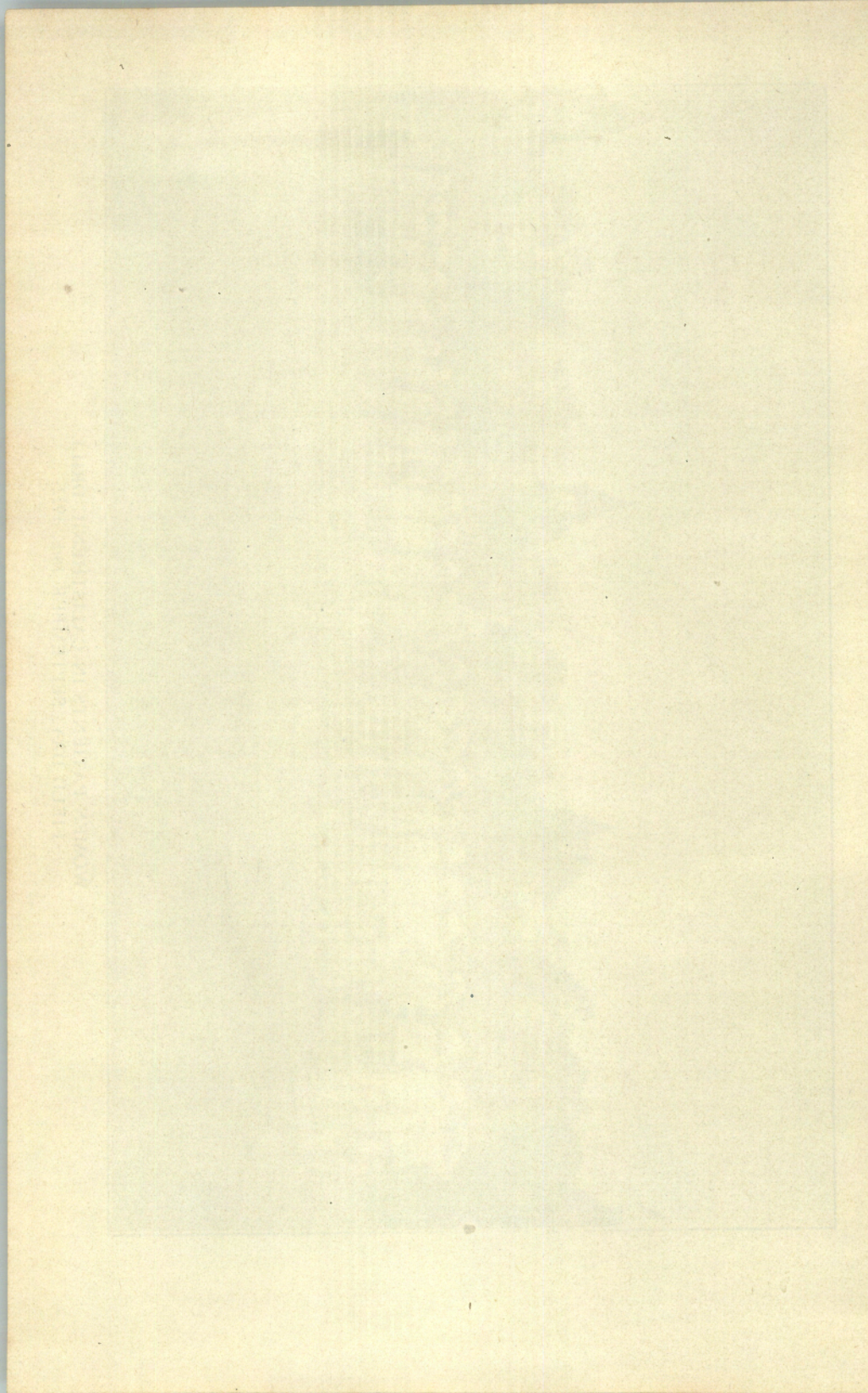
O. M. BOWEN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



WOMEN PATIENTS IN CALISTHENIC DRILL.
FIELD DAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1922.



Report of the Chief Executive Officer.

To the Board of Managers:

According to statutory requirements I, as Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, herewith submit to you the forty-seventh annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains. This report covers in detail the affairs of the institution during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and includes a statement of present conditions, together with recommendations for needed improvements and repairs. I have incorporated the reports of the Warden and the physicians in charge of various departments of hospital activity, as well as elaborate statistical tables dealing with the medical records.

As you all have reason to know, this hospital year has been marked by many great problems and innumerable lesser ones. Conspicuous among the former is the construction work, comprising the Psychiatric Clinic Reception Building, the housing group for physicians and nurses, with five buildings under way and the contract awarded for the sixth, the remodeling and completion of the physicians' cottage begun several years ago, the reconstruction of the reservoir dam, the development of plans and giving out of contract for an improved sewage system, and the study of requirements and preliminary sketches for the erection of a congregate dining-room for patients of the Main Building. Parallel to the construction problems have run the serious administrative questions of adjusting an ever-increasing population to insufficient space; if it had not been that a measure of relief was in sight, the hospital officials would have been reduced to absolute despair by an admission rate exceeding all previous records, with the buildings already crowded to 160 per cent of their intended capacity. Dependent in some measure

upon the conditions of insufficient housing both for employees and for patients, and reflecting also the general unrest of the country, has been the situation in regard to workers, as to number and type obtainable. All departments have been affected, but among women nurses and attendants the problem has been and still remains exceedingly serious. These various matters, together with the manifold perplexities arising from a gradual reorganization throughout the institution, have made the past year memorable, to you of the Board of Managers doubtless hardly less than to myself. The coming year will bring new questions incident to the equipment and occupancy of the buildings now nearly completed, but as marks of a definite advance they should be infinitely less trying than those of the period just passed through.

Even under these most difficult conditions, every effort has been made to promote the comfort, health and recovery of our patients. All recognized therapeutic measures have been utilized, and various new methods of treatment have been tested. Thanks to the earnest endeavors of the staff and of many members of the nursing force, our list of recoveries has not fallen much below the percentages of other and less arduous years.

Since the bond issue measure has failed, it is imperative that this State work out some plan whereby the needs of its institutions may be anticipated and adequate provision made for its dependents. Conditions at Morris Plains have shown that haphazard appropriation methods are shortsighted. This institution is in the condition of a charity lad who outgrew his clothes some years ago and has continued to grow ever since, while the authorities first decided that he needed a new suit, then set the price to be paid and the kind of suit, investigated and found that the suit would cost more than had been planned, obtained a new tailor, selected the material, and finally set about directing the making. The suit is of excellent quality and now nearly finished; but the boy is growing so rapidly and is so scantily clad that his present state is a scandal and his new clothes will require

additions almost before he gets into them. In 1904 the patient population reached the designated capacity of the buildings and has continued steadily to increase, so that for many years the institution has been overcrowded to a degree which stultified its achievements as a hospital and caused infinite distress and anxiety. Improvements were made from time to time and certain small buildings were erected for occupational and amusement use, but the only addition in the way of increased bed capacity was the construction of two "temporary" wards to care for seventy-five patients each. It is true that the Legislatures of the last three or four years have been aroused to a realization of the absolute necessity of increased housing and equipment, and have responded generously and wisely with appropriations, but to design and construct buildings requires time, and delay has aggravated the situation. The Psychiatric Clinic Reception Building is a step in the right direction, but even with that occupied we shall still be about eight hundred patients in excess of our capacity. At present we are very fortunate in having Legislators and a State House Commission who appreciate our needs, but from past experience it appears that personnel and attitude are ever changing, and that after a few generous years too often come the "seven lean kine," when institutions are allotted barely enough for maintenance. The development scheme which has been tentatively worked out for this institution, and which has the approval and support of Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis and the Department of Institutions and Agencies, will prevent the reappearance of such appalling conditions as have confronted us in the last few years, if it can be executed; but to carry out this scheme will require a building fund available each year. Some system should be adopted whereby automatic and sure provision is made for the upkeep and normal growth of all State institutions; whether this should be by means of a direct tax, or by some other more expedient method, it is not my province to say.

STATISTICAL RESUME.

The following summary of the hospital statistics has been made up by William J. Littell, statistician and record clerk; the detailed tables will be found in the appendix.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year covered by this report was 3,489—1,719 males and 1,770 females. At the close of the year there remained on the records of the hospital 2,953 patients—1,469 males and 1,484 females, an increase of 181 over the preceding year.

During the year 717 patients were admitted—374 males and 343 females. This is the highest number admitted in any one year since the opening of the institution, is 54 in excess of the admissions for the preceding year, when 663 patients were admitted, and over 100 in excess of the previous high record of 613 admissions in 1919. The highest number admitted in any one month was 69, in December; the lowest number was 41, in November.

Over 79 per cent. of the patients admitted were first admissions (to any institution for the insane)—299 males and 268 females. The readmissions numbered 125—62 males and 63 females, and 25 patients were transferred from other institutions for the insane—13 males and 12 females.

The native born first admissions numbered 293 and the foreign born 270. Over 47½ per cent. of the first admissions were, therefore, of foreign birth. Seventy-four of the foreign born were naturalized and 131 were aliens. The citizenship of 69 patients was unascertainable. Of the foreign born 25 were natives of Austria, 33 of Germany, 26 of Ireland, 46 of Italy and 31 of Poland.

One hundred and thirty-one patients were diagnosed as suffering from manic depressive psychoses and 164 from dementia precox, these two psychoses covering more than one-half of the total first admissions. Approximately 7 per cent., or 41 patients, were classified as suffering from senile psychoses; 56, or nearly 10 per cent., from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis; 60, or

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

10½ per cent., from general paralysis, and 25, or 4½ per cent., from paranoia or paranoic conditions.

Nearly 40 per cent., or 222, of the first admissions were between the ages of 25 and 39 years at the time of admission.

Relative to the marital condition of the first admissions, 191, or nearly 34 per cent., were single; 284, or 50 per cent., were married, and 78, or nearly 14 per cent., were widowed.

There were discharged as recovered during the year 92 patients. This is a percentage of 16½, based on the number of first admissions, or of nearly 13 per cent. of the combined first admissions, readmissions and transfers to this hospital. One hundred and sixty-four patients were discharged as improved, nearly 29 per cent. based on the number of first admissions. Four patients were discharged as unimproved and five as not insane.

During the year 259 patients died, less than 7½ per cent. of the total number under treatment. The principal psychoses of those who died were: Senile psychoses, 47; psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 25; general paralysis, 43; manic-depressive psychoses, 56, and dementia precox, 53. The chief causes of death were: Pulmonary tuberculosis, in 19 cases; cerebral hemorrhage, in 26; diseases of the circulatory system, in 64; pneumonia, in 28, and nephritis, in 34.

Of those who died, 106, or nearly 41 per cent., were over 60 years of age at the time of death. Of the total duration of hospital life, 43 had been under care for from 1 to 2 years, 15 from 3 to 4 years, 12 from 5 to 6 years, and 23 for over 20 years.

HEALTH.

The conditions of overcrowding, insufficient water supply and inadequate sewage disposal have been a serious health menace during the past year, but we have been exceedingly fortunate in having no grave epidemics. In the winter and spring the pneumonia cases showed the usual seasonal increase, but the number of deaths did not reach a high percentage. Varicella

appeared twice on the wards, but did not spread beyond the initial case in either instance. Erysipelas developed occasionally, but perhaps less frequently than is usual in this or other hospitals where the buildings have been long in use. Pertussis, measles and scarlet fever were reported among the children of the employees living on the hospital grounds, but did not reach the wards. No typhoid fever appeared this year among either patients or employes. Tuberculosis showed a fairly high incidence, which indicates the need of an adequate special building to care for patients suffering from this disease. On the whole, I feel that we have great reason to be thankful for the general health conditions throughout the institution during the past year.

ACCIDENTS, OPERATIONS, ETC.

This year has shown the usual number of minor accidents and injuries among the patients. Some of these were undoubtedly the direct result of overcrowding, lack of proper segregation of patients and insufficient and untrained attendants. Most, however, were due to the physical and mental infirmities of the patients, and could be considered unpreventable. Whenever there was reason to suspect fracture or dislocation, an X-ray plate was made showing the exact nature of the injury, and proper treatment was then instituted.

Dr. Laurence M. Collins, senior assistant physician, has been in charge of the important operations at the hospital. He and other members of the staff have handled considerable major surgery of various types, including appendectomy, amputation, resection of rib, reduction of hernia, and so on. Dr. Clifford Mills, consultant surgeon, has been most generous in responding to calls; among the operations which he has performed at the hospital during the past year have been cholecystectomy, several appendectomies, removal of megalocolon, removal of dermoid cyst, and various others such as herniotomy, amputation of finger, etc.

In the past year four patients have succeeded in committing suicide. All were women, and the method in each case was strangulation. The reports are similar: In each instance the patient was observed by the nurse and appeared to be either quiet or sleeping; when next visited, the patient had twisted some strip of fabric,—blanket, towel, or sheet,—around her neck and then around the bedstead or some fixed object in the room. Usually the suicide occurred during the early part of the morning, when the nurses were busy getting the patients out of bed and dressed. Insufficient and untrained nurses, with the impossibility of observing closely numerous patients sleeping in small rooms, seems to be the explanation, although the psychological effect of each suicide on the other depressed patients was an undoubted factor.

The record of births at the institution during the year is as follows:

Patient admitted May 2, 1921; female child born September 4, 1921; child removed by county institution officer, January 16, 1922; mother remains in hospital.

Patient admitted April 18, 1921; male child born November 3, 1921; child weak and poorly nourished from birth, died of acute bronchitis, January 3, 1922; mother remains in hospital.

Patient admitted April 7, 1921; female child born November 8, 1921; child removed from hospital February 23, 1922, by county institution officer to be placed in boarding home by the local Red Cross Society; mother remains in hospital.

Patient admitted August 17, 1921; stillborn child, December 16, 1921; mother remains in hospital.

Patient admitted August 2, 1921; male child born December 27, 1921; child removed by father, February 2, 1922; mother remains in hospital.

Patient admitted June 2, 1921; male child born January 13, 1922; both child and mother remain in hospital.

Patient admitted April 28, 1922; female child born June 7, 1922; both child and mother remain in hospital.

CLINICAL WORK.

Dr. Arthur G. Lane has been in charge of the clinical work of the institution during the past year. The obstacles presented by the conditions which confronted the medical department have been largely insurmountable, and there must have been many occasions when Dr. Lane found his efforts well-nigh hopeless and himself almost discouraged. That he has been able to retain his interest in the work augurs well for his success under more favorable circumstances. His report submitted to me is as follows:

In considering the clinical matters, it is as necessary now as in the past to stress the difficulty of proper care and treatment of the insane in a hospital where overcrowding exists to such an extent as in this institution. Those interested and experienced in this special branch of medicine are fully aware that the best results, as evidenced by recoveries, improvements and comfortable situations, are more certainly obtained where patients can be properly classified, segregated, and fitting environment provided. Individual attention and the study of individual traits is provocative of the greatest response in the treatment of those afflicted persons to an even greater extent than in those suffering from other disease manifestations. Grouping, herding and crowding defeat to a large extent this highly beneficial motive.

Secondly, only because it cannot be mentioned simultaneously with the above is the importance and the necessity of a sufficiently large number of trained and competent workers to study, treat and care for these unfortunate individuals. In this latter respect almost as much as in the matter of overcrowding, we are greatly handicapped. The results of our year's work are so sufficiently eloquent, however, that we need make no apologies for what has been done. We pride ourselves that, in spite of overcrowding and limited personnel, we are able to show facts and figures comparable to those of other hospitals less seriously handicapped. Such results have been obtained only by the loyal, unselfish and tireless efforts of the small staff of trained

workers who have devoted themselves to the advancement of the interests of the hospital and its residents.

In the year past we have made every effort to keep abreast of the advances being made in the various methods of treatment of the mentally afflicted.

In the study of our admissions, we have improved our methods of examination of both the physical and the mental aspects of the cases, and have instituted a more uniform method of recording our studies. It is our desire to become as fully acquainted with each individual's particular problem as is possible, and to this end we are devoting as much energy as facilities permit to obtaining information regarding the personality of our patients, before the onset of actual psychotic symptoms of the environmental stress and strain under which the breakdown occurred.

The problem for solution in the clinical field and in mental hygiene generally would seem to resolve itself into the proposition:—"Why does an individual either supposedly normally equipped as to personality or handicapped by warped personality finally break down in his environmental adaptation and require special institutional care?" If we can find the solution of this problem in individual cases we are in a better position to undertake possibly a partial remodeling of the individual personality, or if this is not successful, we still have the hope that some modification of the adverse environment may lead to a restoration of a social standard sufficiently satisfactory to permit of a comfortable life outside of the hospital walls.

In conjunction with the above studies we have not overlooked the role that physical disabilities may play in weakening the individual resistance to mental disease. It has been our endeavor to obtain for each patient as complete a restoration of normal physical health as can be obtained. It is necessary only to glance at the reports of the various departments and compare with our previous records to note the accentuation of energy devoted to clinical matters.

Throughout the year staff meetings have been held regularly four times a week. At these meetings events of special importance concerning the welfare of the patients are discussed and incidents pertaining to ward routine are presented by members of the staff. All admissions after thorough mental, physical and laboratory examinations are presented for the purpose of consultation on diagnosis and treatment. Cases where requests have been made for removal of patients from the hospital are presented for the opinion of the staff as to the advisability of such procedure.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department the personnel has remained unchanged. Dr. F. C. Bartleman, resident dental surgeon, has directed the work in an interested and efficient manner. The type and scope of activity is outlined in the following report submitted by Dr. Bartleman:

During the past year the work of the dental department has greatly increased. In August, 1921, larger quarters were obtained by moving into two of the rooms formerly used for the pathological laboratory on the fourth floor of the Dormitory Building. With this arrangement the larger room is used for operating exclusively, having two dental chairs, and the technical laboratory is in the smaller room adjacent.

A great deal of work is being done along prophylactic lines; the cleaning up of oral foci of infection; that is, the removal of septic roots, pyorrheal conditions, incrustations of tartar, exostosed bone and exostosed teeth. This work includes all gingival infection as well as pathological bone.

As shown in the summary, nearly a hundred impacted teeth alone have been removed. These include complete and partial impactions. Many of these teeth had distinct grooves showing definite nerve pressure and possible reflexes, others showed compression and exostosis. Many irregularities were encountered.

In a number of cases where radiographs have shown extensive root resorption, necrotic bone or cyst formation, it has been necessary to remove the entire labial or buccal plates of bone, in order properly to cure the diseased area. This, however, is not followed as routine practice.

It is not our purpose to leave our patients with a deficient masticatory apparatus. With a well-equipped technical laboratory, complete or partial dentures, cast clasp and inlay work is done. This work is under the direction of Assistant Resident Dentist Dr. R. W. Lasslett. After an examination of the patient, an estimate of the cost of the necessary work is sent to the relatives; if they respond, the money is turned over to the accounting office; if they are unable or unwilling to pay, the work is done free of charge. During the past year estimates to the amount of \$1,878 were sent out and about \$1,000 was received.

An oral examination is made of each new admission, and during the past year every patient in the hospital has been examined. Staff meetings are regularly attended and the cases are checked and efforts made to correlate the oral conditions with the physical and mental diagnoses. Roentgenograms are used where indicated and many dental specimens are sent to the pathological laboratory for histological and pathological study.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Removal of septic roots, teeth with bad pyorrheal conditions, cysts, and granuloma.....	1,467
Impacted teeth removed	96
General anæsthetics.....	11
Removal of salivary and serumnal calculus.....	144
Prophylactic treatments.....	115
FILLINGS:	
Gold.....	4
Porcelain.....	148
Cement.....	55
Amalgam.....	304
Gutta percha.....	221

DENTURES:

Complete upper.....	24
Complete lower.....	2
Partial upper.....	14
Partial lower.....	10
Partial upper with cast clasps.....	10
Partial lower with cast clasps.....	4
Partial lower with lingual bars.....	2
Dentures repaired.....	15

NESBIT BRIDGES:

Cast gold base clasps.....	4
Examination for oral hygiene.....	2,639

Post-operative treatments—treatments for pyorrhea and gingivitis, odontalgia, and cases of infection of the maxillary sinus, curettement of cysts and granuloma are all to be included in the year's work.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department Dr. Thomas B. Christian has directed the laboratory with energy. His statement of the year's work as submitted to me covers in detail the various activities, but for this report I have found it necessary to condense as follows:

The total number of examinations recorded for the past hospital year is 11,735. The routine work consists of urinalyses and Wasserman tests of the blood for each newly admitted patient, with other urinalyses and Wasserman tests, blood counts, sputum analyses, etc., as indicated, and regular examinations of the milk and water supplies of the institution.

The Wasserman test in most cases has been controlled by the Hecht-Weinberg-Gradwohl test to clear up obscure cases and reveal latent syphilis negative in the Wasserman. A lumbar puncture is performed upon every patient showing positive blood in the Wasserman or Hecht-Gradwohl test, and also in other instances where there is a positive history of infection or a suspicious neurological condition.

During the past year all patients in the institution have been

given a Wasserman test of the blood; from these, in a series of 2,396 cases, excluding general paralysis, 8.45 per cent. showed a positive result. All with positive blood and negative spinal fluid, exhibiting the latent type of syphilis, were put under active anti-syphilitic treatment; many of these cases were not "cured" to the extent of a permanent negative Wasserman, but an arrest in the development of the disease and increased comfort to the patient were obtained, together with, in a number of cases, an improvement in the mental condition. These results would seem more than to compensate for the time and expense involved in treatments. A few of the general paralysis cases also have been given anti-syphilitic treatment, but the results were not very encouraging. In all, 99 patients, 59 males and 40 females have been under treatment and 810 intravenous injections of neosalvarsan and 331 intramuscular injections of mercury have been administered.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT.

URINE:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chemical and microscopical.....	861	582	1,443
Quantitative for albumin.....	14	7	21
Quantitative for sugar.....	67	30	97
Quantitative for chlorides.....	9	5	14
Cultures.....	3	1	4
Examination of smears from sediment.....	6	9	15
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests.....	7	4	11

BLOOD:

Enumeration of red blood cells.....	47	44	91
Enumeration of white blood cells.....	51	73	124
Estimation for hemaglobin.....	19	14	33
Differential counts.....	67	76	143
Examination for plasmodium malarie.....	16	11	27
Widal tests.....	19	27	46
Cultures.....	21	18	39
For type of pneumococcus.....	6	2	8
For blood groups.....	29	24	53

Sugar	114	87	201
Creatinine	16	9	25
Uric acid	6	3	9
Urea nitrogen	26	14	40
Non-protein nitrogen	19	12	31
Cholesterol	4	3	7
Total nitrogen	19	22	41
Chlorides	63	35	98
Tests for acidosis in the blood	4	2	6
Wasserman tests	1,655	1,739	3,394
Hecht-Weinberg-Gradwohl tests	1,512	1,615	3,127
Determination of coagulation time	5	1	6
SPINAL FLUID:			
Wasserman tests	185	132	317
Cell counts	185	132	317
Globulin	185	132	317
Colloidal gold curve	185	132	317
Smears for bacteria	6	3	9
Cultures	4	1	5
Sugar	90	57	147
Chlorides	66	40	106
SPUTUM:			
For tubercle bacilli	29	18	47
For pneumococci	16	2	18
Cultures	2	1	3
Typing pneumococci	3	0	3
FECES:			
For parasitic organisms	14	3	17
For tubercle bacilli	6	1	7
For typhoid bacilli	3	1	4
For bacterial flora	2	0	2
For occult blood	12	3	15
SMEARS:			
For gonococci	19	7	26
Treponema pallidum	12	0	12
Vincent's angina	7	1	8
From diphtheria cultures	24	16	40
From eye	4	5	9

STOMACH CONTENTS:

Total acidity.....	7	4	11
Free HCl.....	7	4	11
Combined HCl.....	7	4	11
Salts.....	7	4	11
For Oppler Boas bacilli.....	7	4	11
Cultures.....	3	1	4
Occult blood.....	6	4	10

WATER:

For colon bacilli.....			45
For typhoid bacilli.....			16
Bacterial counts.....			45
Chlorine estimations.....			30

MILK:

Specific gravity.....			85
Fat content.....			85
Total solids.....			85
Proteids.....			85
Sugar.....			85
Bacterial counts.....			85
Tissues.....	27	14	41
Autopsies.....	11	3	14

MISCELLANEOUS:

Autogenous vaccines.....	14	2	16
Cultures from teeth.....	16	4	20
Examination of granulomas.....	14	4	18
Basal metabolism.....	4	1	5
Sugar tolerance tests.....	4	2	6

Grand totals.....	5,878	5,211	11,735
-------------------	-------	-------	--------

The free clinic for venereal diseases, open to persons living in this hospital district, has been continued. Arrangements have been made whereby the United States Public Health Service provides part of the salvarsan for these treatments, and we have had excellent cooperation from Dr. A. J. Casselman, in charge of the Venereal Section located at Trenton, N. J. During the

year there have been 110 visits to the clinic for treatment, examination, or advice—64 men and 46 women. The following table indicates the work accomplished:

CASES TREATED:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis.....	51	35	86
Gonorrhoea.....	9	4	13
Chancroid.....	3	0	3
<hr/>			
All treatments, including arsphenamine	306	140	446
Number doses arsphenamine administered, 350: Male, 246; female, 104.			
Number Wasserman Tests—			
For diagnosis:			
Positive.....	48	32	80
Negative.....	71	43	114
For treatment control:			
Positive.....	36	31	67
Negative.....	27	22	49
Number Microscopic Examinations—			
For treponema pallidum:			
Positive.....	4	0	4
Negative.....	6	0	6
For gonococcus:			
Positive.....	17	6	23
Negative.....	21	9	30
<hr/>			
Grand total, treatments and examinations.....	536	283	819

COMMUNITY WORK.

In addition to the clinic for venereal diseases, an informal clinic for mental examination is maintained at the hospital. Children and others who are suspected of mental deficiency are brought for psychometric tests and recommendations as to disposal. Most of the requests for examination come through the schools and the different social service organizations. Occasionally a person who feels himself not up to par will come to

the hospital for advice. These cases are examined by members of the hospital staff as a community service.

METABOLIC RESEARCH.

At this point it may be well to call attention to a piece of research work pursued at this hospital under the supervision of Dr. Frederick M. Allen, director of the Psychiatric Institute at Morristown. A special ward was fitted up for this work and patients assigned there for treatment. A dietitian and technician from the Psychiatric Institute carried out the routine procedures, assisted by our own attendants and laboratory facilities. These metabolic investigations continued from August 1 until October 24. At their close, Dr. Allen wrote me in part as follows: "I regret that no practical benefit to any class of insane patients seems to have resulted. Though such benefit is naturally the goal in any such research, nevertheless it is understood that much theoretical work must be done to clear up the general subject, before a foundation for practical results can be laid."

ROENTGENOLOGY AND ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.

In this department, Dr. George R. Hampton, senior assistant physician, has carried on increasingly heavy work. Dr. Hampton, in addition to taking the X-ray pictures, does all of the developing himself, and is also in charge of a large admission and treatment service. He has submitted the following brief report, which outlines the work accomplished, although it lays little stress upon the highly gratifying results which he has obtained both by electrotherapeutic and by X-ray treatments:

During the year a new transformer was installed in the X-ray department, which was a much needed improvement, as the old machine had become antiquated after a number of years' continuous service. Beside the routine work, which is always considerable in a large hospital, the X-ray department has cooperated with the dental laboratory in the examinations of the

teeth of every patient in the institution, as well as of all the newly admitted.

The electrotherapeutic department has been unusually active the last year. Treatments were given to all suitable cases, especially those suffering from depression, insomnia, high arterial tension, and neurasthenia. Good results have also been obtained in the treatment of skin diseases and local infections by means of the violet rays.

X-RAY WORK DONE FROM JULY 1, 1921, TO JUNE 30, 1922.

EXPOSURES:

Head.....	39
Maxilla.....	568
Chest.....	44
Abdomen.....	5
Abdomen (Barium meal).....	41
Pelvis.....	4
Spine.....	7
Kidney.....	4
Upper extremity.....	56
Lower extremity.....	40
Teeth (films).....	751
Total exposures.....	1,559

DIAGNOSES:

Fractures—

Skull.....	5
Humerus.....	3
Clavicle.....	1
Ulnar.....	1
Radius.....	3
Metacarpal.....	2
Rib.....	1
Femur.....	5
Tibia.....	1
Fibula.....	2
Phalanges.....	1
Vertebra.....	1

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

41

Dislocations—	
Vertebra.....	1
Foreign Bodies—	
Bullet in brain....	1
Safety-pin in esophagus.....	1
Chest—	
Pulmonary tuberculosis, acute.....	10
Pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic.....	4
Bronchitis.....	2
Emphyema.....	2
Hydropneumothorax.....	1
Aneurism.....	1
Abdomen—	
Enteroptosis.....	2
Appendicitis.....	2
Pregnancy.....	4
Congested kidney.....	1
Nephrolithiasis.....	1
Teeth—	
Impactions.....	128
Periapical abscess.....	118
Septic roots.....	116
Pyorrhea.....	58
Supernumerary molars.....	4
Unruptured teeth.....	45
Desiduous teeth.....	4
Miscellaneous—	
Tumor of brain—.....	2
Tumor of uterus.....	1
Tuberculosis of vertebra.....	1
Tuberculosis of hip.....	1
Osteosarcoma of tarsal bone.....	1
Osteomyelitis of femur.....	1
Osteomyelitis of phalanx.....	1

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS FROM
JULY 1, 1921, TO JUNE 30, 1922.

Static head breeze.....	1,084
High frequency current.....	109
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents.....	99
Static spark.....	301
Electrolysis.....	4
Diathermic treatment.....	4
X-ray treatment for epithelioma.....	24
Total treatments.....	1,625

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT.

The work of the occupational therapy department has been very successfully continued during the past year under the direction of Dr. George B. McMurray, senior assistant physician. Dr. McMurray also supervises the amusements and is able to establish a beneficial interrelation between the two great divisions of activity—work and play. In addition to these duties, Dr. McMurray has charge of a large reception and treatment service, and certain executive work falls to him as senior assistant.

The therapeutic value of graded and diversified occupations has been proven, and such a department now has a recognized place not only in institutions of this type, but in hospitals for the physically incapacitated, and even in the reconstruction and rehabilitation centres established by the Government for ex-service men. In this hospital the occupational work is steadily developing new ramifications and increasing in scope and importance. More interest is aroused in the patients each year, and the physical and mental benefits are correspondingly apparent. The industrial work is carried on in four large divisions: men's arts and crafts; men's textile; printing and book-binding; and women's arts and crafts. The patients' garden affords interesting and healthful occupation during the summer,

and patients are employed in shops, greenhouses, kitchens, laundry, on the grounds, on the wards, and in many other activities throughout the institution.

In connection with the annual field day an exhibition of the work done in the occupational therapy department was held in four large tents and was examined with much interest by the many visitors. Exhibits were also sent to the Morris County Fair and to the State Fair at Trenton. At all these exhibits articles were sold and orders were taken, and a supply of rugs, baskets, toys and fancy work is always kept on display at the hospital, where many purchases are made by visitors. In April, Mrs. Garrison, of the Board of Managers, held at her home a most successful sale of articles made in the occupational department. The proceeds from all sales are returned to the revolving fund for the purchase of materials, and any surplus above the limits set for this fund is transferred to the amusement fund, to be used for the benefit of the patients. The work accomplished in the various divisions, with an estimate of the monetary value of the products, may be briefly outlined as follows:

MEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS DIVISION.

Raw material to the value of \$1,089.82 and equipment to the value of \$315.76 have been received in this division in the past year; the manufactured articles returned had a value of \$5,763.79. This list shows the number and variety of things made:

- 870 Brooms.
- 401 Whisk brooms.
- 48 Toy brooms.
- 528 Scrub brushes.
- 189 Fancy brushes.
- 155 Chairs caned and repaired.
- 286 Laundry baskets, new.
- 437 Laundry baskets repaired.
- 409 Willow baskets.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

- 75 Hampers and wash baskets.
- 54 Pieces willow furniture.
- 942 Reed baskets and hampers.
- 18 Pieces reed furniture.
- 16 Lamps, including boudoir lamps.
- 922 Toys.
- 34 Pieces toy furniture, white enameled.
- 2,048 Broom handles salvaged.
- 536 Barrels kindling wood for kitchens.
- 100,580 Lbs. waste paper sold.
- 14,000 Lbs. willow peeled and bundled.
- General carpentry.

MEN'S TEXTILE DIVISION.

Raw material to the value of \$386.92 was received in this division, consisting principally of carpet warp and cocoa fiber, much of which is still on hand. The value of the work done amounted to \$991.00, and the articles are listed as follows:

- 30 Rag mats.
- 8 Hooked rugs.
- 228 Loom rugs.
- 15 Grass fiber mats, 65 lbs.
- 158 Cocoa fiber mats, 830 lbs.
- 4 Cotton mops.
- 1 Fish net, 7 ft in diameter.
- 6 Clocks repaired.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING DIVISION.

The material received in this division was valued at \$1,968.87. The work done consists of all the printing, ruling and cutting of cards, blanks, folders, etc., used in the institution, including the printing of the monthly publication, THE PSYCHOGRAM, and the printing and binding of the annual report. Periodicals are bound for the libraries, and damaged books are repaired and rebound. The value of the work accomplished in this division in the past year was \$6,008.00.

WOMEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS DIVISION.

In the crafts section new equipment, such as sewing machines, motors, tables, etc., was provided to the value of \$538.75. The number of articles made was 48,024, chiefly dresses, waists, underwear, shrouds, towels, sheets, pillowcases, etc., for use in the institution. The value of the finished products was \$34,826.99, the materials being supplied chiefly from the storehouse.

In the arts section, where fancy work is the chief interest, raw material to the value of \$847.73 was received and about one-third is still on hand. The articles made during the year were valued at \$1,222.47.

PATIENTS' GARDEN.

The patients' garden has been enlarged this year and the variety and quantity of the produce increased. The work is done entirely by patients, and vegetables and berries are supplied to the kitchens and dining rooms throughout the institution.

HYDROTHERAPY.

As in previous years, hydrotherapy has continued to be a most valuable means of treatment. The continuous baths are highly effective in soothing and quieting excited patients of certain types; two rooms with six tubs each are in daily operation, the patients being selected for treatment by the ward physicians. In the "hydro" rooms, a hot cabinet and all varieties of douche, spray and needles baths are in use, also massage by a specially trained nurse or attendant. Many depressed and neurotic patients, as well as those suffering from excesses in the use of alcohol or drugs, respond well to the "hydro" treatments. The room on the male side has been in operation throughout the year; that on the female side since January 1, when a competent nurse was obtained to place in charge. Some 2,500 "hydro" treatments have been given, with an approximately equal number of massage treatments.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

This year the location of the studio has been changed, and it now occupies two of the rooms formerly used by the pathological laboratory, leaving the former studio available for an infirmary ward. The work of this department is in charge of Frederick C. Wainwright, who also arranges for films and operates the moving picture machine. Shortly after admission each patient is photographed in two identifying poses, full face and profile, and prints are kept on file in the case record. Photographs are also made according to the requirements for deportable patients. In the past year numerous pictures of new construction work have been taken for the use of the architect, and other views of interest have been made for the annual report, for THE PSYCHOGRAM, and so forth.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

During the past year a training course for attendants has been conducted along the lines prescribed in this State. The necessary equipment was provided, and three rooms on the fourth floor which had been utilized for storage purposes were fitted up as diet kitchen, demonstration room and class room. Meanwhile, the establishment of an accredited training school for nurses at this institution has been under consideration, and it is hoped that such a school can be opened some time in the ensuing year.

STAFF MATTERS.

The proportion of physicians to patients in this hospital is still low, particularly when consideration is taken of the fact that in a large institution the increased amount of special work, such as X-ray, electrotherapy, occupational therapy, directing of amusements, surgery, and the medical care of employees, requires a larger allotment of time, so that less is available for the highly essential routine duties of examination and detailed study of individual patients. Owing to the lack of living quar-

ters, it has been impossible to expand the staff to an adequate extent this year, particularly as most of the desirable applicants have been married men. With the completion of the new housing group, I hope to be able to add two senior assistants, two junior assistants, and two or three internes, as the opening of the Psychiatric Building will render such an increase imperative.

Through the cooperation of the Board of Managers, it has been possible to arrange stimulating contacts with other workers in various fields. The courtesy of an opportunity to attend the course given by Dr. George H. Kirby and others at the Psychiatric Institute, Ward's Island, New York, was extended to Dr. Arthur G. Lane, clinical director, and Dr. George B. McMurray, senior assistant physician. Dr. George R. Hampton, senior assistant physician, was enabled to take a course at the Broad Street Hospital, New York City, in the interpretation of roentgenograms. The superintendent, the clinical director, and Dr. Laurence M. Collins, senior assistant physician, attended the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Quebec. Numerous other meetings of medical interest were attended during the year by different members of the staff, and visits were exchanged with other institutions. In September the Morris County Medical Society held its annual meeting at this hospital, as is customary.

The value of social service work has been proven in many institutions of this type, and I am convinced that our discharges could be materially increased if we had an efficient and well-organized department. Our difficulty in this, as in so many other directions during the past year, has been lack of space for offices and living quarters, and also insufficient medical staff to direct the work. We plan in the next year to install a department consisting of a director and two assistants, all to be trained in psychiatric social service. There is no doubt that the cost of such a department will be more than repaid by the number of

patients returned to extramural life through its activities, and in addition both the hospital and the community will benefit by having these individuals restored to normal social adjustment. Moreover, social service workers should be able to afford material assistance to the physicians by bringing data regarding environment and previous history of patients, and also to establish a better spirit of cooperation between the patients' friends and relatives and the hospital officials.

WAR RISK PATIENTS.

No group of patients in the institution receives more attention or excites more interest, both on the part of the hospital officials and of friends and welfare workers outside, than the ex-service men. An entire ward has been set apart for them, and all whose condition will possibly permit are assigned to this special ward. In addition to the regular hospital furnishings, which include a piano, special donations have been made to the "soldiers"—such as a Victrola, records, magazines, pictures, and various luxuries—sent in through the generosity of American Legion Posts, Red Cross Societies, and sympathetic friends; and at Christmas time this ward was almost overwhelmed with gifts. In cooperation with the hospital officials, these men have worked out different methods of recreation and entertainment; one sport which afforded a great deal of fun and exercise during the winter months was basketball, their team making a creditable showing against the regular hospital players; in the summer they organize a baseball team and play games frequently, even challenging outside clubs.

Although no effort is spared to provide scientific treatment, occupation and diversion for these ex-service patients, I am still of the opinion that they could be cared for to better advantage in special hospitals maintained by the United States Government. In such an institution the entire organization would be built up for patients under the one sovereignty, and it would be

possible to provide many desirable features which are out of the question in a state hospital. Also, the state institutions would be relieved of the mass of detail work demanded for this class of inmates, which is entirely disproportionate to the percentage of patients involved.

The following table shows the number of ex-service men under care at this institution during the past year, with admissions and discharges:

WAR RISK CLAIMANTS.

On books during year.	Discharged from books during year.						Remaining on books June 30.			
	Received. T'l.	Recvr'd.	Imp.	Unimp.	Died.	Disallwd.	T'l.	*Pendg.	Acptd.	T'l
On books July 1, 1921..	39	0	5	0	1	0	6	12	21	33
Admitted during year...	47	1	7	0	0	3	11	26	10	36
Totals	86	1	12	0	1	3	17	38	31	69

*Pending includes all for whom hospital maintenance is not paid by the Veterans' Bureau.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dr. George B. McMurray, senior assistant physician, has continued to supervise the amusement activities during the past year. In the sports he has been assisted by William Moran, a charge nurse in the male department, who has acted as manager of the various teams. The baseball team had a successful season, and the patients greatly enjoyed watching the games played on the hospital diamond against visiting athletic clubs once or twice a week from May to September. During the winter, basketball games were held in the amusement hall and afforded welcome entertainment. The golf course has been kept in good condition and was in use almost the entire year, more patients availing themselves of this sport than ever before. The tennis court was also popular, and the bowling alleys and pool tables were in

especial demand during cold and inclement weather. Cards, dominoes, and checkers were provided for the patients and are played on the wards irrespective of season. Impromptu or more elaborate parties are given from time to time, the inmates of one ward acting as hosts or hostesses, as the case may be, to guests from other halls.

The Annual Field Day was held September 10, 1921, with a series of athletic events as the feature of the program. The patients had been in training on the athletic field for weeks, and had benefited much by the open air exercise. Competition was keen, but good-natured, and each patient who entered for an event received at least one prize. Among the spectators were many State officials, several of whom delivered brief addresses to the patients. The speakers were Hon. Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies for New Jersey; Senator Mackay of Bergen County, Senator Perry of Essex County, and Senator Whitney of Morris County.

The patients always enjoy the weekly dance held on Monday afternoon throughout the year, and they look forward to the combination moving picture show and dance given on alternate Friday evenings. We continue fortunate in having an excellent selection of films, as the most recent and desirable productions are donated by the Universal Film Company of New York. On two occasions this year the patients were entertained by outside talent; the Elks' Lodge of Morristown brought the entire cast of their annual show to the hospital and staged a very enjoyable performance; and the Mutual Field Club, of Wilsonville, gave a black-face minstrel show which afforded much amusement.

The hospital library continues to increase in size. The books are in charge of a patient who is deeply interested in literature, and who catalogues additions to the shelves and assists readers in making selections, as well as keeping record of the volumes

borrowed. Reading matter, both books and magazines, has been very generously donated during the past year, and is always highly acceptable.

As heretofore, a great deal of effort was expended in arranging a Christmas celebration at the hospital. Hundreds of gifts were sent in by friends of the patients and by welfare organizations and charitably disposed individuals, and money was donated to purchase many more. By these means we were enabled to provide every inmate of the institution with a suitable gift, as well as to supply all with fruit and candy. Christmas exercises were held around large Christmas trees in the amusement halls of both buildings, and many of the wards had small trees and gay decorations.

MUSIC.

Music has always been given a prominent place in the diversions offered at this institution. The orchestra, composed of attendants, furnishes music for the dances and moving picture shows, and as a band gives concerts at the baseball games and outside the various wards. A pipe-organ in the chapel, with a choir of patients and employees, supplies the music for religious services, with the addition of occasional violin or cornet solos by members of the orchestra. On the wards for more quiet patients there are pianos; many of the wards are also provided with Victrolas, usually the personal property of some patient, but enjoyed by all. There are many good musicians, vocal and instrumental, among the patients and employees, and solos, quartets and choruses are frequently to be heard. In connection with some of the evening entertainments the patients also take part in community singing.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Although we have no resident chaplain, religious services are provided for those of practically all creeds. The local priest

from Morris Plains holds mass at the hospital once a week and is always on call to look after the welfare of the Roman Catholic patients. Protestant services are held in the chapel each Sunday afternoon, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal clergymen from nearby communities officiating in rotation. Jewish services are conducted by a visiting rabbi at regular times and on important festivals. There is a monthly communion service for Episcopalians; and in addition to the scheduled visits many clergymen and religious workers of different denominations call at the hospital during the year.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND GREENHOUSES.

Under the direction of Otto Koch, landscape gardener and florist, a squad of working patients has accomplished excellent results in the upkeep of the grounds and in furnishing flowers and plants to the wards. Much grading has been done around the buildings and lawns, necessitating the handling of about 3,500 loads of soil and stone, and about three acres in the rear of the Dormitory Building have been reclaimed and made available as lawn and recreation space for patients.

From spring to fall practically fifty acres of lawn are cut every week by patients; this work employs constantly twenty-nine men. Every day a squad of eight patients makes a tour of the grounds to pick up the rubbish; the waste paper so collected is taken to the occupational department for baling. Patients also gather the leaves from the lawns and remove them to the greenhouses, where they are made into compost for fertilizing the lawns. Shade trees and shrubbery about the grounds are pruned and cared for by patients, and they also attend to the upkeep of one and one-half miles of walks and roadways around the buildings, and keep the golf course and tennis courts in condition for use.

At the greenhouse a building forty-five feet in length has been

constructed by patients out of cement blocks made in the occupational department and of lumber from the hospital saw-mill. This replaces a former general utility building which was undermined by flood. The greenhouses proper have been kept in good repair by the ten patients working there, who practically carry on the entire greenhouse work, as the few employees are needed for other work about the grounds. They care for the flower beds and cut flowers for the wards, repair benches and hot-bed sashes, doing reglazing where necessary, and make new hot-bed covers as required.

The grounds in the rear of the male wards of the Main Building are difficult to keep in an attractive condition, as many trees shut out the sunlight and as patients and others have a tendency to cross the lawns rather than to follow the concrete walks. Frode Heiman, a charge attendant, has interested himself in the condition of this yard and with patient help has made it one of the beauty spots of the grounds. This season he has restored the turf where necessary and with the cooperation of the florist has planted several flower beds.

This variety of work about the grounds and greenhouses affords pleasant and healthful occupation for a considerable number of patients, and at the same time makes possible the maintenance of attractive conditions at comparatively small expense.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Work on the Psychiatric Clinic and Reception Building has progressed throughout the year. The delays incident to the bad weather, labor difficulties, and so forth, have been less than usual. Equipment specifications were prepared during the year, bids were obtained, and the contract awarded. At the present time the work of the builders is nearly complete, and the installation of equipment has been started. It is still necessary, however, to provide for this and other new buildings plumbing,

heating and electrical connection with central systems.

Very fortunately a considerable balance was saved from the appropriation for the Psychiatric Clinic and Reception Building, and the Legislature wisely reappropriated this sum for use in providing housing for employees. The work of drawing up the plans and specifications was continued during the early part of this year in the Division of Architecture, and consultations were frequent among Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis, Director Alan B. Mills, Consulting Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, the Board of Managers and the Superintendent. The contract was awarded for a group of buildings consisting of residences for the Superintendent and the Clinical Director, two cottages for women nurses, the remodelling of the amusement pavilion into a dining-room and kitchen for nurses, a house for single physicians, and a two-family house for married physicians. Work was begun on this housing group early in the fall, and now all are approaching completion with the exception of the two-family house for married physicians, which was delayed somewhat, but is now started.

I am convinced that with the completion of these much-needed buildings the solution of the help problem will be greatly simplified. An adequate staff of trained physicians and nurses can be maintained only by providing suitable living quarters, and anything which promotes the stability and efficiency of this staff functions directly for the welfare of the patients. In this past year many of the nurses were obliged to choose between sleeping on the wards with the patients and sharing a single room in the crowded Home, while some members of the medical staff occupied rooms in the servants' quarters and others were placed in rooms intended for the use of patients. Naturally under such conditions it was impossible to maintain a sufficient nursing force or to increase the number of physicians to the necessary quota, which worked

additional hardships on all concerned.

Obviously, since employees are now occupying rooms on the wards, these new buildings will offer some slight relief to the overcrowding. Another measure for releasing space on the wards is in process of development. An appropriation for congregate dining-rooms for the patients of the Main Building becomes available on July 1st, and preliminary studies have already been made for utilizing this. When these dining-rooms are in use, thirty-six rooms on the wards now occupied as patient dining-rooms will be transformed into dormitories. Moreover, it will be possible to serve food to the patients in much better condition and under closer supervision.

THE STATE HOSPITAL A MIRROR OF THE TIMES.

Although from its location and its self-sufficient internal organization a state hospital frequently seems set apart from its community and out of touch with national and international interests, such isolation is only apparent. In any society there are always to be found three distinct groups of residents. There is the comparatively small class equipped with such stability of nervous and mental organism as to be unaffected by environmental factors, even those so intimate as physical malady. There is another class, fortunately also small, where the mechanism is inadequate to the most ordinary social adjustment and the individual is foredoomed to shipwreck. The great central group is comprised of average personalities, blessed with varying degrees of resilience, able to make satisfactory adjustments with certain environmental conditions, but with definite limits of resistance to both the external factors of food, shelter and human relationships, and the internal factors of physical disease.

Any circumstance which modifies the usual environment will affect this last group. A period of general prosperity and lack of economic stress will safeguard the majority, except where personal

frictions or ill-health enter the equation. Conversely, a period of unsettled conditions will prove too trying for many, and the number of psychopathic cases will rise. In the same manner, any epidemic which lowers the physical tone will have its effects on mental poise. The key to the ultimate cause of mental breakdown seems yet to be found, but all specialists agree that any factor which makes it harder for the individual to exist in comfort, whether social or sexual, secretional or infectional, increases the liability to a psychosis.

The state hospital may seem isolated, but the graph of its admission rate records every fluctuation in the community, every influence—local, national or international—which affects its district. The past two years, with their social unrest and business depression, have shown a higher admission rate than ever before in the history of this institution. In this last year, during the winter months, when the admissions are usually less numerous, there was a startling increase at the time when unemployment was most widespread.

There can be no doubt that the coming year will likewise show a heavy incidence of insanity, for the world is yet far from normalcy, and the general unsettled conditions and tendency toward individualism, coupled with the hardships of deflating incomes, are bound to have their effects. At such a time any influence which is calculated to increase the abnormal reactions is much to be deplored. For the sake of those people already at the threshold of resistance, influential leaders should abstain from utterances designed to produce emotional stress.

The old proverb, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," contains valuable truth. While scientific investigators who go deeply into problems are protected by the extent of their data and have an adequate basis for comparison and evaluation, the man with less experience too often ascribes excessive importance to bits of information which he hears or reads. If he chances

at the time to be somewhat out of harmony with his environment, the results may be serious.

The matter of spiritism, for instance, in unscientific hands is capable of developing dangerous imaginative tendencies. The subject of psychoanalysis, if handled by amateurs with overstress of certain episodes and instincts, may inflict almost irreparable damage to a sensitive and introspective nature. Even loose remarks directed against officials and existing orders and conventions may easily take root and come to harvest in lawlessness, riots, assassination and general psychotic manifestations. In mental hygiene, as in other lines, each must be his brother's keeper, and during a period when the unavoidable social tension is so great, it behooves all speakers and writers of influence to keep in mind the need for stressing helpful and wholesome topics, rather than dealing with gloomy, morbid and disruptive themes.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The business department of the institution is under the supervision of Mr. O. M. Bowen, Warden, aided by Mr. E. I. Coursen, Assistant Warden, and Mr. A. J. Van Winkle, head clerk of the accounting office. The great variety of activities coming under Mr. Bowen's direction have been carried on faithfully and zealously during the past year, although often with the handicap of insufficient personnel. The chief divisions of the work may be indicated roughly as,—constructions and repairs, both in the buildings and in connection with the different plants; installation of new equipment; and farm and live stock. In addition it must be recalled that the constant supervision of the employees of the many plants and sub-departments, although it cannot well be included in a report, is a highly essential feature of institution management. Mr. Bowen has submitted to me a detailed report, which in a somewhat condensed form runs as follows:

The lack of sufficient help has been keenly felt in the mechanical department. This division has been working short-handed with patient labor, trying to dispose of the constantly increasing work. Repairs are constantly being made to steam, electrical and plumbing fixtures throughout the institution, as well as to power plants, laundry, gasoline engines, water purification plants, and so forth. Defective plumbing has been removed and modern fixtures installed in both Main and Dormitory Buildings. In addition to their regular duties, the hospital mechanics have been called upon to assist in the new construction and installation work, embracing the heating line and electric wiring to the Psychiatric Reception Building and cottages, erection of cold storage plant, installation of fire hydrants and dairy equipment, and laying of water mains. It will prove impossible to keep up the hospital work proper if too many other duties are assigned to the mechanics. In the dairy division, too, help has been insufficient, as it is difficult to obtain and almost impossible to retain desirable men.

Accommodations for employees in the business department are insufficient; the present quarters are overcrowded, and with the occupation of the Psychiatric Reception Building additional mechanics and kitchen help will be required. The fire-house is so constructed that it can readily be enlarged, and an addition would provide quarters for employees.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR WORK.

The hospital employees, with the aid of working patients, have carried out the following remodelling, renovating, construction and repairing during the past year:

Wards and Living Quarters: The rooms in the Dormitory Building formerly occupied as a pathological laboratory have been fitted up for the use of the dental and photographic departments. The rooms left vacant by moving the studio were renovated and made into a dormitory for patients. Two rooms

in the Dormitory Building formerly used as sleeping quarters were made into bathrooms for the use of nurses. Three rooms on the fourth floor of the Main Building were renovated and fitted up with necessary equipment as a demonstration room, diet kitchen and classroom for the Nurses' Training School. The walls and ceilings of all rooms on the first and third floors of the cottage for women nurses have been replastered, the materials being provided through the special appropriation for the purpose; the replastering of the remaining rooms will be completed in conjunction with the regular work.

Exteriors, Shops, Etc.: All tin roofs and fire-escapes, including the two erected this year, have been thoroughly painted. The work of repairing slate roofs has been continued when men were available for employment. Concrete walks have been laid in the exercise yards in the rear of the Main Building, also at the physicians' cottage and at the fire-house connecting with the main walks. A vault, which had not been in use for some time owing to the change in location of the paint shop, was remodeled and made a part of the cold storage system. One of the duplicating engines which operated the cable car, ventilating fans, etc., was removed to provide room to install new machinery for operating the refrigerating system; the remaining engine is being retained until the work of installing electric motors, which is now under way, can be completed.

Fencing: Twelve hundred feet of post and rail fencing near the dairy was replaced with cattle fencing; the purchase of 2,600 feet additional has been requested for replacing a line south of the Main Building group. Post holes were dug along a line of 1,875 feet of picket fencing bordering one side of the garden, new posts set and fence repaired. This will but partially protect the gardens, which are readily entered from the public roads and quantities of vegetables stolen; a fence of the same substantial construction as that along the south border of the hospital property is needed.

Roads and Driveways: On the hospital grounds are driveways covering a distance of two and one-eighth miles, which are kept in repair by hospital employees and patients, and crossing and parallel with the property are two and one-fourth miles of public roads which are kept in repair by the same force. A recently purchased portable stone crusher, operated by gasoline engine, is utilized in crushing stone from the farm and garden for repairing roads and driveways. The road leading from the rear of the Dormitory Building to the property lately acquired on the mountain has been ditched and covered with crushed stone for a distance of 3,880 feet.

Bridge: Following a freshet the spillway at the ice pond reservoir was inadequate and water overflowed the dam and the side of the reservoir. The foundations of a concrete bridge close by were undermined and a portion of the bridge collapsed. It was necessary to remove the remaining masonry and rebuild the entire structure.

Water Mains: With the laying of an eight-inch line of cast iron water main from the valve junction in rear of the Dormitory Building to the pumping station near the ice pond reservoir, the eight-inch line to the high service reservoir was completed. A connection was made to the high pressure main in rear of the Dormitory Building and 1,403 feet of six-inch water main laid; a hydrant was installed near the garden tool-house, in the garden and greenhouse group of buildings, and another at the piggery, which will afford water supply and fire protection to the buildings of the piggery and hennery group.

Sewer Lines: Certain of the sewer lines, including those connecting with the Dormitory Building, have proved too small and in some instances were improperly laid. Stoppages have been of frequent occurrence and in one line became so serious that the four-inch tile was taken up and replaced with six-inch, with excellent results. Two manholes were constructed on this line,

and manholes have also been constructed on all lines where stoppages have been frequent, thus eliminating the need of further excavating and simplifying clearance.

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Various new equipment has been installed by the hospital mechanics, aided by working patients, in the past year.

Bakery: Last December a dough mixer and a divider were purchased with funds appropriated for the purpose and were installed in the bakery, supplanting the equipment which had been in daily use since 1907. The old machines are being overhauled and repaired, thus rendering the entire plant duplicate; as each machine has its own motor, the shutting down of any unit will not affect the output.

Kitchen: In the large kitchen in the Main Building, four round cast iron steam roasting ovens, two 110-gallon cast-iron jacketed kettles and six 35-gallon seamless cast-iron vegetable boilers and steamers are being installed to replace worn-out apparatus.

Laundry: In the laundry the old washing machines have become worn. An appropriation for the purchase of two new machines becomes available July 1st; their installation will partially relieve the situation, but more machines are required. Power for operating the laundry plant is furnished by a steam engine and transmitted to the machinery through lines of shafting and belting. A number of units recently installed are equipped with individual motors, and it is our intention to equip all machines with motors and eliminate the steam engine with its shafting and belting.

Fire Escapes: The appropriation of \$3,500 made for the purchase and erection of two fire escapes of the spiral type at the Dormitory Building was insufficient to cover cost of erection. The hospital mechanics and

working patients built the concrete bases, assembled the sections, placed them in position, connected platforms for entrance from the different floors and constructed special doors to these platforms. The difficulties of this piece of work may be seen from the dimensions of these fire escapes, each of which when completed is five feet in diameter, fifty-six feet in height, and weighs 5,200 lbs.

Gas Plant: On June 8th, 1922, final connections of a line laid by the Public Service Gas Company were made to the hospital gas mains, and on the following day the hospital plant was closed and the making of gas discontinued. The pumping plant operated in connection with the gas house will be continued until the present system can be replaced by electrically driven turbine pumps.

Dairy: The stalls and stanchions of wood construction were removed from the large dairy barn and replaced with modern equipment. In order to install the new fixtures it was necessary to cut away a quantity of the concrete flooring and reconstruct concrete troughs for feeding. The fixtures include drinking cups of latest construction, readily removable and easily cleansed, strainers on the supply lines through which water is furnished under pressure, and overhead tracks with manure and feed carriers. Three ventilators were placed upon the new barn and one over the milk room. A pasteurizer and sterilizer have been installed, and all milking utensils, cans, etc., are now sterilized daily.

Tractor: The tractor purchased in April has proven satisfactory; this type of machine is especially efficient on hilly ground, and in addition to plowing is being used in various other work, where it proves equally valuable.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Excavating Trenches: A trench 915 feet in length for steam

lines from the Main Building to the Psychiatric Reception Building was dug to an average depth of 10 feet, 15 feet at some points. The work was done by patients under the direction of hospital employees. Three expansion chambers and a trench 325 feet in length with an average depth of 9 feet were also dug. In this latter trench a line of six-inch glazed tile was laid and joints cemented; this is to serve as a drain line from the third expansion chamber.

Ice Harvesting: During the winter the water in the ice pond was not sufficiently high to permit the harvesting of ice, as the surface was far below the elevator level. In February, 800 tons of ice were cut in the lower garden reservoir and stacked by hand under temporary covering; this served to supply the hospital until the middle of June, and while it lasted the manufacture of ice was discontinued.

Saw Mill: The saw mill has been operated irregularly, depending upon the need for lumber such as is produced from timber cut upon hospital property. The supply of chestnut is becoming exhausted, but there remains a considerable quantity of harder woods, and also white wood. During the year 12,500 feet of lumber of varying dimensions and 1,987 railroad ties were sawed at the mill.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK.

Farm: The crops grown on the farm during the past year vary slightly from the previous year; the value, however, exceeds that of 1920. Unfortunately the area of available land is such as to limit production. Pasture for the dairy herd is lacking, and the acreage in grass is insufficient for raising the tonnage of hay required for feeding stock, so the balance must be purchased. The acreage for 1922 will be less than in former years, since the new Psychiatric Building and employees' housing group with their grounds will occupy fourteen acres of tillable land.

Piggery: This has been a successful year at the piggery, the product exceeding that of last year by 20,758 lbs. in weight and \$3,775.79 in value. Losses from disease were slight. In December, Dr. H. W. Dustan was called to prescribe for a number of affected pigs in one pen. He diagnosed the disease as hemorrhagic septacemia, and treatment was given; three of the animals died and a post mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis. A number of cases developed later, but treatment was applied promptly and the loss was slight. This disease has been prevalent in many herds in this vicinity and losses have been heavy.

During seven months of the year hogs were slaughtered, inspected, passed for food and consumed at the hospital. The quantity and valuation was as follows:

Oct. 19, 1921, 22 head.....	5,795 lbs. @ .32	\$1,854.40
Oct. 26, 1921, 19 head.....	5,996 lbs. @ .30	1,798.80
Nov. 9, 1921, 15 head.....	4,602 lbs. @ .13	598.26
Nov. 30, 1921, 23 head.....	6,728 lbs. @ .13	874.64
Dec. 15, 1921, 16 head.....	3,422 lbs. @ .10	342.20
Dec. 21, 1921, 18 head	4,054 lbs. @ .12	486.48
Feb. 14, 1922, 3 small pigs.....	51 lbs. @ .15	7.65
Mar. 8, 1922, 25 head.....	5,068 lbs. @ .14	709.52
Apr. 12, 1922, 8 head.....	1,420 lbs. @ .15 $\frac{1}{2}$	220.10
May 4, 1922, 22 head.....	5,167 lbs. @ .15	775.05
May 31, 1922, 22 head.....	5,113 lbs. @ .13	664.69
Total.....	193 head.....47,416 lbs.	\$8,331.79

Hennery: At the hennery a number of houses have been repaired during the past year, new fences constructed, yards plowed, and general conditions improved with a view to having equipment ready to produce results in the coming year. The stock now numbers 360 hens and 1,400 young chicks. Eggs to the number of 2,211 dozen, valued at \$1,124.45, were produced during the year.

Dairy: On October 12th and 14th the entire dairy herd, 45 cows and 15 heifers, were tested by the ophthalmic method and all found negative. November 8th and 9th the herd was given both subcutaneous and ophthalmic tests and two cows and two heifers were slaughtered as suspects; slight lesions were present in three, no lesion in one. On November 21st, 89 cows purchased in Michigan arrived; 55 of these were fresh. December 21st, the entire herd including the new cows, 129 cows and 12 heifers, were given ophthalmic and subcutaneous tests. Two of the animals purchased in November were classed as suspicious and were slaughtered, but the post mortem failed to disclose any tubercular lesions. No reactors were found in the old herd and at that time all the animals appeared to be free from tuberculosis. A test of the entire herd was made January 26th and 27th; again two of the new cows were classed as suspicious and slaughtered, but the post mortem showed no tubercular lesions. All tests were made by the Department of Animal Industry. During the year 27 cows and 52 calves were slaughtered for food under supervision. Twenty-four calves selected from those of the new cows are being raised. The daily average number of cows milked was 80; average quarts of milk per day, 1,048.4; average quarts per cow daily, 13.1.

Inventory.

The annual inventory of real estate and personal property was taken and appraisal was made by Mr. John Naughton and Mr. W. H. Bailey, assisted by the Warden. Real estate is valued at \$4,392,200.03; personal property at \$699,288.24.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hospital Building.

To follow out the development scheme as planned for this institution, the next step will be the erection of a separate hos-

pital building for the physically sick,—operative cases, obstetrical cases, acute conditions, etc. With such a building occupied it will be possible to utilize the fourth floor of the Psychiatric Reception Building for a regular reception and treatment service instead of for hospital purposes, and will permit the accommodation of one hundred more patients in this building. Accordingly, I recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum for the erection of a hospital building.

Sewage Disposal Plant.

The present sewage system is inadequate to the needs of the institution and a menace to the health of resident neighbors. The necessary changes have been carefully considered, plans have been drawn, and the contract awarded for remodelling a part of the plant. It is essential that the entire remodelling be completed as expeditiously as possible, and a sufficient sum of money should be made available for this purpose immediately, since additional burden will be thrown upon this plant with the occupancy of the various new buildings in the near future.

Water Supply.

It is important that this institution be properly safeguarded with a sufficient water supply. A dam has been constructed during the past year which will give an added storage capacity, but with the opening of the new buildings a still larger reserve supply will be needed to insure against drought and fire emergency. I earnestly recommend that a sufficient sum be appropriated to enlarge the dam constructed in the past year and thus safeguard the institution.

Boiler Plant.

The present boiler plant is barely capable of meeting immediate requirements, under the most favorable conditions, and is a constant source of anxiety owing to its age. With the occupancy of the new buildings this fall, additional burden will be placed

upon this plant, which may cause serious results. The plant should be remodelled immediately; in fact, it is a question whether the present plant should not be discontinued and an entirely new plant constructed in a more central location. In any case the matter should receive attention at once.

Tailor Shop.

A building which I believe would be a good investment for the hospital is a tailor shop. The structure should be two stories in height, one floor for women workers and the other for men, and all the work carried on as a branch of the Department of Occupational Therapy. With proper equipment it should be possible to make practically all the clothing worn by the patients, both male and female, thus effecting a considerable saving to the State, while at the same time the activities could be so graded as to be of marked therapeutic value.

Shower Baths.

The contract has been awarded for the continuation of the work of installing shower baths, utilizing the appropriation which became available this year. Another appropriation for the same purpose becomes available July 1st, and will suffice to complete the equipment of the male side of the Main Building. These baths are highly satisfactory, effect a saving in water and in time, and permit of more hygienic and more frequent bathing. Similar shower baths should be installed on all wards of the institution, and I recommend that an appropriation be made each year for this purpose until the work is completed.

Painting Interiors.

The work of repainting the interiors of the Main and Dormitory Buildings should be continued. Stained and peeling walls are depressing in effect upon the patients, and the neglect of such repairs is false economy. An appropriation should be made to permit of the completion of this necessary work.

Fire Department.

During the past year we have gone very carefully into the matter of adequate fire protection, and finally decided that the institution should obtain the services of some man who had had experience in a city fire department. At about that time William H. Matthews, Chief of the Orange Fire Department, was retired at the age limit. We engaged him, and he reported for duty as Fire Chief on February 1st, assuming charge of the hospital fire department and equipment. Since the new buildings now under construction are located at considerable distance from the fire house, we deem it advisable to motorize the fire apparatus in order to insure adequate protection. This could be done at no great cost, and it would be a relief from anxiety to know, when the horses are at work in different parts of the institution property, that we are not dependent on man hauling of the fire apparatus.

Second Two-Family House.

When the housing group for employees was designed, two two-family houses for married physicians were included. The money at present available will permit of the construction of only one of these buildings. With the general shortage of physicians throughout the country we cannot hope to maintain a sufficient and permanent staff unless we engage married men. At the present time most of my assistants are married, and when I increase the staff in the coming year I shall probably be obliged to engage married men for the senior positions, at least. Married couples, particularly those who have children, cannot live comfortably as a rule unless they can have quarters to themselves. In view of this situation, I recommend that an appropriation be made for a second two-family house to complete the group now under construction.

Roads and Walks to New Buildings.

With the occupation of the various new buildings, it is obvious that suitable roads and walks must be provided to permit of easy access under all weather conditions. In order that this work may be carried out in a proper and satisfactory manner, I recommend that a sufficient sum be appropriated to permit of the construction of durable and permanent walks and driveways connecting the various new buildings with the central roads and, where necessary, with each other.

Screens and Awnings for New Buildings.

In order to insure comfort and protection to the occupants of the new buildings it is necessary that the windows and porches be provided with suitable screens and awnings. I accordingly recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to cover this necessary equipment.

**RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE
MEDICAL STAFF.**

There have been no resignations in the past year.

July 26, 1921, Dr. J. R. Frank was appointed assistant physician.

June 1, 1922, Dr. L. J. Palmer was appointed assistant physician.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

On behalf of the patients of this institution, I wish to make grateful acknowledgment to those generous and thoughtful persons who have donated books, magazines, fruit, candy, tobacco and apparel in the past year. To the American Legion and the Red Cross Society, through various of their local organizations, particular gratitude is due for numerous contributions and visits. To the many people who at Christmas time remembered those who were sick, afflicted and friendless and gave in kindness of heart, whether much or little, I offer most sincere thanks.

CONCLUSION.

This year has demanded many and difficult decisions on matters of lasting importance to the institution, as well as innumerable harmonizing adjustments in conducting the daily routine with inadequate equipment and personnel. That a certain measure of success and avoidance of calamity has been attained is due to the loyal cooperation of the Board of Managers, the staff, the Warden, and other officers of the hospital, and of many of the nurses, attendants and employees. The individual members of the Board have been indefatigable in their endeavors, spending unsparingly of their time, thought, and influence to promote the interests of the institution and its patients. The resident physicians have toiled long hours and carried heavy burdens of responsibility; the consultants, especially Dr. Clifford Mills, have responded faithfully to calls; and numerous employees in all departments have maintained unwavering loyalty to their duties and the hospital in the face of all hardships. To each and all who have thus supported and sustained me during the past year, I hereby express my heartfelt thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY,

Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT.

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

DAIRY AND FARM.

825,804.25 pounds milk.....	\$38,399.89
163 7-250 tons hay.....	3,461.04
464 649-1,000 tons ensilage.....	4,181.84
104 355-2,000 tons green fodder.....	820.87
1,081 161-200 tons manure.....	2,163.61
Offal sold.....	137.28
6 440-2,000 tons corn stalks.....	31.10
425 bushels corn.....	106.25
1,101½ bushels cow beets.....	264.36
26 13-50 tons grass.....	393.92
160 bushels rye.....	176.00
44½ tons straw.....	534.00
61 bushels cow turnips.....	14.64
1,022 bushels wheat.....	1,353.32
2,361 1-12 dozen eggs.....	1,188.35
210 baskets plums.....	231.00
	<hr/>
	\$53,457.47

STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND USED AT HOSPITAL.

15,567 pounds beef.....	\$2,056.32
102 pounds heart.....	4.00
353 pounds liver, beef.....	33.31
86 pounds tongue.....	26.33
4,577 pounds veal.....	791.01
125 pounds mutton.....	27.50
575 pounds liver, hog.....	29.35
47,416 pounds pork.....	8,331.79
401½ pounds fowl.....	126.00
	<hr/>
	\$11,425.61

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

STATEMENT OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS GROWN AND FURNISHED FROM
GARDEN DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

4,214 bunches asparagus.....	\$1,170.93
576 3-16 baskets lima beans	443.69
1,798 baskets string beans.....	1,646.86
705 bunches beets.....	61.65
4,408 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets beets, tops off.....	2,180.18
942 19-25 barrels cabbage.....	2,024.27
264 bunches carrots.....	19.75
1,225 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets carrots.....	655.01
24 1-20 barrels cauliflower.....	90.49
408 9-16 baskets cucumbers.....	255.18
119,620 ears sweet corn.....	2,986.62
4,354 $\frac{1}{2}$ bunches celery.....	990.87
224 quarts cherries.....	35.84
385 quarts currants.....	53.90
103 gallons citron peel, canned.....	30.90
20 gallons Chile sauce, canned.....	20.00
111 13-16 baskets egg plant.....	46.95
218 baskets grapes.....	272.50
20 gallons ketchup, canned.....	12.60
167 bushels leek.....	5.01
1,590 101-120 baskets lettuce.....	1,049.57
832 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets onions.....	801.72
18,405 bunches onions.....	1,006.80
4,150 bunches parsley.....	141.73
163 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets peas.....	215.18
460 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets peppers.....	167.33
29,235 pounds pumpkin.....	388.84
420 pints raspberries.....	56.70
11,215 bunches rhubarb.....	1,171.31
6,060 bunches radishes.....	251.35
14 barrels sauer kraut.....	336.00
818 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets spinach.....	211.38
57 13-16 baskets Swiss chard.....	21.94
5,673 7-16 baskets tomatoes.....	4,333.95
3 baskets tomatoes, green.....	1.90
10,611 gallons tomatoes, canned.....	4,215.94
66 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets turnips.....	29.84
87 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets turnips, Rutabaga.....	68.27
	<hr/>
	\$24,472.95

FLORIST'S REPORT.

RECORD OF CUT FLOWERS.

Roses.....	18,740
Carnations.....	1,439
Chrysanthemums (large).....	2,882
Chrysanthemums (small).....	4,015
Dahlias.....	5,647
Snapdragon.....	15,664
Gladiolus.....	2,266
Lillies, Calla.....	463
Asters.....	4,581
Narcissus, paper white.....	768
Narcissus, double.....	1,914
Sprengeri, strings.....	2,252
Peonies.....	629
Pansies.....	500
Phlox, hardy.....	3,300
Larkspur.....	150
Golden Glow (rudebeckia).....	1,348

PLANTS FOR PATIENTS' GARDEN.

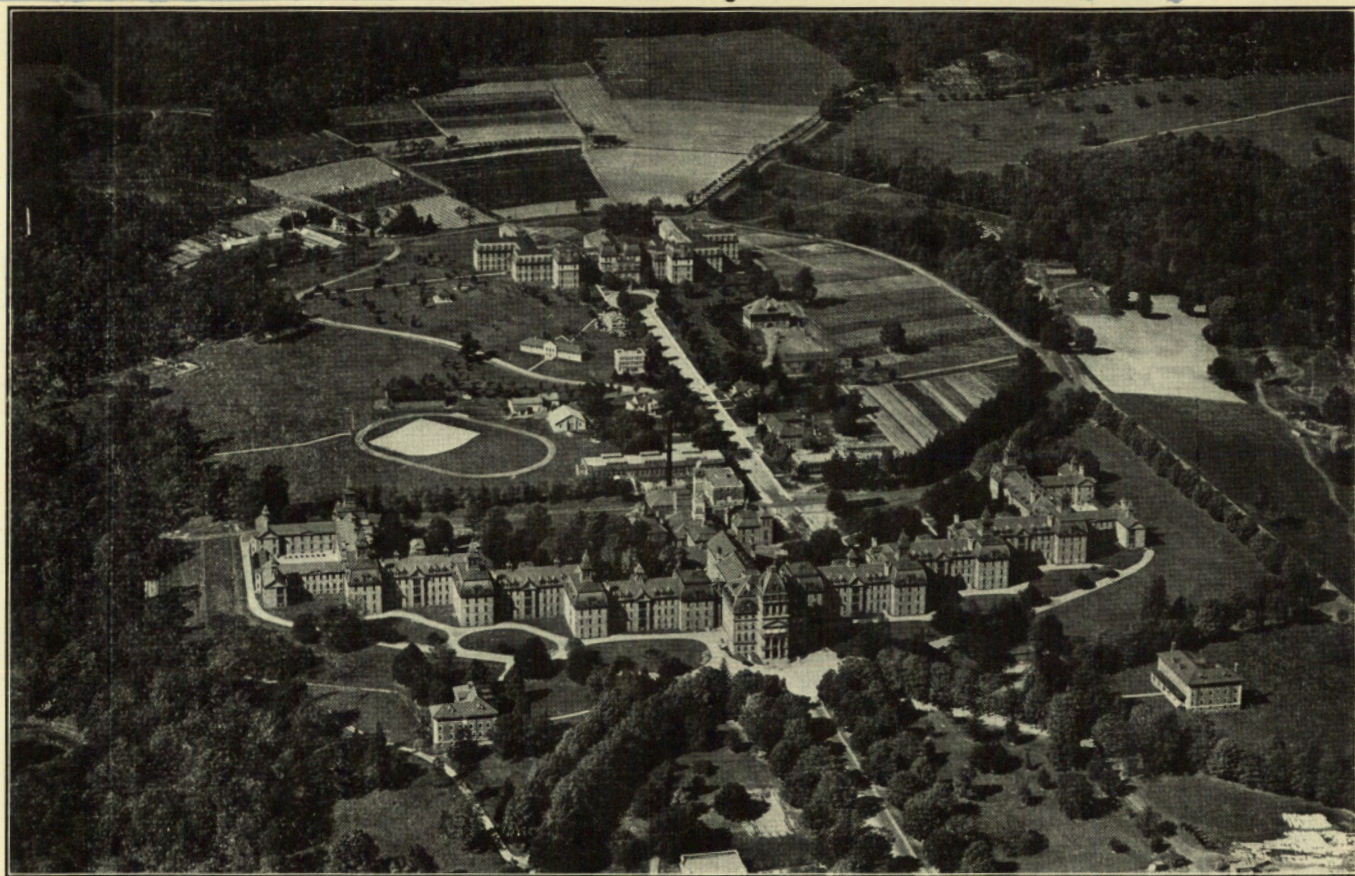
Cabbage.....	1,400
Egg plant.....	751
Pepper.....	600
Tomato.....	2,097

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND
CUT FLOWERS.

Pansies.....	1,049
Geraniums.....	3,426
Forenia.....	75
Crotton.....	112
Coleus.....	4,429
Celossia.....	50
Petunia.....	942
Salvia.....	1,080
Vinca.....	1,277
Helichrysum.....	75
Chrysanthemums.....	3,412
Lobelia.....	400
Dahlia.....	660
Cannas.....	1,480

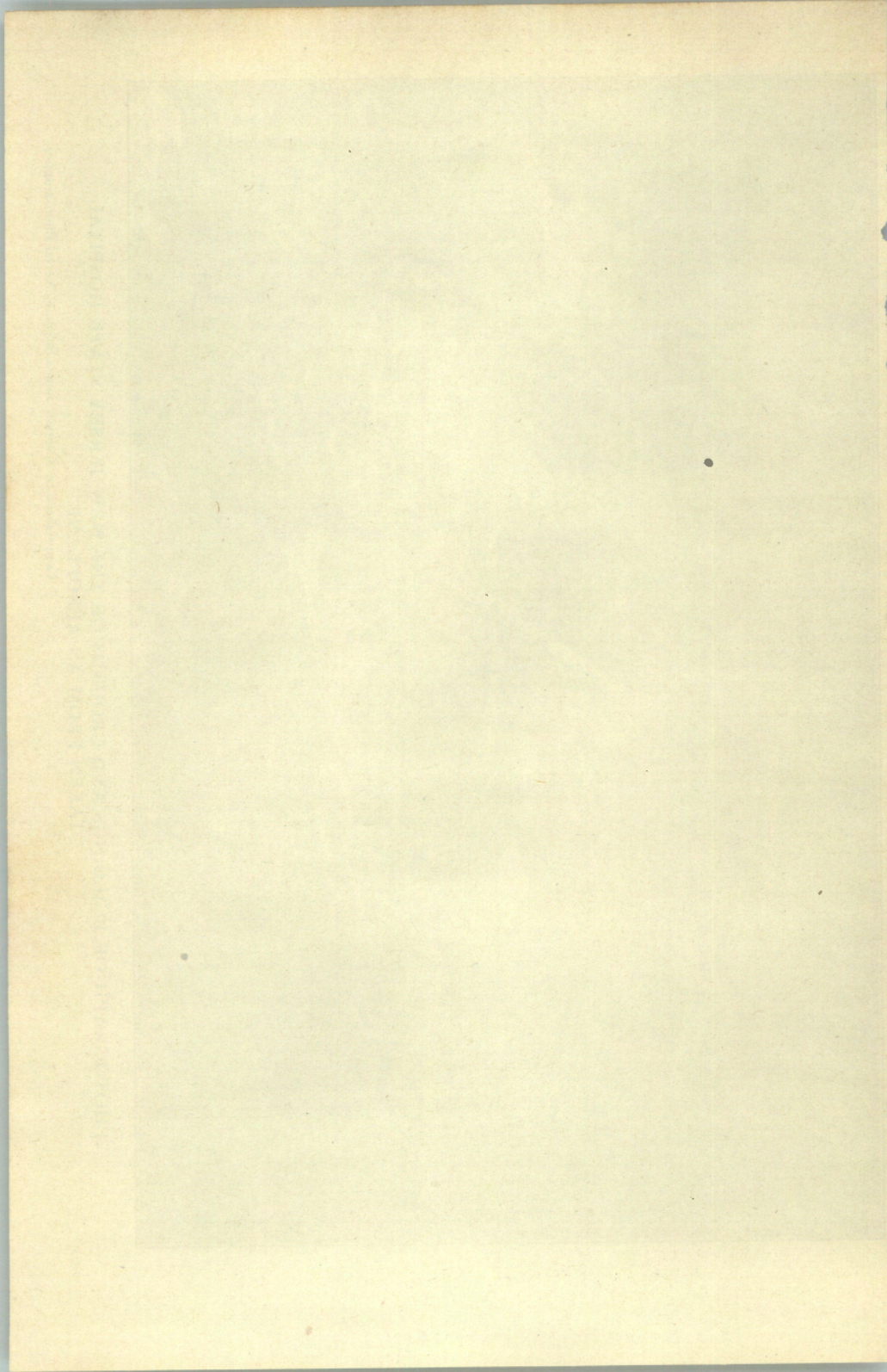
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

Snapdragon	3,425
Sweet peas	100
Asters	4,080
Gladiolus	4,800
Roses	1,440
Carnations	820
Begonias	2,828
Zinnias	100
Verbena	578
Ageratum	50
Jerusalem Cherries	100
Ferns	344
Hyacinths	529
Easter Lilies	297



PHOTOGRAPH OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
TAKEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.

Copyrighted by Captain James Suydam, Aerial Photographer.



STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S
REPORT.

New Jersey State Library

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S
REPORT

New Jersey State Library

TABLE 1.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Data correct at end of institution year, June 30, 1922.

1. Date of opening as an institution for the insane.....	August 17, 1876
2. Type of institution.....	State
3. Hospital plant—	
Value of hospital property:	
Real estate, including buildings.....	\$4,392,200.03
Personal property.....	699,288.24
Total.....	<u>\$5,091,488.27</u>
Total acreage of hospital property owned.....	897
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....	259

4. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Actually in Service at End of Year.

	Males	Females	Total
Superintendents	1	..	1
Clinical directors.....	1	..	1
Assistant physicians.....	9	..	9
Medical internes.....	..	..	..
Consulting surgeons	1	..	1
Total physicians.....	12	..	12
Wardens.....	1	..	1
Resident dentists	2	..	2
Graduate nurses.....	14	14	28
Other nurses and attendants	87	71	158
Teachers of occupational therapy.....	2	1	3
Social workers .....	..	..	..
All other officers and employees.....	234	47	281
Total officers and employees.....	<u>352</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>485</u>

TABLE 1. (Continued.)

5. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR.

	Actually in Institution			Absent from Institution but Still on Books		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
White—						
Insane.....	1,368	1,385	2,753	30	17	47
Epileptics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics (without psychosis) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	1	1	2	..	..	..
Total.....	1,369	1,386	2,755	30	17	47
Colored—						
Insane.....	68	81	149	2	..	2
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics (without psychosis) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Total	68	81	149	2	..	2
Grand total.....	1,437	1,467	2,904	32	17	49
6. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report				638	307	945
7. Average daily number of all patients actually in institution during year.....			1,384.93	1,431.49	2,816.42	
8. Voluntary patients admitted during year				16	9	25
9. Patients given advice or treatment in out- patient clinics during year.....				0	0	0

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from previous fiscal year.....	\$824,694.62
Received from appropriations.....	1,326,306.52
Received from paying patients.....	429,102.81
Received from all other sources.....	4,418.43
Total receipts.....	<u>\$2,584,522.38</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

1. Expenditures for maintenance of patients—	
Salaries and wages.....	\$373,610.94
Provisions (food).....	241,542.94
Fuel, light and water.....	113,882.19
All other expenditures for maintenance.....	259,191.36
Total expenditures for maintenance.....	\$988,227.43
2. Expenditures for purposes other than maintenance, including new buildings, additions, extraordi- nary repairs, improvements, etc.....	993,817.53
3. Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,982,044.96</u>
Amount returned to State Treasurer.....	602,477.42
(Includes lapses and receipts.)	
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$2,584,522.38</u>
No balance on hand.	

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF INSANE PATIENT POPULATION.

For year beginning July 1, 1921, and ending June 30, 1922.

Includes all patients admitted who are on books of institution regardless of the method of admission:

	Males	Females	Total
1. Patients on books of institution at beginning of institution year.....	1,345	1,427	2,772
(Includes patients away from institution on parole, on visit and escaped but still on books.)			
2. Admissions during year—			
a—First admissions.....	299	268	567
(Includes all patients admitted for the first time to <i>any</i> institution for mental diseases, public or private, wherever situated, in or outside of State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
b—Readmissions.....	62	63	125
(Includes all patients admitted who have been previously under treatment in an institution for mental diseases excepting transfers and patients who have received treatment only in institutions for temporary care.)			
c—Transfers from other institutions for mental diseases.....	13	12	25
(Includes all patients coming directly from any other institution for mental diseases, public or private, in same State, excepting institutions for temporary care)			
3 Total received during year.....	374	343	717
(Includes total of items 2 a, b and c.)			
4. Total on books during year.....	1,719	1,770	3,489
(Includes total of items 1 and 3.)			

TABLE III. (Continued.)

5. Discharged from books during year— (Does not include patients away from institution on parole, on visit or on other temporary leave from hospital.)			
a—As recovered.....	36	56	92
b—As improved.....	65	99	164
(Does not include transfers.)			
c—As unimproved.....	4	..	4
(Includes all patients discharged not benefited by treatment, exclusive of transfers.)			
d—As without psychosis.....	4	1	5
(Includes all discharged patients who though admitted as insane are found to have had no psychosis.)			
e—Transferred to other institutions for mental diseases.....	4	8	12
(Includes all patients sent directly to any other institution for mental diseases, public or private, in same State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
f—Died during year.....	137	122	259
6. Total discharged, transferred and died during year	250	286	536
(Includes total of items 5 a, b, c, d, e and f under "discharged from books.")			
7. Patients remaining on books of institution at end of institution year.....	1,469	1,484	2,953
(Includes patients away from institution on parole, on visit and escaped. This total should equal the difference between items 4 and 6.)			

TABLE III

Excluded from books 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Book	Page	Count
1	1-10	10
2	11-20	10
3	21-30	10
4	31-40	10
5	41-50	10
6	51-60	10
7	61-70	10
8	71-80	10
9	81-90	10
10	91-100	10
11	101-110	10
12	111-120	10
13	121-130	10
14	131-140	10
15	141-150	10
16	151-160	10
17	161-170	10
18	171-180	10
19	181-190	10
20	191-200	10
21	201-210	10
22	211-220	10
23	221-230	10
24	231-240	10
25	241-250	10
26	251-260	10
27	261-270	10
28	271-280	10
29	281-290	10
30	291-300	10
31	301-310	10
32	311-320	10
33	321-330	10
34	331-340	10
35	341-350	10
36	351-360	10
37	361-370	10
38	371-380	10
39	381-390	10
40	391-400	10
41	401-410	10
42	411-420	10
43	421-430	10
44	431-440	10
45	441-450	10
46	451-460	10
47	461-470	10
48	471-480	10
49	481-490	10
50	491-500	10
51	501-510	10
52	511-520	10
53	521-530	10
54	531-540	10
55	541-550	10
56	551-560	10
57	561-570	10
58	571-580	10
59	581-590	10
60	591-600	10
61	601-610	10
62	611-620	10
63	621-630	10
64	631-640	10
65	641-650	10
66	651-660	10
67	661-670	10
68	671-680	10
69	681-690	10
70	691-700	10
71	701-710	10
72	711-720	10
73	721-730	10
74	731-740	10
75	741-750	10
76	751-760	10
77	761-770	10
78	771-780	10
79	781-790	10
80	791-800	10
81	801-810	10
82	811-820	10
83	821-830	10
84	831-840	10
85	841-850	10
86	851-860	10
87	861-870	10
88	871-880	10
89	881-890	10
90	891-900	10
91	901-910	10
92	911-920	10
93	921-930	10
94	931-940	10
95	941-950	10
96	951-960	10
97	961-970	10
98	971-980	10
99	981-990	10
100	991-1000	10

TABLE IV.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS.

For the year Ending June 30, 1922.

Nativity	Patients.			Parents of Male Patients.			Parents of Female Patients		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States....	149	144	293	2	13	84	8	13	73
Africa.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
*Asia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria.....	15	10	25	1	..	13	1	1	8
Belgium.....	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2
†Canada.....	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	2	3
Central America..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cuba.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark.....	1	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	3
England.....	4	12	16	3	1	5	8	4	11
*Europe.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland.....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
France.....	2	3	5	1	1	3	..	1	3
Germany.....	23	10	33	10	2	34	8	3	24
Greece.....	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Holland.....	3	5	8	1	1	3	..	..	6
Hungary.....	10	9	19	1	2	11	1	1	9
India.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland.....	6	20	26	2	2	19	3	5	31
Italy.....	33	13	46	..	..	35	..	..	15
Japan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jugo-Slavia.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland.....	15	16	31	1	..	14	..	..	15
Porto Rico.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roumania.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Russia.....	13	6	19	1	2	14	..	..	5
Scotland.....	4	3	7	1	1	3	..	1	4
South America...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	5	2	7	..	..	5	..	..	4
Switzerland.....	2	2	4	2	..	3	..	1	2
Turkey-in-Asia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey-in-Europe	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†West Indies....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Other countries...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unascertained...	4	..	4	..	2	17	4	1	11
Total.....	299	268	567	27	27	272	35	35	233

*Not otherwise specified. †Includes Newfoundland. ‡Except Cuba and Porto Rico.

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS.

For the year Ending June 30, 1922.

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	149	144	293
Citizens by naturalization.....	35	39	74
Aliens	75	56	131
Citizenship unascertained.....	40	29	69
	—	—	—
Total.....	299	268	567

TABLE VI.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS.

<i>Psychoses</i>	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. TRAUMATIC PSYCHOSES	4	..	4
2. SENILE PSYCHOSES.....	22	19	41
3. PSYCHOSES WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.....	18	38	56
4. GENERAL PARALYSIS.....	47	13	60
5. PSYCHOSES WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS.....	1	2	3
6. PSYCHOSES WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA.....	1	1
7. PSYCHOSES WITH BRAIN TUMOR.....	1	1
8. PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES, total.....
a. Cerebral embolism.....
b. Paralysis agitans.....
c. Meningitis, tubercular or other forms.....
d. Multiple sclerosis.....
e. Tabes dorsalis.....
f. Acute chorea.....
g. Other diseases.....
9. ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES, total.....	14	2	16
a. Delirium tremens.....	3	..	3	..	..	..
b. Korsakow's psychosis.....	..	2	2	..	..	..
c. Acute hallucinosis.....	6	..	6	..	..	..
d. Other types, acute or chronic.....	5	..	5	..	..	..
10. PSYCHOSES DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS, total.....	3	3
a. Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined.....	..	3	3	..	..	..
b. Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....
c. Gases.....
d. Other exogenous toxins.....
11. PSYCHOSES WITH PELLAGRA.....

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
12. PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES, total.....	..	..	..	6	10	16
a. Delirium with infectious diseases...	..	1	1	..	..	..
b. Post-infectious psychoses.....	..	2	2	..	..	..
c. Exhaustion delirium.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
d. Delirium of unknown origin.....	2	..	2	..	..	..
e. Cardio-renal diseases.....	1	3	4	..	..	..
f. Diseases of the ductless glands.....	1	1	2	..	..	..
g. Other diseases or conditions.....	2	2	4	..	..	..
13. MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES, total.....	..	..	..	57	74	131
a. Manic type.....	31	41	72	..	..	..
b. Depressive type.....	18	29	47	..	..	..
c. Other types.....	8	4	12	..	..	..
14. INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA.....	..	..	..	5	6	11
15. DEMENTIA PRÆCOX (schizophrenia).....	..	..	..	96	68	164
16. PARANOIA AND PARANOID CONDITIONS.....	..	..	..	9	16	25
17. EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	2	..	2
18. PSYCHONEUROSES AND NEUROSES, total.....	..	..	..	4	3	7
a. Hysterical type.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
b. Psychasthenic type (anxiety and obsessive forms).....	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Neurasthenic type.....	1	2	3	..	..	..
d. Other types.....	3	..	3	..	..	..
19. PSYCHOSES WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY.....	..	..	..	6	5	11
20. PSYCHOSES WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY.....	..	..	..	6	6	12
21. UNDIAGNOSED PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS, total.....	..	..	..	2	1	3
a. Epilepsy without psychosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Alcoholism without psychosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Drug addiction without psychosis...	1	1	2	..	..	..
d. Psychopathic personality without psychosis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
e. Mental deficiency without psychosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
f. Others.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	..	..	..	299	268	567

Table 11. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the dependent variables of the study. The table is oriented vertically on the page, with the column headers at the top and the data rows below. The text is extremely faint and difficult to read, but the structure of the table is apparent. It appears to have several columns and many rows of data.

TABLE IX.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES.

PSYCHOSES	Total			Illiterate			Reads and writes*			Common school			High school			College			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Senile.....	22	19	41	2	5	7	2	3	5	7	6	13	2	2	4	1	1	2	8	2	10
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	18	38	56	2	6	8	4	7	11	6	8	14	..	1	1	..	1	1	6	15	21
4. General paralysis....	47	13	60	3	1	4	10	3	13	19	3	22	3	2	5	3	..	3	9	4	13
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	2	3							..	2	2							1	..	1
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	..	1	1							..	1	1							..	1	1
7. With brain tumor....	..	1	1																..	1	1
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..							3	..	3	5	1	6	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	3
9. Alcoholic.....	14	2	16							..	1	1	..	2	2						
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	..	3	3							..	1	1	..	2	2						
11. With pellagra.....																					
12. With other somatic diseases.....	6	10	16	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	6	..	2	2				1	1	2
13. Manic-depressive....	57	74	131	4	4	8	8	9	17	19	38	57	5	9	14	3	3	6	18	11	29
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	5	6	11	1	..	1	3	..	3	1	4	5	..	2	2						
15. Dementia præcox....	96	68	164	9	7	16	14	11	25	50	36	86	7	5	12	5	2	7	11	7	18
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions....	9	16	25	1	..	1	2	3	5	4	9	13	..	2	2				2	2	4
17. Epileptic psychoses..	2	..	2				1	..	1	1	..	1									
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	4	3	7	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	..	4	..	1	1						
19. With psychopathic personality.....	6	5	11				1	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	5				1	..	1
20. With mental deficiency.....	6	6	12	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	3							1	..	1
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....																					
22. Without psychosis..	2	1	3							2	1	3									
Total.....	299	268	567	26	28	54	52	41	93	125	117	242	21	31	52	14	7	21	61	44	105

*Includes those who did not complete fourth grade in school.

TABLE X.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES.

PSYCHOSES	Total			Urban			Rural			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	4	..	4	4	..	4						
2. Senile	22	19	41	19	16	35	2	2	4	1	1	2
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis ...	18	38	56	17	36	53	1	..	1	..	2	2
4. General paralysis ...	47	13	60	45	10	55	2	3	5			
5. With cerebral syphilis	1	2	3	1	2	3						
6. With Huntington's chorea .....	..	1	1	..	1	1						
7. With brain tumor...	..	1	1	..	1	1						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..												
9. Alcoholic	14	2	16	14	2	16						
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins.	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	1	1			
11. With pellagra.....												
12. With other somatic diseases	6	10	16	5	10	15	1	..	1			
13. Manic-depressive ...	57	74	131	47	68	115	8	5	13	2	1	3
14. Involution melan- cholia	5	6	11	1	6	7	3	..	3	1	..	1
15. Dementia præcox...	96	68	164	92	60	152	4	7	11	..	1	1
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	9	16	25	9	13	22	..	3	3			
17. Epileptic psychoses	2	..	2	2	..	2						
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	4	3	7	4	2	6	..	1	1			
19. With psychopathic personality	6	5	11	6	5	11						
20. With mental deficiency	6	6	12	4	5	9	2	1	3			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses												
22. Without psychosis...	2	1	3	2	1	3						
Total.....	299	268	567	272	240	512	23	23	46	4	5	9

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES.

PSYCHOSES	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	4	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	2				1	..	1
2. Senile.....	22	19	41	14	8	22	5	7	12	1	1	2	2	3	5
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis...	18	38	56	8	19	27	4	13	17	3	2	5	3	4	7
4. General paralysis...	47	13	60	16	4	20	16	7	23	8	1	9	7	1	8
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	..	1	1						
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	..	1	1							..	1	1			
7. With brain tumor...	..	1	1				..	1	1						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..															
9. Alcoholic.....	14	2	16	1	1	2	10	1	11	2	..	2	1	..	1
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	..	3	3	..	2	2				..	1	1			
11. With pellagra.....															
12. With other somatic diseases.....	6	10	16	1	..	1	5	8	13	..	1	1	..	1	1
13. Manic-depressive...	57	74	131	16	20	36	28	32	60	3	11	14	10	11	21
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	5	6	11	2	1	3	2	3	5	1	2	3			
15. Dementia præcox...	96	68	164	31	30	61	46	25	71	5	8	13	14	5	19
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	9	16	25	4	5	9	4	3	7	..	2	2	1	6	7
17. Epileptic psychoses.	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1						
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	4	3	7	2	1	3	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
19. With psychopathic personality.....	6	5	11	1	2	3	4	1	5	1	1	2	..	1	1
20. With mental deficiency.....	6	6	12	3	4	7	2	1	3				1	1	2
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....															
22. Without psychosis...	2	1	3	..	1	1	2	..	2						
Total.....	299	268	567	102	99	201	131	105	236	25	31	56	41	33	74

TABLE XII.

USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES.

PSYCHOSES	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	4	..	4	3	..	3	1	..	1						
2. Senile.....	22	19	41	12	12	24	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	5	10
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	18	38	56	7	23	30	4	4	8	1	2	3	6	9	15
4. General paralysis...	47	13	60	17	8	25	13	3	16	4	..	4	13	2	15
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	2	3	..	2	2	1	..	1						
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	..	1	1	..	1	1									
7. With brain tumor...	..	1	1										..	1	1
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..															
9. Alcoholic.....	14	2	16							14	2	16			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	..	3	3				..	2	2				..	1	1
11. With pellagra.....															
12. With other somatic diseases.....	6	10	16	..	10	10	4	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	1
13. Manic-depressive...	57	74	131	20	59	79	19	4	23	4	..	4	14	11	25
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	5	6	11	2	6	8	1	..	1				2	..	2
15. Dementia præcox...	96	68	164	40	48	88	38	8	46	5	1	6	13	11	24
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	9	16	25	2	7	9	5	3	8	1	..	1	1	6	7
17. Epileptic psychoses..	2	..	2	1	..	1							1	..	1
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	4	3	7	2	1	3	2	..	2				..	2	2
19. With psychopathic personality.....	6	5	11	2	3	5	4	1	5	..	1	1			
20. With mental deficiency.....	6	6	12	4	4	8				1	..	1	1	2	3
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....															
22. Without psychosis..	2	1	3	1	1	2				1	..	1			
Total.....	299	268	567	113	185	298	95	26	121	34	7	41	57	50	107

TABLE XIII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES.

PSYCHOSES	Total			Single			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced			Unascertained			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....	4	..	4	2	..	2	2	..	2													
2. Senile.....	22	19	41	2	4	6	12	4	16	8	11	19										
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	18	38	56	1	5	6	9	16	25	8	16	24										
4. General paralysis....	47	13	60	9	1	10	32	9	41	2	3	5				2	..	2	2	..	1	1
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	2	3				1	2	3													
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	..	1	1							..	1	1										
7. With brain tumor...	..	1	1				..	1	1													
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	14	2	16	6	1	7	8	1	9													
9. Alcoholic.....	14	2	16	6	1	7	8	1	9													
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	..	3	3				..	3	3													
11. With pellagra.....																						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	6	10	16	3	1	4	3	8	11	..	1	1										
13. Manic-depressive...	57	74	131	24	17	41	27	51	78	2	5	7	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	3	
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	5	6	11				5	2	7	..	4	4										
15. Dementia præcox...	96	68	164	63	27	90	28	37	65	3	3	6				1	..	1	1	1	1	2
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	9	16	25	2	2	4	6	8	14	1	6	7										
17. Epileptic psychoses.	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1													
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	4	3	7	1	1	2	3	2	5													
19. With psychopathic personality.....	6	5	11	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	1	2										
20. With mental deficiency.....	6	6	12	5	6	11				1	..	1										
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....																						
22. Without psychosis..	2	1	3	1	..	1				..	1	1				1	..	1				
Total.....	299	268	567	124	67	191	138	146	284	26	52	78	1	..	1	4	1	5	6	2	8	

TABLE XIV.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS.

PSYCHOSES	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses.....			
2. Senile psychoses.....	..	1	1
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	3	3	6
4. General paralysis.....	4	2	6
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	1	..	1
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....			
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases..			
9. Alcoholic psychoses.....	1	..	1
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins			
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....			
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases.....	1	1	2
13. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	16	30	46
14. Involution melancholia.....	2	1	3
15. Dementia præcox.....	28	16	44
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	..	4	4
17. Epileptic psychoses.....			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	..	1	1
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality.....	1	1	2
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	2	3	5
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....			
22. Without psychosis.....	3	..	3
Total.....	62	63	125

TABLE XV.

DISCHARGES OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES
AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.

PSYCHOSES	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	4	..	4				4	..	4			
2. Senile	1	9	10				1	9	10			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	6	9	15	2	1	3	4	8	12			
4. General paralysis....	3	..	3				3	..	3			
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	..	1	1				..	1	1			
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	..	1	1				..	1	1			
7. With brain tumor....	..	1	1				..	1	1			
8. With other brain or nervous diseases...	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	1			
9. Alcoholic.....	8	1	9	5	1	6	3	..	3			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	1	1			
11. With pellagra.....												
12. With other somatic diseases	1	6	7	..	5	5	1	1	2			
13. Manic-depressive....	25	66	91	14	40	54	11	26	37			
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	3	3	6	..	1	1	2	2	4	1	..	1
15. Dementia præcox....	43	38	81	13	3	16	28	35	63	2	..	2
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions	2	10	12	..	1	1	1	9	10	1	..	1
17. Epileptic psychoses..	..	1	1				..	1	1			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	3	1	4	..	1	1	3	..	3			
19. With psychopathic personality.....	4	3	7	1	..	1	3	3	6			
20. With mental deficiency	1	1	2				1	1	2			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....												
25. Without psychosis...	4	1	5	4	1	5						
Total.....	109	156	265	40	57	97	65	99	164	4	..	4

TABLE XVI.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES.

Causes of death	Total			Senile			With cerebral arterio-sclerosis			General paralysis			Alcoholic			Manic-depressive			Involution melancholia			Dementia praecox			Paranoia and paranoid conditions			Epileptic psychoses			Psycho-neuroses and neuroses			With psychopathic personality			With mental deficiency			*All other psychoses		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
GENERAL DISEASES:																																										
Typhoid fever																																										
Malaria																																										
Smallpox																																										
Measles																																										
Scarlet fever																																										
Diphtheria																																										
Influenza	1		1																																							
Dysentery																																										
Erysipelas	2		2																																							
Lechargic encephalitis	1		1																																							
Septicæmia																																										
Pellagra																																										
Acute articular rheumatism	7	12	19																																							
Tuberculosis of lungs	1	1	2	1		1																																				
Other forms of tuberculosis																																										
Syphilis (non-nervous forms)	1	3	4																																							
Cancer																																										
Tumor (non-cancerous)																																										
Diabetes	2	1	3																																							
Other general diseases																																										
NERVOUS SYSTEM:																																										
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	18	8	26	6		6	9	8	17																																	
Diseases of spinal cord																																										
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage)																																										
General paralysis of insane	33	10	43							33	10	43																														
Cerebro-spinal syphilis	9	5	14																																							
Exhaustion from other mental diseases																																										
Brain tumor	1		1																																							
Other diseases of brain	2		2																																							
Epilepsy																																										
Chorea																																										
Other diseases of nervous system	25	17	42	14	2	16			3	3						5	10	15		1	1	3	1	4	1	1																
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:																																										
Pericarditis	1	7	8			2	2																																			
Endocarditis and myocarditis																																										
Angina pectoris																																										
Other diseases of the heart	2	7	9	2	2	4																																				
Arteriosclerosis	1	4	5	1		1																																				
Other diseases of the arteries																																										
Other diseases of circulatory system																																										
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:																																										
Bronchitis	1	1	2																																							
Bronchopneumonia	3	1	4	1		1																																				
Lobar pneumonia	13	11	24			5	5	1	2							3	4	7																								
Pleurisy	1		1																																							
Asthma	1		1																																							
Gangrene of lungs	1		1																																							
Other diseases of the respiratory system																																										
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:																																										
Ulcer of stomach																																										
Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	1		1																																							
Dysentery and enteritis	2		2																																							
Appendicitis and typhilitis	1		1																																							
Hernia intestinalis obstructa																																										
Other diseases of intestines																																										
Cirrhosis of liver																																										
Other diseases of liver																																										
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)																																										
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM:																																										
Acute nephritis	1		1																																							
Chronic nephritis	13	21	34	5	6	11	1	1	2																																	
Other diseases of kidneys and annexa																																										
Diseases of bladder																																										

TABLE XVIII.

TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING IN HOSPITAL CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES.

PSYCHOSES	Total			Less than 1 month			1-3 months			4-7 months			8-12 months			1-2 years			3-4 years			5-6 years			7-8 years			9-10 years			11-12 years			13-14 years			15-19 years			20 years and over				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
1. Traumatic.....	30	17	47	6	3	9	11	4	15	3	1	4	1	3	4	4	3	7	1	2	3	1		1																				
2. Senile	12	13	25	4	3	7	2	4	6	1	2	3		1	1	4		4																										
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	4	3	7	2	4	6	1	2	3																																			
4. General paralysis ...	33	10	43	6	2	8	5	2	7	7	2	9	4	1	5	8	3	11	2		2																							
5. With cerebral syphilis		1	1		1	1																																						
6. With Huntington's chorea																																												
7. With brain tumor...																																												
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	1		1																1		1																							
9. Alcoholic	1	2	3		1	1				1	1																																	
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..		1	1							1	1																																	
11. With pellagra.....																																												
12. With other somatic diseases.....	1	3	4	1		1				1	1		2	2																														
13. Manic-depressive ...	19	37	56	11	11	22	2	4	6				1	2	3	3	6	9		2	2			2	2			1		1			3	3	1	1	2		1	1		5	5	
14. Involution melancholia		6	6																																									
15. Dementia præcox...	27	26	53										1	1	6	3	9	2	3	5	4	4	8	1	5	5	1		1	1	1	1	2	3	5	3		3	8	5	13			
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions...	4	4	8		1	1									1	1					1		1																					
17. Epileptic psychoses..	2		2																1		1							1	1	1	1													
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses																																												
19. With psychopathic personality																																												
20. With mental deficiency	6	2	8										1		1						1		1																					
21. Undiagnosed psychoses																																												
22. Without psychosis..	1		1													1		1																										
Total.....	137	122	259	28	22	50	20	20	40	11	7	18	7	8	15	26	17	43	7	8	15	6	6	12	2	7	9	4	1	5	3	6	9	3	5	8	9	3	12	11	12	23		

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT.

JUNE 30, 1922.

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bergen.....	142	156	298	64	69	133	24	20	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	245	475
Essex.....	24	28	52	168	184	352	21	50	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	262	475
Hudson.....	57	32	89	146	118	264	50	87	137	..	..	..	1	..	1	254	237	491
Hunterdon.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Mercer.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Middlesex.....	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Monmouth.....	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
Morris.....	89	76	165	37	27	64	11	14	25	1	..	1	1	..	1	139	117	256
Ocean.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Passaic.....	238	228	466	53	37	90	17	23	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	288	596
Salem.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Somerset.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Sussex.....	24	27	51	6	3	9	4	6	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	35	36	71
Union.....	188	197	385	50	46	96	25	21	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	264	527
Warren.....	8	2	10	3	1	4	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	6	18
New York.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	12
Total.....	775	750	1525	527	487	1014	162	247	409	3	..	3	2	..	2	1469	1484	2953

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.

[This report was printed by the patients of The New Jersey
State Hospital at the Occupational Therapy Department of the
Hospital.]
