

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

PROPERTY OF NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
RECEIVED NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

MAY 3 1920

AT MAY 3 1920

PROPERTY OF MORRIS PLAINS
RECEIVED NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY
TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th

1919

HOSPITAL PRINT

1920

974.901
H 79

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

III

AT

MORRIS PLAINS

For the Year Ending June 30th

1919

HOSPITAL PRINT

1920

974.901

H79



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Managers

PRESIDENT

DANIEL S. VOORHEES Morristown

VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M. D. Newark

W. L. R. LYND Dover

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL Bernardville

JOHN F. BOYLE Jersey City

MRS. U. N. BETHELL Montclair

A. B. LEACH South Orange

JOHN BOYD Secretary

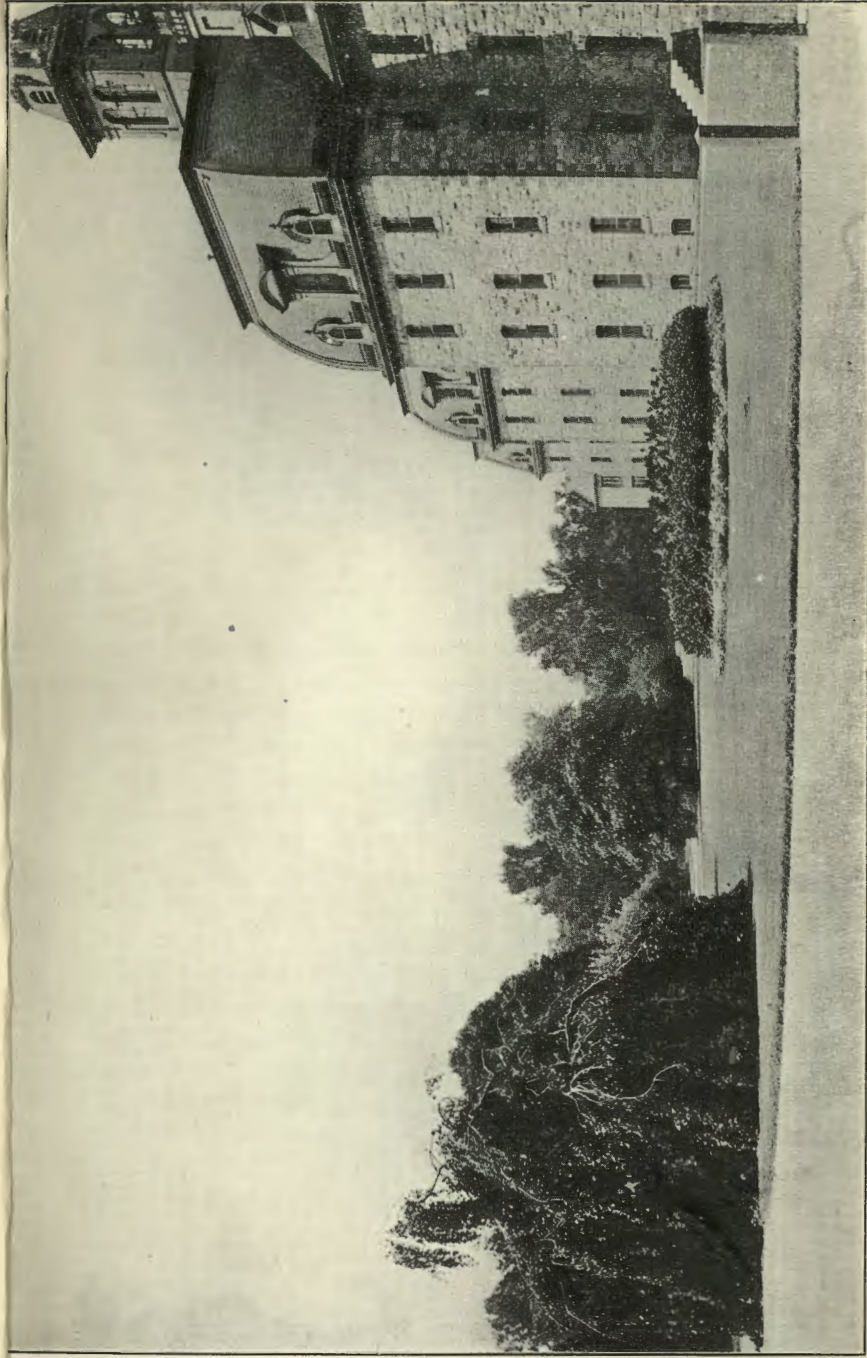
Officers

BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D.	Chief Executive Officer
MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.	Senior Assistant Physician
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.	Senior Assistant Physician
GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.	Assistant Physician
LAWRENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.	Assistant Physician
VACANCY	Assistant Physician
HARRIS DAY, M. D.	Assistant Physician
J. VICTOR DONNET, M. D.	Pathologist
VACANCY	Junior Assistant Physician
VACANCY	Junior Assistant Physician
CHARLES A. KINCH, M. D.	Junior Assistant Physician
ANNIE F. COLLEY, D. D. S.	Resident Dentist
O. M. BOWEN	Warden
EDWARD I. COURSEN	Assistant Warden

Board of Consultants

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M. D.	Physician
JOSEPH BRETtauER, M. D.	Gynecologist
PHILANDER A. HARRIS, M. D.	Gynecologist
JOSEPH FEWSMITH, M. D.	Neurologist
CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M. D.	Neurologist
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
WILLIAM G. SHARP, D. D. S.	Dentist

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.



PARTIAL VIEW OF WOMEN'S RECREATION GROUNDES

Report to the Commissioner.

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

Under Chapter 147, Laws of 1918, the Managers of this, The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, make their Annual Report of the affairs and operations of the Institution, to The Central Board, formerly designated by law as The Board of Charities and Corrections, now by Chapter 97, Laws of 1919, The Board of Institutions and Agencies, and we respectfully submit to you the following brief report, and with it the report of the Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Britton D. Evans. His report takes up in more or less detail various important matters of interest, both as to what has been done during the year covering this report, and the pressing needs of the Hospital for the coming year.

During the year 3,336 patients were under treatment—1,586 men and 1,750 women. The highest number under treatment at any one time during the year was 2,761, on July 31, 1918.

At the close of the year 2,669 patients were in the hospital—1,284 men and 1,385 women. This is a decrease in population of 54 patients and is due to the increased number of deaths caused by the influenza epidemic.

During the year 667 patients were discharged—302 men and 365 women. Of this number 190 were discharged as recovered. The deaths numbered 316—132 men and 184 women. Seventy of these died of influenza.

This Board reviews the last two years with serious reflections and particular regard as to the effects of the world war, which caused this hospital to suffer for many actual necessities and withheld much needed replacements and repairs.

To our mind the cutting down of appropriations below the estimates made by the Board of Managers, shows upon paper a saving to the State, but too often, after careful analyses, this process results in a distinct and serious loss. This form of theoretical saving is not the highest order of business procedure. It frequently does damage not shown in statistics or written reports.

Frequent individual visits have been made and regular meetings held, so as to properly fulfill our obligations and dispatch our full official duties. Many conferences have been held with the Chief Executive Officer and other resident officers, and definite inquiries made as to the operation of the hospital in its various departments.

RECORDED VISITS OF MANAGERS.

The official register shows that the members of the Board regularly attended the monthly and special meetings. Visits were made by the individual members on occasions other than regular and special meetings, to the number of 155 visits. The total number of visits made by all the members of the Board was 223.

WORK BEGUN OR COMPLETED THIS YEAR.

1. Coal trestle—\$2,000, materials purchased, plans made.
2. Garage—\$2,500, work being done.
3. Sewer beds—\$10,000, work begun.
4. Auto truck—\$2,000 available and the truck is ordered.
5. Hospital switch, \$2,000—4,556 ft. of 80 lb. rails laid, and have rails to lay 1,100 ft. more.
6. Dairy—\$5,000 for building—constructed, but sterilizer, pasteurizer, shower bath and toilet eliminated, because appropriation was not sufficient.
7. Defective floors in Dormitory Building bath and toilet rooms replaced—12 floors and 64 new water closets and flush tanks.
8. Water supply—Main Building, new piping put in on two tiers of wards.
9. Repair of slaughter house, \$1,600—contract awarded.
10. Reservoir dam, \$15,000—contract awarded.

11. Remedying defects in water main, valves, elbows, etc., \$10,000, contract awarded.
12. Material for construction of root cellar by patient labor, \$1,200, materials purchased.
13. Construction of connecting corridors at Dormitory Building, \$2,000, contract awarded and work started.
14. Rewiring Dormitory Building and new fixtures, \$13,500, work in progress.
15. Operating room, \$2,500—sterilizers and equipment purchased and placed in position; appropriation exhausted.
16. Shower baths (Wards 1-1 and 4-1 North) completed in July.

In addition to the usual appropriations for maintenance, salaries and wages, the up-keep of the industrial and scientific divisions, your attention is respectfully directed to the following schedules, which we know to be worthy of attention. These schedules have been prepared by the Chief Executive Officer, submitted to the Board of Managers, approved by them and made a part of this report.

Some of the chief needs of the hospital in the way of new work, repairs and replacements, are set forth in these schedules. For some of the items estimates of cost are given. Complete estimates for the requirements of the budget and covering the full schedule will, in due time, be obtained and submitted to the Central Board.

In connection with this list, we desire to say that in the past this Board has, with much care, prepared schedules with estimates of costs for each item of such schedules, with the result that for the various items for which appropriations were actually made, the amounts appropriated were far below our estimates, forcing the hospital to accept inferior construction, indifferent materials and unsatisfactory purchases, or if these conditions were not accepted, the Board faced the proposition of allowing the appropriations to lapse. This return for conscientious effort to serve the State, without pay, does not seem to be complimentary or encouraging, to say the least, and we have serious doubts as to its business wisdom.

In submitting this list of appropriations requested, we have been in doubt as to whether it would not be better to simply present facts and then leave the remaining responsibilities entirely with the Central Board and the Committee on Appropriations.

SCHEDULE OF WORK AND PURCHASES NECESSARY AND CALLING FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

1. Gas Plant—New slate roof, new meter.
2. Sewage—Imhoff tank, recommended by Prof. Charles McMillan, and filtration beds.
3. Water supply—registering device for recording quantity of water used.
4. Sawmill—engine of 40 or 50 h. p.
5. Anto Truck—five ton truck needed.
6. Hospital switch—rails, spikes, tie plates, bolts, etc., for laying 6,890 ft. of 80 lb. rail.
7. Farm machinery and implements—requisitions in, but not received.
8. Main Building—
 1. Water closets, flush tanks, sinks, etc., on wards should be replaced.
 2. Windowsash past repair should be replaced.
 3. Water supply pipes should be replaced on other floors as in two tiers completed.
9. Ice plant—equipment of absorption type, such as used at Dormitory Building, needed for Main Building.
10. Fire Department—motorized equipment.
11. Repainting—all woodwork of Main Building, Dormitory Building and Nurses' Cottages, also all buildings of wood construction—2 coats of lead and oil.
12. Additions to Dairy—sterilizer, pasteurizer, shower bath and toilet.
13. Usual fund for amusements and entertainments.
14. Usual supplies and materials for Industrial Division.

15. Typesetting machine for Industrial Department.
16. Additional filing cabinets for patients' case records, etc.
17. Additional shower baths.
18. Boiler plant.
19. Spiral fire escapes for Dormitory Building..... 3,500.00
20. Morgue and Laboratory Building..... 3,500.00
21. Additional farm land for trucking and gardening.
22. Smoke stacks.
23. Repairs to cable car and motor.. 700.00
24. Repairs to porches at Dormitory Building..... 800.00
25. Additional wire fencing..... 6,000.00
26. Extension, addition or separate building for tailoring and other important industries in connection with Industrial Department, to add facility, efficiency and better organization..... 16,000.00
27. Purchase of plot of ground for burial of bodies of unclaimed dead patients..... 1,500.00
28. Tractor for farm work.
29. Transformation of rooms of old Laboratory into a dormitory for men.
30. Re-plastering Nurses' Home for women..... 300.00
31. Repairing and enlarging elevator at Laundry..... 500.00

VISITORS.

Many people of distinction visited the hospital during the past year. Among the prominent visitors who have exhibited intense interest in the Hospital's operations are the following:

Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy.
 Ex-Congressman E. W. Gray.
 Congressman John R. Ramsey.
 Hon. H. H. Topakyan, Persian Consul General.
 Dr. James M. Buckley, ex-President of the Board of Managers.
 Comptroller N. A. K. Bugbee.
 Mr. Ellis P. Earle, of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Mr. Ogden H. Hammond, of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Dr. John Nevin, of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Mr. F. W. Armstrong, of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis, Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Mr. Barton T. Fell, Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Mr. David I. Kelly, Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Mr. Francis Bent, State Architect.

Colonel Pierce Bailey, Psychiatrist, New York City.

Dr. W. G. McCallum, of the Department of Pathology, Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital.

The Appropriation Committee of the State Legislature.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Managers of this hospital desire to say that they appreciate heartily the work of the various resident officials of the hospital. They have been, during the year, taxed with unusual responsibilities and unlooked-for onerous duties; they have discharged them, in the judgment of the Board, faithfully, and have held closely to their posts of duty under very trying conditions, and it is a pleasure to us to make this official recognition of their devotion to the hospital's affairs.

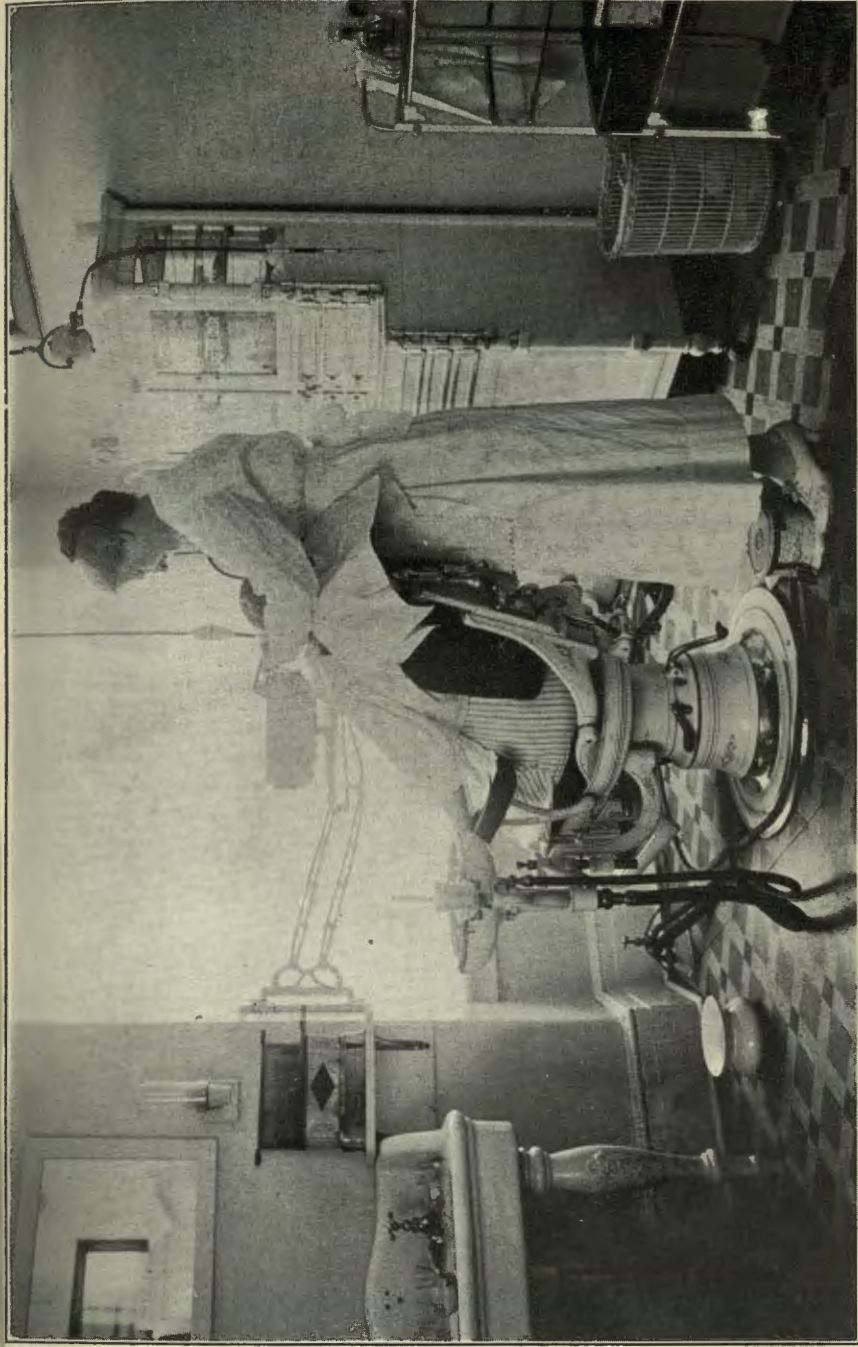
It is difficult, in an official document of this sort, to make a satisfactory statement in detail of the affairs of a large institution, such as the Hospital at Morris Plains is. It is also difficult to set forth its various wants and needs. We have endeavored to do so as best we can in the space, and under the conditions consistently given us.

Very respectfully submitted,

DANIEL S. VOORHEES, President,

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M. D., Vice-President,
W. L. R. LYND,
MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL,
JOHN F. BOYLE,
MRS. U. N. BETHELL,
A. B. LEACH.

TREASURER'S REPORT.



DENTAL OPERATING ROOM

TREASURER'S REPORT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

RECEIPTS.

From Bergen County,	35,601.75
" Burlington County,	69.67
" Essex County,	1,098.40
" Hudson County,	9,410.60
" Hunterdon County,	151.10
" Mercer County,	120.03
" Middlesex County,	622.47
" Monmouth County,	309.89
" Morris County,	25,871.08
" Passaic County,	64,000.31
" Somerset County,	41.61
" Sussex County,	7,217.93
" Union County,	56,181.14
" Warren County,	1,248.49
" Private Patients,	112,071.11
" Miscellaneous collections,	8,155.64
" Individuals for support of indigent patients,	1,849.77
*" State Treasurer for clothing indigent patients,	8,000.00
" Petty Expense returned to State Treasurer,	2,000.00
	<u>\$334,020.99</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total of checks issued to State Treasurer\$334,020.99

*\$8,000.00 received for clothing indigent patients is creditable to the fiscal year 1918.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Report of the Chief Executive Officer.

To the Board of Managers:

In accordance with the law, I have the honor to herewith submit to you the forty-fourth annual report of the work and condition of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1919. This may be properly termed the forty-fourth annual report, but because of Chapter 144, Section 1, of the Laws of New Jersey, 1918, the hospital year was made to begin July 1st instead of November 1st, thus making one report cover but eight months; in this reckoning, this eight months is considered a hospital year.

I have written this report somewhat in detail so as to place before you the numerous phases of the hospital's affairs often overlooked or not fully understood. It is, however, difficult with such limited space to treat a proposition of such magnitude satisfactorily and present it in an official document of this sort. I realize that in condensing such work it is more quickly read, but too frequently superficially grasped in some of its most vital aspects.

The twelve months covered by this report has been a period of world-wide stress and strain, followed by the beginnings of readjustment and a partial return to normal conditions. This situation has reacted to a marked extent upon the section from which our patients are drawn and despite the fact that Warren and Hunterdon counties have been, by legislative act, transferred from our hospital district and that in accordance with the statutes (Laws of New Jersey, 1918, Chapter 147, Section 447, and Laws of New Jersey, 1911, Chapter 261, Section 4) the recognized criminal, epileptic and feeble-minded persons needing institutional treatment are no longer accepted, the total number of admissions has been greater than that of any preceding year since the opening of this institution.

In order to render more clear the exact conditions confronting us, I venture to give a brief resume of the history of this institution. In the year 1871 further provision for the accommodation of the insane being made necessary because of the overcrowded condition of the State Hospital at Trenton, the Legislature appointed a commission to select a site and build a hospital in the northern part of the State.

At a cost of \$78,732.36, a tract of 408 acres of land, beautifully situated in the hills of Morris County, was purchased and work on the new hospital buildings was begun. The location is ideal for an institution caring for the mentally afflicted and is unsurpassed in this particular by any similar institution in the United States. The buildings command a magnificent view of the surrounding country and the air is cool and balmy in Summer and crisp and stimulating in Winter. It unfortunately lacks in acreage of high grade farming, gardening and trucking land.

The following tables show, in a general way, how the hospital lands are distributed and used:

APPROXIMATE CLASSIFICATION OF ACREAGE OF HOSPITAL LAND.

Farm.....	194
Garden.....	60
Gardens (patients).....	6
Nursery (seedlings for water shed).....	2 1-2
Willow holt.....	5 1-2
Greenhouses.....	2
Total cultivated acres.....	270

OCCUPIED OR USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Reservoirs.....	10
Driveways.....	16
Lawns.....	47
Buildings.....	8
Walks.....	1 1-2
Sewage disposal beds.....	6

Dairy, hennery, piggery, sawmill, stockyard, ash dumps, etc.....	24 1-2
Woodland.....	514
Total acreage.....	627
	897

CLASSIFICATION OF CROP ACREAGE.

FARM.

Hay.....	99 1-2
Rye.....	23
Wheat.....	11
Field corn.....	3
Broom corn.....	1
Mangels.....	1
Oats and peas.....	7 1-2
Ensilage corn.....	46
Soy beans.....	2
	194 acres

GARDEN.

Onions.....	6
Tomatoes.....	15
Truck.....	32
Potatoes.....	2 1-2
Sown in alfalfa.....	4 1-2
	60 acres

PATIENTS' GARDENS.

(Variety of vegetables) 6 acres

The inventory of this year gives a valuation of real estate \$3,549,491.00; personal property \$549,286.04, or a total of \$4,098,777.04. The normal capacity of the institution is about 1,600 and we have over 2,600 under treatment, an excess of 1,000 patients. This year the work of the hospital has been complicated, not only by this overcrowding,—which of necessity reduces the number of recoveries and renders proper classification

impossible,—but also by two other serious factors, the shortness of help in all departments, and the epidemic of so-called Spanish Influenza.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The statistical appendix sets forth in detail facts relating to the hospital population, admissions, manner of maintenance, mental and physical diseases, methods of employment, discharges, and deaths, and various other data. For the convenience of those who do not enjoy statistical tables as such, I herewith review briefly some of the information contained in the tables.

ADMISSIONS.

There remained at the close of the hospital year, June 30, 1919, 2,669 patients—1,284 men and 1,385 women. This is a decrease of 54 patients over last year, largely attributable to the unusual number of deaths, due to the influenza epidemic of last fall, and the unusually large number of patients discharged in the latter half of the hospital year.

During the year 613 patients were admitted, the highest number of admissions during any one year in the history of the institution. Of these 288 were men and 325 were women.

In July, 1918, 85 patients were admitted, and 35 in September, 1918, which are respectively the high and low months of the year. The admissions for July were greater than in any previous month since the opening of the hospital, except in instances where patients were transferred in a body from another institution.

Nearly 63 percent of the patients admitted were alleged to be suffering from their first mental attack. Sixty-four patients were said to have had their first attack of mental trouble between the ages of 25 and 30 years, while in 138 cases the age at first attack was not ascertainable.

Of those admitted 161 were born in New Jersey and 88 in New York. The total number born in the United States was 321. It will therefore be apparent that those born in New York are in excess of half of all born in the United States outside of the State of New Jersey.

The proportion of foreign born patients admitted continues to increase. During the past year their number comprised nearly 46 percent of the total admissions. Austria-Hungary was the birthplace of 58; Russia of 39; Germany of 31; Ireland of 31, and Italy of 44. These five countries contributed over 70 percent of the foreign born.

The table relating to residence by counties of those admitted shows that 118 came from Essex and 107 from Hudson. The patients from these two counties are in most instances without legal settlement therein and are therefore supported entirely at the expense of the State. Union County was the residence of 102, Passaic County of 96 and Bergen County of 97.

Nearly 48.5 percent of those admitted were married, the number being 297; 231 were single and 69 were widowed.

Of the occupations, followed by those admitted, the largest single classification for the men was that of laborers, broadly stated, the number being 87. Among the women the largest numbers were housewives 161, (nearly 50 percent) housework 34, domestics 17 and housekeepers 11. Thus the women engaged in household duties constituted nearly 70 percent.

Regarding the mental diagnosis of the patients admitted, 29.5 percent were diagnosed as dementia precox, over 6 percent general paralysis and nearly 39 percent were diagnosed as manic depressive psychoses. Over 10 percent were diagnosed as suffering from mental conditions due to senility.

Of the 613 admitted, 340 were chargeable to the State and counties jointly, 128 to the State exclusively and 145 were supported either by relatives or from their own estate.

Of the alleged causes assigned for the psychoses the most general ones were excesses, 33; syphilis, 19; heredity, 20; worry, 22; senility, 22; childbirth, 10; climacteric, 14, and influenza, 17.

The physical conditions most often associated with mental disease were involved in the following cases: Syphilis, 44; arteriosclerosis, 59; nephritis, 18, and endocarditis, 27.

Ninety-six patients had suicidal and 54 homicidal tendencies.

History of heredity was admitted in 107 cases, denied in 299 cases and in 207 cases no information was obtainable.

DISCHARGES.

During the year 190 patients were discharged as having recovered—92 men and 98 women, a percentage of nearly 31, computed on the number admitted. One hundred and fifty-one were discharged as improved and 10 as unimproved.

Of those recovered, 68 (about 48 percent) were admitted within one month of the onset of their psychoses. Fifty-eight were under treatment less than three months, while 44 were under treatment over a year at the time of their discharge.

The largest number of recoveries were of those suffering from manic depressive psychoses, 113; of these 64 were of the manic type, 39 of the depressive type, 8 of the mixed type and 2 of the circular type. Of the other recoveries, 42 suffered from dementia precox, 7 from involutional melancholia, 1 from senile psychosis, 19 alcoholic psychoses, 2 drug psychoses, 2 psychoses due to other somatic diseases, 1 alcoholism without psychosis and 3 drug addicts without psychosis.

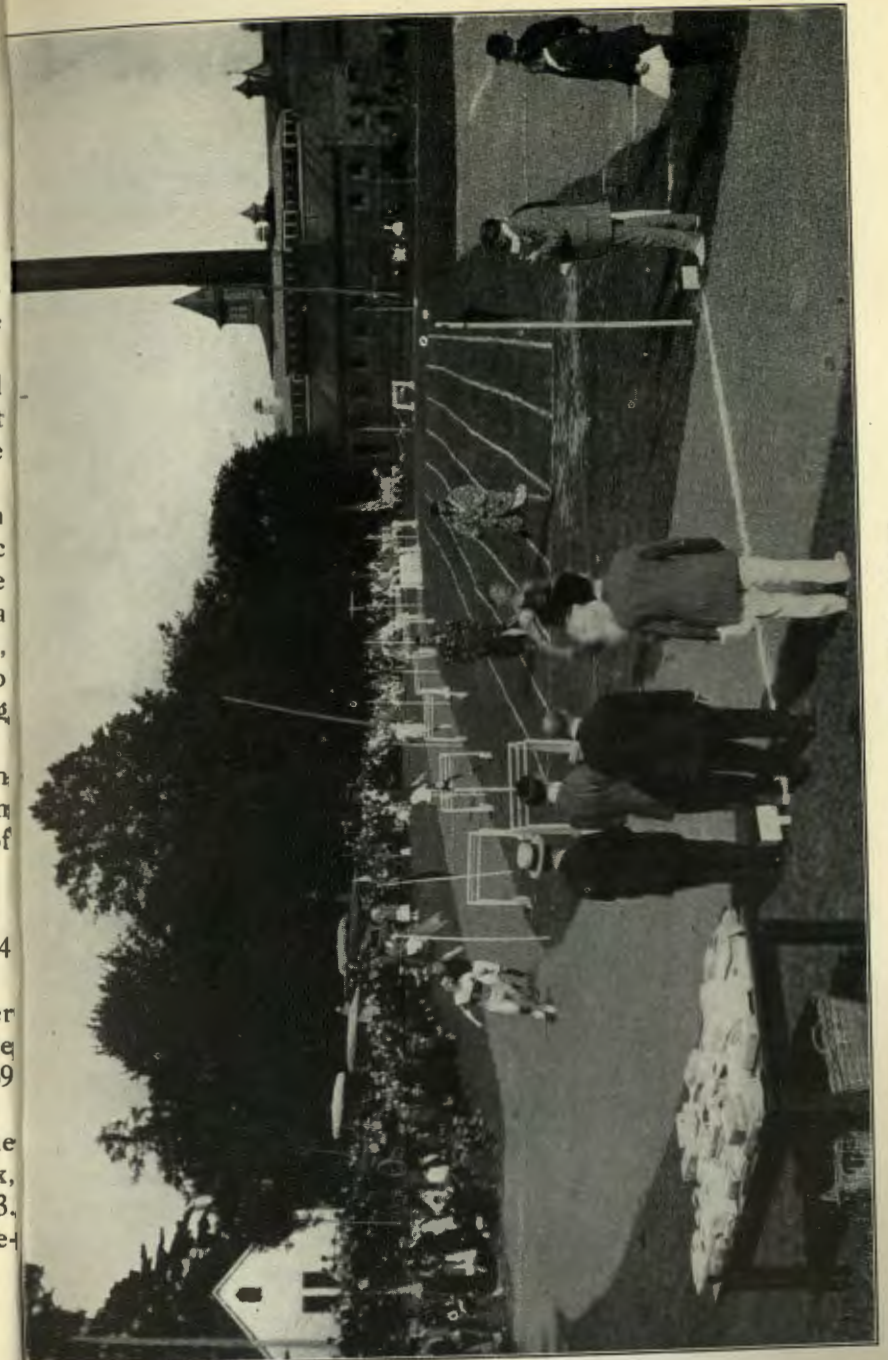
It is difficult to explain the high percentage of recoveries with such adverse conditions, but so statistics go, and I present them as they are in correct form. A review of numerous reports of other State hospitals show similar results and findings.

DEATHS.

During the year there were 316 deaths—132 men and 184 women.

This is a percentage of 9.4, based on the total number under treatment. This is an abnormal percentage and is due, in large measure, to the influenza epidemic. Over 53 percent, or 169 patients of those who died were over fifty years of age.

The mental diseases of those who died were comprised in the following four groups: Senile psychosis, 45; dementia precox, 94; dementia parietic, 33, and manic depressive psychosis, 63. There were 16 who died who suffered from psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.



ANNUAL FIELD DAY

HEALTH.

Early in October we had our first cases of influenza, and as the disease exhibited a strong tendency to spread an attempt was made at isolation and segregation. Several wards were improvised for infirmary use, but notwithstanding this, the epidemic spread rapidly through the institution. The staff of physicians and attendants was at that time seriously depleted, even for a period of normal health conditions, by calls to army service, and as the influenza reached its height, doctors and nurses kept on duty night and day, and the services of all patients capable of working were utilized in caring for the sick and in performing the routine work of the wards and dining rooms. Great credit is due to these patients for their faithful and devoted efforts, made without the hope of reward outside the realization that they were filling a great need. The nurses and attendants also remained at their posts in excess of the already long hours, and in many cases when they themselves were almost as ill as those to whom they were ministering. The physicians in every case upheld the highest standards of their profession, and responded to the calls for service until they reached the point of exhaustion.

By October 7th, conditions had become so serious that a quarantine was declared upon the authority of the State Department of Health and the Department of Charities and Corrections. Printed notices were distributed to the families and friends of inmates, and public notice was also given through the newspapers. All mingling of patients, whether for entertainment or church services, was suspended, and the social life of the hospital remained at a standstill until December 17th, when it was deemed safe to remove the quarantine.

In making up the following statistics regarding the epidemic, we have made an effort to eliminate cases of pneumonia occurring during the same period, but not due to influenza; as a result, the totals are lowered somewhat from those first reported. In computing the percentages, the population of the hospital on October 1st is used. Except in the first totals, the epidemic cases among employees are not used.

Total number of cases reported, 301; 249 patients, 52 employees and members of employees' families. Total deaths, 73; 70 patients, 3 employees.

At the beginning of the epidemic there were in the institution 2,712 patients, 1,282 men and 1,430 women; of the 249 patients who had influenza, 114 were men and 135 women; or 9.18% of the patients had influenza, 8.89% of the men, and 9.44% of the women.

Of the 70 patients who died, 33 were men and 37 women; 28.11% of the patients reported as having influenza died; 28.94% of the men, and 27.40% of the women. The causes of death were as follows: Influenza, 10; influenza, meningitis and pneumonia, 1; influenza and spinal meningitis, 1; influenza and acute endocarditis, 1; influenza and tuberculosis, 1; influenza, myocarditis and pneumonia, 1; influenza and lobar pneumonia, 23; influenza and broncho-pneumonia, 27; influenza and exhaustion.

The greatest number of cases was reported on October 12th, over one hundred; this is due in part, however, to the fact that cards for making reports were distributed on that date and all cases previously diagnosed were then listed. The greatest number of deaths on any day was six on October 21st.

AGE	Unascertained	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	Over 70	Total
Men recovered	1	8	18	29	17	6	1	1	81
Men died	..	1	11	15	4	2	..	..	33
Total men	1	9	29	44	21	8	1	1	114
Women recovered	1	3	22	26	30	12	2	2	98
Women died	..	3	7	7	8	3	7	2	37
Total women	1	6	29	33	38	15	9	4	135
Total patients	2	15	58	77	59	23	10	5	249

As may be seen, the greatest number of men had the disease between the ages of 31 and 40, and the greatest number of women between the ages of 41 and 50; the fatalities were also highest for the same ages.

The influenza bacillus obtained from the Lederle Laboratories and from the State Department of Health was administered as soon as it could be secured. After having had the third treatment only 17 patients developed the disease—11 men and 6 women. Of these 7 were reported either on the day of the last treatment or on the following day. Two were reported in February, more than three months after the treatment. Seven of those who developed influenza after inoculation with the vaccine died, but three of this number were reported within twenty-four hours of the last treatment.

The hospital is divided into two large buildings, known as the Main Building and the Dormitory Building, and which are designated for brevity as M. B. and D. B. In the Main Building the ward system is used, while in the Dormitory Building the patients are grouped in the day rooms and dormitories. At the time of the epidemic, 801 patients—422 men and 379 women—were at the Dormitory Building; 1,911 patients—860 men and 1,051 women—were at the Main Building. Of the 249 patients who had influenza 144 were at the Main Building and 105 at the Dormitory Building. Of the 70 who died 30 were at the Main Building—15 men and 15 women, and 40 were at the Dormitory Building—18 men and 22 women. The comparative percentage of influenza cases and deaths at the two buildings may be expressed as follows:

13.10 percent of the patients at D. B. had influenza—10.18 percent of the men and 16.35 percent of the women.

7.53 percent of the patients at M. B. had influenza—8.25 percent of the men and 6.94 percent of the women.

38.09 percent of the patients at D. B. who had influenza died—11.86 percent of the men and 37.09 percent of the women.

20.83 percent of the patients at M. B. who had influenza died—21.12 percent of the men and 20.54 percent of the women.

During the epidemic 2.58 percent of the total population died—1.56 percent of those at the Main Building and 4.99 percent of those at the Dormitory Building.

It is interesting to note that since the epidemic 31 patients have been admitted whose attack of mental disease seems to have followed influenza and probably may have been due to this cause.

Outside of the influenza epidemic we have had no serious lowering of the community health. Typhoid fever is now generally regarded as a preventable disease, as a rule coming either from "carrier" or from pollution of the water or milk supply. Both of these latter sources are kept under close inspection, with regular laboratory tests, and we have been fortunate in having no infection from carriers during the past year.

On account of the development of smallpox in the Newark City Hospital, from which we receive a considerable number of our patients, a certificate of non-exposure to the disease was required to be sent with each patient committed from that hospital. During the year we have had a few cases of erysipelas, but the disease has not spread, and we have also been fortunate in escaping epidemics of acute infectious disorders. Coming as they often do from county jails and homes of a decidedly unhygienic type, patients many times reach us infected with vermin or suffering from filth diseases. Despite precautions our overcrowded condition is such that scabies frequently appears on the wards shortly after the arrival of a new patient, but has always been kept under control by prompt isolation and vigorous treatment.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Dental Department has been carried on by the resident dentist, Annie F. Colley, D. D. S., and has consisted of extractions, scaling, treatment of pyorrhœa alveolaris and pyorrhœa dentalis, repairing dentures, making and putting in of bridges, crowns, dentures, etc.

Routine examination of the teeth of patients on the wards is being made and cleaning, scaling and extractions done as necessary. Whenever suspicion of focal infection arises an X-ray plate is made and treatment indicated by the findings.

ACCIDENTS, OPERATIONS, ETC.

From time to time accidents of varying degrees of importance occur, the most numerous being the fractures sustained by elderly patients as a result of falls, etc., and the bruises, abrasions and other injuries of excited patients, either self-inflicted or the result of attacks by some other patients with whose affairs they are interfering in an unwarrantable manner. Frequently nurses and attendants, while performing their duties and endeavoring to protect their charges, are scratched, bruised, etc. During this year none of these accidents have been of a particularly serious character, which may be regarded as almost providential in view of the perilously scanty force of ward employees.

In addition to the minor surgery, with or without the use of general anæsthetics, included in the routine work of the hospital, several rather important operations have been performed during the past year by Dr. Clifford Mills, of Morristown, and Dr. William H. Lawrence, Jr., of Summit, surgeons of the Consulting Staff.

On August 29th, Dr. Mills operated upon a male patient for intestinal obstruction, due to a persistent and continued swallowing of rags. The patient came out of the anæsthetic well, but owing to extensive tissue necrosis a fatal condition arose.

On August 31st, a female patient was operated upon by Dr. Mills for appendicitis and made an uneventful recovery.

On February 3rd, a woman patient was operated upon by Dr. Lawrence and a fistula leading from the stomach to the abdominal wall was closed; recovery was uneventful.

Three babies were born at the hospital during the past year—two girls and a boy. One, born November 9, 1918, was taken out when about a month old by the mother's relatives; the mother herself was later discharged as recovered. Two are still at the hospital, one having been born May 19th, and the other June 23rd. All three infants are apparently healthy.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Pathological Department is in charge of Dr. John Victor Donnet. During the past year the amount of work done has been small, owing to lack of help, lack of materials, and the slowness with which the new Laboratory and Morgue Building have been made ready for occupancy. The following specimens, however, have been examined:

3,089 Specimens examined:

1,623 BLOOD:

Complete cytology.....	22
Wassermanns	773
Fixation tests for gonorrhoea.....	49
Widal.....	6
Fixation tests for tuberculosis.....	150
Cultures.....	73
Isoagglutinations.....	550

98 SPINAL FLUIDS examined; 328 tests made:

Cytology	90
Globulin tests.....	90
Wassermanns	98
Colloidal gold tests	50

192 SPUTA:

Tubercle bacilli.....	21
Pneumococci	53
Pfeiffer's bacillus.....	80
Negative.....	38

495 URINES examined; 526 tests made:

Chemical and microscopical.....	495
Bacteriological	28

27 FECES:

Typhosus bacillus	2
Tubercle bacillus.....	4
Trichocephalus dispar.....	2
Botriocephalus latus	1
Negative.....	18

45 SMEARS:

Gonococci.....	17
Vincent's bacillus	4
Treponema pallidum.....	18
Aspergillus fumigatus.....	1
Discomyces baccalis.....	1
Parendomyces.....	1
Negative.....	3

404 CULTURES:

Sputa.....	90
Urine.....	29
Feces	24
Blood.....	25
Water.....	100
Swabs	8
For classification of bacillus.....	128

98 TISSUES:

Brains	7
Paresis	2
Dementia præcox.....	2
Senile psychosis.....	2
Huntington's chorea.....	1
Lungs	14
Tuberculosis	7
Pneumonia.....	5
Gumma	2
Livers.....	23
Tumor.....	1
Cirrhosis.....	6
Fatty changes.....	4
Amyloid.....	2
Treponema	10
Intestines	5
Trichocephalus dispar	1
Tuberculosis	4
Uterus.....	9
Adeno carcinoma.....	1
Fibroma.....	3

Endometritis.....	2
Endometritis, post-abortion.....	1
Myoma.....	1
Carcinoma.....	1
Mamma.....	2
Carcinoma.....	2
Testes.....	1
Treponema.....	1
Aorta.....	6
Treponema.....	3
Atheroma.....	3
Kidney.....	8
Int. nephritis.....	4
Sup. pyelonephritis.....	1
Hydronephrosis.....	1
Amyloid.....	2
Pancreas.....	3
Fatty necrosis.....	1
Cirrhosis.....	2
Tongue.....	2
Epidermoid carcinoma.....	1
Gumma.....	1
Spleen.....	6
Infarctus.....	3
Chronic splenitis.....	2
Normal.....	1
Heart.....	12
Chronic pericarditis.....	5
Endocarditis.....	2
Myocarditis.....	5

106 ANIMALS:

Rabbits.....	38
Amboceptor, anti-sheep.....	8
Amboceptor, human.....	8
Antipneumo, sera.....	10
Biological test for typhoid vaccine.....	2
Biological test for influenza vaccine.....	10



NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS OF 1919

Guinea pigs.....	68
For complement.....	50
For tuberculosis.....	18

URINES.

Specimens of urine received have been thoroughly examined chemically and microscopically. When bacteria were detected, cultures were made for diagnosis. Albumin was present in 5 percent of the cases and sugar in only 2 percent.

WASSERMANN TESTS.

871 Wassermanns were made from blood and spinal fluid from newly admitted patients, and from all other patients where the necessity was indicated. Lumbar punctures were performed in all patients giving a positive reaction in the blood. When a positive reaction was expected and the test showed a doubtful or a negative reaction, a provocative Wassermann was performed. Out of 24 doubtful reactions, 10 became strongly positive, 8 entirely negative, and 6 remained doubtful. Five sera out of 871 have shown anti-complementary properties. Cultures made from these sera were positive. A bacillus belonging to the Typho-Coli group was present. With the spinal fluid, along with the Wassermann, a cell count, a globulin test and a gold colloidal test were made. Eleven percent of our reactions were positive.

- 96 percent of the paretics had a positive Wassermann in the blood.
- 4 percent of the paretics had a doubtful Wassermann in the blood.
- 94 percent of the paretics had a positive Wassermann in the spinal fluid.
- 4 percent of the paretics had a doubtful Wassermann in the spinal fluid.
- 2 percent of the paretics had a negative Wassermann in the spinal fluid.
- 95 percent of the paretics had a positive cell count in the spinal fluid.
- 5 percent of the paretics had a negative cell count in the spinal fluid.
- 92 percent of the paretics had a positive glob. test in the spinal fluid.
- 8 percent of the paretics had a negative glob. test in the spinal fluid.
- 95 percent of the paretics had a positive gold test in the spinal fluid.
- 5 percent of the paretics had a negative gold test in the spinal fluid.

CLINIC FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

25 patients were sent to the clinic by physicians of the county for diagnosis, and 15 for diagnosis and treatment.

- 15 were suffering from syphilis (8 first stage, 5 secondary and 2 tertiary).
- 5 were suffering from gonorrhœa.
- 2 were suffering from scabies.
- 1 was suffering from unna's dermatitis.
- 1 was suffering from lupus.
- 1 was negative.

DEVIATION OF THE COMPLEMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

We have been able, by using a great number of different strains of tubercle bacilli, in making our antigen, to obtain a deviation of complement in 84 percent of known cases of tuberculosis. This percentage is based on 150 experiments. In our experience the antigen found on the market give positive result in about 12 percent of known tubercular cases.

ROENTGENOLOGY AND ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS

During the year all doubtful or important injuries of patients and employees have been X-rayed. 246 Roentgenographs were taken and dental examinations were given special attention, an X-ray being made in all cases where a focus of infection was suspected. A number of cases have been referred to this department for abdominal examination; in each of these cases barium meals were given and a complete fluoroscopic examination made.

Several fluoroscopic examinations of the chest have also been made. Twelve patients have received massive dose X-ray treatment and a number of patients suffering from epithelioma, carcinoma and chronic skin diseases were treated by means of the X-ray, with good success.

The electrotherapeutic treatments have been given by means of the static, galvanic and high frequency currents. Special attention has been devoted to those suffering from insomnia, depression, migraine and the various nervous paralyses.

RESEARCH WORK.

In this hospital, as in many other institutions, the quota of physicians has been so reduced during the past year that it was with difficulty that patients could be given the absolutely necessary attention, and carrying out original research along any line was out of the question. Now, however, as the medical profession is returning to its normal activities, our consultants are once again able to respond to our calls, new men are gradually available, and doctors formerly on our staff are being discharged from the army and returning to their old positions. Accordingly, during this next year we hope to develop our research department and special studies based on chemical and microscopical laboratory findings, surgical operations and X-ray work have already been outlined.

The eugenic research workers have devoted the greater part of their energies to inside investigations and in the local hospital service. A much smaller amount of charting has been done than in former years, but the work done has seemed to be of more decided importance to the institution and promises a more gratifying yield in the working out of reliable statistics. As has been the custom since the establishment of the position of eugenic historians, a letter is sent to the friends or relatives as soon as a patient is admitted, requesting them to interview the historian at their earliest convenience. As a rule they do this and full details are obtained regarding personal and family history and the prodromal symptoms of the psychosis. This information is then incorporated into the case records.

AMUSEMENTS.

The hospital management has always felt strongly the therapeutic value for the insane of amusements and diversions which will direct their thoughts away from morbid and introspective lines into normal objective channels. During the season baseball seems particularly effective in this respect, and every

effort has been made to keep up the previous standard of the Hospital team. Through July, August and September, 1918, as many games as possible were arranged with teams representing the different army camps, and interest in these contests ran high. Field Day had to be abandoned because the quota of Hospital employees was so reduced that not enough attendants were available to conduct properly the exercises and competitions.

Indoors, except for the period of quarantine, dances and motion picture shows have been held as usual—the weekly dance on Monday evenings and the motion picture show, with dances between pictures, on alternate Friday evenings. The films were donated by the Universal Film Company, of New York, and being selected with the nature of the audience in view, are of a cheerful and entertaining character and heartily appreciated.

Christmas was observed with special ceremonies. Reminders and suggestions sent out from the hospital to friends of the inmates met with a generous response. In addition to the gifts for particular individuals and the clothing, candy, etc., sent for general distribution, over \$500 in cash was donated to the Christmas Fund. As a result we were able to present each inmate with some token expressive of the good cheer of the season. Christmas Eve the patients were gathered about the big tree in the central hall, and Dr. Evans, in the histrionic capacity of Santa Claus, distributed gifts. On Christmas Day the numerous visitors were made welcome, and in the evening a special dance and "movie" was held. Other holidays have been observed with evening entertainments and, when the season permitted, with baseball games accompanied by band concerts in the afternoon.

In the winter the bowling alleys are opened to men and women patients and to men and women employees on certain alternating afternoons and evenings of each week, and are always well patronized. The billiard and pool tables in the different wards and in the bowling alleys are also enjoyed by the patients and employees.

Considerable attention is given to music by the hospital in

general by giving rehearsals, concerts, dances, etc., and also by nurses and patients on the different wards. The musical director has charge of the orchestra and band, composed of patients and attendants, and has very marked success in selecting and training the different members. The orchestra plays for all the dances held at the hospital; the band gives concerts in the yards adjacent to the different wards and at the baseball games. He also has charge of the music for the religious services, trains the choir and directs the pipe organ music and violin rehearsals. On the wards for quiet and convalescent patients, pianos are provided; several of the wards also have Victrolas, the property of individual patients, but appreciated by all.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

It has always been the custom of the hospital to hold a regular Protestant service in the chapel each Sunday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock. The services are conducted by clergymen from Morristown and Morris Plains, the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian acting in rotation. On Tuesday mornings mass is celebrated for the patients of Roman Catholic faith. A communion for patients of the Episcopal Church is held on the first Thursday of each month and on the second Saturday of each month, and on the more important Jewish holidays a rabbi conducts services for the Hebrew patients. Such arrangements are made in harmony with the various clergymen officiating.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

The work of the Nurses' Training School has been continued this year. Lectures have been given by all members of the staff upon their different subjects, as outlined in the course, and the seniors have been given special training by the Supervisors in bandaging, the making and sterilizing of dressings and bedside nursing, along with their regular ward duties. Although the

number of our surgical and obstetrical cases is small in comparison with those found in a general hospital, every effort is made to give the members of the graduating class the benefit of practical experience along these lines, and they are summoned from all parts of the hospital to the operating room whenever any emergency arises which would be of professional interest to them.

The commencement exercises this year were held on June 12 in the chapel. Hon. Thomas J. Hillery, of Boonton, was the speaker of the occasion. Special music was provided and the diplomas were presented by the Superintendent to the seven graduates who had successfully completed the three years' course and passed the required practical and theoretical examinations. The class list follows:

Eleanor Greenwood	Victoria Hague
Mary Eleanor McGahren	Mary Catherine O'Connor
Anna Marie Ryan	Maria Anna Saxe
Mary McBryde Smith	

In connection with the Training School I wish to mention the name of Mrs. Carson, an early graduate, and a woman who was employed on the wards of this hospital as an attendant and nurse for forty-one years, rendering a high order of efficient and faithful service. She died at her post of duty on February 12, and her funeral services, held in the chapel, were attended by members of the Training School en masse, as well as by numerous friends connected with the institution and from surrounding districts.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.

A group of patients busily employed at some productive occupation is a sight equally gratifying to the business man and the psychiatrist, although viewed from totally different angles. The business man appreciates the fact that each bit of necessary work done by patients lessens in some degree the enormous economic

burden borne by the state for its dependents. The psychiatrist knows that a suitable amount of proper employment is of the highest possible therapeutic value to the insane. Whereas patients were formerly permitted to work if they so desired, they are now induced by every reasonable influence to apply themselves to some task, however simple it may seem. To teach one patient to push the polishing block along the floor may be more of an achievement than to persuade another to write a coherent magazine article, and the two pieces of work may be equally fruitful in the direction of mental adjustment. The utmost tact and wisdom are needful in finding the right line of industry for each patient, as what is beneficial to one is often harmful to another, and tact is also vital in directing the work in such a manner that the finished product may be useful and well made, and yet the patient may not be discouraged or caused to feel that originality and initiative are no longer in demand.

As the accompanying table indicates, a large percentage of the population is employed about the wards each day; smaller groups go to the laundry, the shops, kitchen, bakery, etc. All the men who can be permitted the greater freedom are kept busy about the farm, gardens, greenhouses and grounds. Many of the women enjoy sewing, either on the wards or in the sewing room, and in this way much useful mending is accomplished, as well as the construction of new garments.

The Industrial Division proper consists of the Arts and Crafts Department for Men, the Arts and Crafts Department for Women, the Printing Department and the Bookbinding Department, and is under the general direction of one of the assistant physicians.

In the Print Shop is done all the printing for the institution—forms, blanks, cards for indexing purposes, notices, signs, dietaries, ledgers and all the varied work required in a large hospital community. Included in the work of the Print Shop is the editing and publishing of a monthly paper, THE PSYCHOGRAM. Practically all the writing called for by this magazine—stories, news items, essays—is done by patients, and the literary group is de-

iving considerable pleasure and a large amount of benefit from this line of activity. The list of subscribers includes many of the state hospitals throughout the country, and relatives of patients and former employees also find THE PSYCHOGRAM affords a convenient means of keeping in touch with hospital life. During the war several copies found their way to the trenches and letters from Greystone Park boys at the front testified to the welcome given the "home" paper.

In the bookbinding department many repairs and rebindings are made, which restore books to usefulness in the hospital library. Volumes of periodicals are bound and ruled books, such as ledgers, record books, registers, etc., are made up.

In the Arts and Crafts Department numerous lines of work are found. One of the most important of these is the willow industry. The hospital willow holt consists of five and one-half acres of land and the raising and preparing for use of the willows employ a number of patients. Not only is enough material obtained for all necessary basket making and repairing, but we are able to realize a substantial sum from the sale of the excess product. The Arts and Crafts section also makes and repairs ward furniture, constructs concrete blocks for institutional buildings, bales waste paper, makes brooms, mats and scrubbing brushes and does embroidery, knitting, weaving and raffia work. Many of the articles produced are both useful and decorative. Others would meet with little demand on the market, but their making has required a concentration which has turned the sick mind for a time from morbid fancies and given something of human purpose to an otherwise aimlessly vegetative existence.

I do not think it advisable to attempt to enumerate in detail the items produced in this division, but in the following summary is a statement of the work done and an attempt to estimate its market value:

In the Print Shop 384,432 impressions were made, with a market value of \$3,121.50. In the Bookbinding and Ruling Department 9,592 articles were made or repaired, to a value of \$823.92,

In the Arts and Crafts Department for Men, 10,283 articles were made, to a value of \$4,398.38. In the Arts and Crafts Department for Women, 26,661 articles were made, valued at \$14,812.64. The total valuation of articles made in the Industrial Department during the year was \$23,156.44.

In addition to the large gardens, a full account of which will be found in an appendix, plots of ground are set aside for patients' gardens, as many, both men and women, can be interested in this line of work, to the improvement of their physical and mental condition. Those employed in this manner took especial interest in the work last season, as they felt that in raising this produce they were doing what they could to help win the war. According to the detailed record of the produce raised, that in the Men's Garden reached a value of \$2,887.46, and that in the Women's Garden \$1,685.94, or a total of \$4,573.40. All was used in the hospital, and is not included in the business office record of the quantity and cost of food consumed during the year.

In the entire institution during the year 311,227 days' work has been done by patients—169,146 by men and 142,081 by women. This does not include special duties, which would probably account for 20,000 more days. Even at the most conservative reckoning this amount of labor reaches a high value to the state, and its value to the individuals who have done it cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.



PATIENTS' WORK

	LAUNDRY		Kitchen (Men)	Farm, Grounds and Garden (Men)	Bakery (Men)	Sewing (Women)	Shops (Men)	INDUSTRIAL DIVISION		WARD WORK		Total
	Men	Women						Men	Women	Men	Women	
1918												
July	567	1,106	367	1,279	104	1,745	232	3,454	1,820	8,301	7,497	26,462
August	579	1,129	753	1,365	87	2,668	267	3,954	1,950	8,58	7,681	29,024
September	564	931	658	1,224	89	1,352	233	3,614	1,560	8,097	6,956	25,278
October	596	1,036	459	1,274	89	1,858	265	2,616	1,625	8,172	7,853	25,843
November	679	1,054	288	1,135	100	1,584	225	2,691	1,650	7,926	7,628	25,000
December	672	923	375	1,191	133	1,583	225	3,417	1,000	8,833	8,291	26,643
1919												
January	744	1,084	363	1,129	120	1,693	211	3,851	1,166	8,618	7,544	26,523
February	574	855	310	1,062	84	1,561	194	3,757	1,228	7,472	6,923	24,020
March	621	972	373	1,147	87	1,732	203	4,075	1,300	7,751	7,521	25,782
April	662	1,055	362	1,271	103	1,857	210	3,511	1,372	7,496	7,458	25,297
May	669	1,106	359	1,490	139	1,860	206	3,415	1,654	7,720	7,896	26,454
June	658	943	342	1,634	137	1,579	206	2,725	1,613	7,475	7,589	24,901
Total	7,465	12,194	5,009	15,201	1,272	21,072	2,677	41,080	17,978	96,442	90,837	311,227

WAR WORK.

During the period of the war the patients in the Industrial Division turned their attention, as far as possible, to the production of surgical and other hospital essentials and to knitting for soldiers and making garments for refugees. Over 800 articles were turned out, besides numerous bandages, etc.

The following sums were raised during the different "drives:"

First Liberty Loan, estimated (no selling committee at hospital)	\$10,000.00
Second Liberty Loan, actual.....	21,800.00
Third Liberty Loan, actual.....	12,500.00
Fourth Liberty Loan, actual.....	15,700.00
Fifth Liberty Loan, actual.....	16,050.00
Red Cross.....	200.00
United War Work Campaign.....	236.00
War Savings Stamps.....	5,148.49

Total\$81,634.49

Our records show 120 employees and several former patients who were in the various branches of the service, and doubtless as many more were never reported. Five of this number died, four were wounded, and one was a prisoner in a German camp. Many distinguished themselves and met with well-earned promotions, and one of the physicians, Dr. Elam F. Srygley, received the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre, in recognition of heroism in giving aid to wounded men under fire.

OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS.

Again I feel that I should not be doing my duty by those entrusted to my supervision if I did not call to your attention the overcrowded condition of the hospital. Although our source of supply has been gradually reduced during the last eight years by laws requiring that all criminal insane, epileptic and feeble-minded patients be sent to institutions especially provided for these classes, and by transferring by legislative act Hunterdon

and Warren counties from our district, yet the number of patients in this hospital has remained practically the same, there being a decrease of only fifty-four from the population of last year, despite the abnormal number of deaths during the influenza epidemic.

We now have available an appropriation for two new acute service buildings, but these cannot be planned to accommodate many more than two hundred patients, and we have one thousand in excess of our capacity, with every prospect for this next year's admissions being greater than during any previous year.

Under existing conditions it is impossible to classify patients properly. Those with noisy and violent tendencies must be kept on the same wards with those suffering from depression and an exaggerated timidity. Many individuals of normal mental poise would suffer nerve strain from having to remain day and night in close proximity to insane persons who are laboring under an excitement which causes them to shout and sing constantly, or who are afflicted with delusions of a type which impels them to believe that in order to save their lives or regain their liberty it is necessary to put out of the way one or more of those with whom they are associated. What a patient, whose nerves are already unstrung, and who would be tortured with fears and apprehensions in the most favorable situation, feels, when kept for weeks on the same ward with noisy and dangerous types, it is difficult for us to conceive.

In nearly one-half of the wards of the Main Building, it is necessary, in order to provide sleeping accommodations for the patients, to put up more than five hundred cots at night along the corridors. These corridors were never designed for such use, and ventilation is inadequate. The amount of extra work involved in putting up these cots at night and taking them down each morning is enormous. There are no suitable places for airing and storing either the cots or the mattresses and bedding used, and many of the patients on these wards are uncleanly in their

habits. As a result, it is oftentimes impossible to have the beds thoroughly cleaned and dried. Conditions more unhygienic and less calculated to promote the well-being and restoration to mental health of the state charges are seldom to be met with in an institution which lays claim—and in former years has been justified in laying claim—to being planned and managed with one great purpose always in view, namely, to promote the recovery, whenever possible, of those committed to it for treatment, and to care for those not curable in such a manner, in so far as consistent with reasonable economy, as any of us would wish those near to us to be cared for if they were stricken with this saddest of human afflictions.

THE PROBLEM OF HELP.

Conditions at this hospital during the past year have shown a serious shortage of help in all departments, which has crippled the efficiency of the institution in general, and on the wards the lack of nurses and attendants has been a matter of very serious concern.

The most conservative claims are that, including day and night duty, one attendant to ten patients is a necessary quota for giving reasonably safe care and attention.

In the Men's Department on June 30, with 1,284 patients, we had 86 attendants and nurses, a proportion of a little more than 14 patients to one attendant. In the Women's Department on the same date, for 1,385 patients, we had 56 nurses and attendants, or a proportion of nearly 25 patients to one nurse—two and one-half times as many as the best authorities regard as permissible. Under such conditions, it is not only impossible to give proper routine attention to the inmates, but the probability of homicides, suicides and other serious accidents as well as escapes is greatly increased.

No institution caring for sick and defective persons can be conducted upon a high plane of efficiency, except it has a corps of competent, reliable and dependable employees, especially nurses

and attendants. The successful conduct of such institutions can be assured better by seventy percent of dependable and competent employees than by a 100 percent quota of persons of indifferent and uncertain qualifications.

No state charitable institution will be operated, now or in the future, on a sound basis except conditions are provided through which a better order of employees may be obtained and retained in the service. To do this higher wages must be paid and a higher order of exaction in the performance of duties must be maintained. To employ people at a wage which will enable them to defy discipline and warrant them in resigning their positions for slight excuses, such as requests for a better service, has in the past operated and will continue to operate in the future, adversely to the best form of administration.

WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION IN RELATION TO THE INSANE.

Somewhat contrary to the expectation of those interested in the insane, our hospitals during the war period were not flooded with admissions. This appears to have been due to several factors.

The draft boards throughout the various hospital districts were so anxious to raise their quotas that many borderline cases and also those who were or had been under treatment for nervous diseases were passed and sent to the camps.

Numerous persons of constitutional psychopathic makeup, eager to seize an opportunity for the novelty of it and the excitement presented, volunteered. Others belonging to this group realized to a certain extent their own shortcomings and volunteered in order to obtain the benefit of army life and discipline. In this class also are to be included a large number of inebriates and drug addicts who had reached a point where they could no longer control themselves, and who seized this opportunity to place themselves under army restrictions as the one chance of bringing about a cure of their unfortunate habits.

The general concentration of the public mind upon war activities directed many mentally unstable persons away from their morbid trends of thought. Unskilled labor was at a premium, and the compensation of the workingmen increased to such an extent that those whose inefficiency would normally consign them to a hand-to-mouth existence were able to obtain steady work at a wage which, for the time being, placed them on the highway of prosperity. Women also were offered unusual opportunities, not only in the shops and munition plants, but also in Red Cross work, and were so occupied that they had little time to think of their own physical or mental disabilities.

It is inevitable that with the ending of the war there will be a reaction, such as history shows always has followed a great military conflict. The economic balance must be readjusted as wages and the price of commodities decrease, probably at an unequal rate, and a change must be made from the activities of war to those of peace, with the resulting longer or shorter period of unemployment. Under this economic stress, and removed from the stimulus of war, a great many of the psychopathic individuals will probably again become morbid in their line of thought; the result naturally will be the development of numerous psychoses. There is accordingly every reason to believe that the next twelve months will see a marked increase in mental diseases and in commitments to institutions, and some provision should be made immediately for this extra burden on our already overcrowded state hospitals.

NECESSITY FOR A TYPESETTING MACHINE.

With increasing legitimate demands being made on our Print Shop, it is becoming more difficult daily to turn out the work handed over to this department. The trade of typesetting cannot be properly learned by the average normal person in less than four or five years. If first-class work is to be turned out, it is necessary for us either to have experienced paid help or patients who have had training previous to admission to the institution; the latter cannot well be arranged for by the institution.

authorities. Many patients can be found who are unable to learn typesetting, and yet who readily would take interest in a typesetting machine and in a short time become competent to operate it. With the typesetting machine the distribution of type is done away with, but the material is used over and over again. One machine with one man to operate it can do the work of five men at the type case. If typesetters could be found easily among the patients or patients quickly taught to set type, it is probable that we could get along without the purchase of such a machine. Another feature which is worth considering is found in the fact that standing or sitting all day at a type case is not conducive to the health of persons suffering from mental disorder. It is much easier for patients to learn to operate printing presses. The typesetting feature of the Print Shop presents a most difficult problem.

With the present equipment of the Print Shop, there is good reason to believe we could be able to turn out a finished product to compare favorably with that of the best print shop if we could add to our equipment a typesetting machine. Either the plant is to be used exclusively as a class room occupation for amateurs, or, with added equipment, it is to turn out useful and much needed work for the institution; the latter can be done more advantageously by employing additional paid help or the installation of a typesetting machine. Up to recently we have been able fairly to supply the demands of the various hospital departments, but it is now getting more difficult, as new forms are being added almost daily. If a typesetting machine were installed our men who can set type by hand will still be busily engaged in setting up the various intricate and more complicated jobs which cannot be done on a machine; therefore, the purchase of a typesetting machine cannot do away with the employment of a typesetter. There are but two machines on the market suitable to our purpose; they are the Linotype and Intertype machines. The purchase of one of these, in my judgment, would be a practical investment and add greatly to the volume of the necessary work

we could turn out at a lower cost and at the same time assure greater promptness, which is of the highest importance to hospital interests.

FILING CABINETS FOR PATIENTS' CASE RECORDS.

The case records of patients who have been admitted to the hospital now number over 15,000. The filing capacity of the Record Room has been exceeded, and it has been necessary, from time to time for the past four years, to empty cabinets outside the Record Room, containing other important documents, in order to make provision for these records. This has caused inconvenience, loss of clerical energy and time, and has resulted seriously in mixing up statistical records.

The present filing cabinets of the Record Room, which were installed some fifteen years ago, are of obsolete construction, and the room itself is not fireproof. Should these records be destroyed, it would be impossible to replace them.

I urgently recommend that a room in the basement of the Administration Building be made as nearly fireproof as possible, that the present Record Room filing cases be removed thereto for the purpose of storing inactive cases (those of patients who have died or been discharged), and that modern filing cases, such as will meet the requirements, be installed.

The amount involved, at present day cost, may seem excessive, but it is vitally important that these records be properly kept and safeguarded. An adequate appropriation for this purpose should be asked for.

SHOWER BATHS.

There was completed in July on two of the wards of the hospital (1/1 and 4/1, North) the work of installing modern shower baths of an approved type. The baths are in groups of four, in marble and tile and drain automatically. The entire subject of their planning and construction received the most careful consideration on my part and the type selected seems to reduce to a minimum the possibility of shock or burn to the patient. The

safety of patients being bathed is more fully assured by reason of a water feed control which mixes hot and cold water in such proportions as to give at once the temperature called for and the temperature is prevented from rising above 105 F.

The superior value of a shower over a bathtub, when many patients must be bathed in rapid succession, often by an insufficient force of overworked attendants, needs no discussion. The time required for bathing is reduced, since it is possible to bathe four patients simultaneously and the danger of delay and overexposure is small; a highly important factor, especially with bed patients. The convenience of a shower, in dealing with a patient who soils numerous times during the day, is obvious.

In fact, these shower baths have proved so satisfactory that I feel it my duty to recommend the installation of similar equipment on all the wards throughout the institution. If the expense is too great to be incurred at one time, appropriation for a certain number should be made each year until all are provided for.

SPIRAL FIRE-ESCAPES.

In the Dormitory Building are two large rooms, one of which is in use as a dormitory for night nurses and the other has been used as a laboratory. With the removal of the laboratory equipment to the Pathological Building, the space can now be adapted for ward purposes.

Both of these rooms are on the fourth floor and the only means of exit is a narrow staircase at the elevator shaft, making them veritable firetraps. If they are to be utilized for either nurses or patients it is imperative that adequate fire-escapes be provided, and I would suggest the purchase of those of the Kirker-Bender type, such as have been placed in other sections of the institution.

The two dormitories mentioned will accommodate about forty persons and in overcrowded conditions it would be right to avail ourselves of this space, but fire protection should be provided.



INDUSTRIAL DIVISION—WOMEN'S RAFFIA DEPARTMENT

MORGUE AND LABORATORY BUILDING.

Two important items are lacking in this building for scientific work. They are a refrigerating equipment for taking care of dead bodies and an up to date autopsy table. In this day of scientific research these two items are looked upon as not only being necessary, but highly essential. It will cost at least from \$3,000 to \$3,500 to supply these necessities.

ADDITIONAL FARM LAND FOR TRUCKING
AND GARDENING.

From the beginning of the history of this hospital the management has been confronted with the problem of producing the necessary farm and garden supplies with land of a stony and unproductive character. No State institution which commands pent up energy capable of producing supplies and commodities absolutely necessary in the matter of its maintenance can be wisely and economically handled or administered except facilities and conditions for the utilization of such energies are provided.

If this hospital could have a tract of land reasonably near it, upon which garden and the important truck farm products could be turned into the maintenance account of the hospital through patient labor, it would mean a wise business investment. I recommend, after careful consideration, that a tract of land offering conditions such as I have suggested be purchased, and I feel sure that upon such a tract the working and producing patients can be colonized so as to give substantial and profitable results to the institution and at the same time be so employed as to benefit their mental and physical health.

I am unable to present at this time an estimate of just what a tract of land of the sort mentioned will cost. A tract has been offered to the hospital at, what seems to me to be, a reasonable figure.

PURCHASE OF PLOT OF GROUND FOR BURIAL OF BODIES OF UNCLAIMED DEAD PATIENTS.

For many years the unclaimed indigent dead of the institution have been interred in what is known as the Evergreen Cemetery at Morristown. The Board of Directors of this cemetery have served several notices upon me, which notices I have transmitted to the Board of Managers, to the effect that their accommodation for the interring of our indigent patients has become exhausted. We have endeavored to make some arrangement with other nearby cemeteries without success. It would seem that it is necessary for the hospital to consider the purchase of a plot of ground near the institution to be used for cemetery purposes. It is impossible to give an estimate of just what such a plot would cost. I am of the opinion that it may be purchased for a sum in the neighborhood of \$1,500.00.

TRACTOR FOR FARM WORK.

In the request of last year for appropriations a tractor was asked for. The Appropriation Committee declined to grant this request. I feel that the committee was in error in declining this request. The greater part of the land under cultivation can be taken care of by a tractor. I have gone into this matter carefully and I feel sure that it would be a wise and economical investment and therefore again bring the matter before you with my recommendation for the purchase of a tractor to add to our facilities of production at a lower cost than that which now prevails.

RE-PLASTERING NURSES' HOME FOR WOMEN.

This is an item which costs but a small amount of money, but yet is a repair which means the keeping up of this building in such form and shape as would appeal to any business man in the upkeep of property owned by him. Such repairs must be looked after or result in rapid deterioration and the discomfort of the occupants of the building.

REPAIRING AND ENLARGING ELEVATOR AT LAUNDRY.

The Warden, under whose immediate care the operation of the laundry comes, has recommended that the elevator to the laundry should be enlarged, for the reason that the narrow and contracted elevator now in use destroys clothes baskets and endangers the safety of persons operating it. I bring this matter before you as a practical proposition needing attention.

ADDITIONAL WIRE FENCING.

It is of very decided importance that a large part of the hospital ground should be enclosed by substantial wire fencing, for the reason that the farm and garden products are annually being depleted by people who seem to have little or no respect for statutory or moral law. This wire fencing is also necessary in protecting the patients and property against illegal and unwanted trespassing. It will give still another valuable service in preventing the escape of patients and in enabling nurses and attendants to keep under better discipline and control those patients who are out either for the purpose of working or exercise.

In all of those features the fencing of the premises presents a positive economical advantage and saving, and I advise that from year to year requests be made for additional appropriations for this purpose.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE MEDICAL STAFF.

On October 6, Miss Mary Clark, historian and research worker, resigned for the purpose of joining the Overseas Hospital Division of the Red Cross.

On October 8, Dr. John M. Thompson resigned from the staff to accept a position in a private institution.

On October 31, Dr. E. Moore Fisher, Senior Assistant Physician, resigned for the purpose of entering the United States Army.

On October 12, Dr. Harris Day reported for duty, having been appointed an assistant physician.

On November 3, Dr. F. Irving Disbrow reported for duty, having been appointed an assistant physician.

On February 28, Dr. F. Irving Disbrow resigned from the staff.

On March 1, Dr. Lawrence M. Collins reported for duty, having been reinstated in his former position as assistant physician on receiving his discharge from the United States Army.

CONCLUSION.

This has been a year of unprecedented problems in institution management. To the former difficulties attendant upon overcrowding have been added the new burdens of the influenza epidemic, adjustment to war conditions and continuous and serious shortage of help in all departments.

I wish hereby to express my thanks to those members of my staff who faithfully stood by me under trying circumstances, and also to the many nurses and employees who placed the welfare of the institution above their immediate personal interest and remained staunch at their posts of duty. I gratefully acknowledge the indebtedness of the hospital to the members of the consulting staff, who have shown themselves ready to give their services, free of charge, whenever it has been necessary to call upon them.

Finally, I desire to express to the Board of Managers my sincere appreciation of your constant loyal co-operation and of your prompt response to demands upon your time and attention, especially since I know that this response must many times have been made at the expense of no little inconvenience and sacrifice.

Respectfully submitted,

BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

June 30, 1919.

SPECIAL REPORT MADE BY

O. M. BOWEN, *Warden*

TO

Dr. B. D. EVANS, *Chief Executive Officer*

Special Report by Warden.

Mr. O. M. Bowen, the Warden of this Hospital, has submitted to me, as Chief Executive Officer, a written report relative to matters and things which come directly to him for detailed attention.

The more pertinent features of his report I am incorporating herein, though in part they may be a duplication of some of the matters set forth in the body of my report. I have not thought that this duplication will detract from the report, but rather give emphasis to some important features of it. His report is as follows:

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To Dr. B. D. Evans, Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

DEAR SIR:—

A report of the work accomplished in the several branches of the Business Department during the Hospital year ending June 30, 1919; also needs of new equipment, materials for repairs, and recommendations pertaining thereto, is respectfully submitted.

COAL TRESTLE.

An appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the purchase of materials for the erection of a coal trestle of reinforced concrete construction, the work to be performed by the hospital workmen.

The material has been purchased.

Plans were prepared by the Lackawanna engineers, which have been approved by the State Architect and Engineer.

The entire work will be supervised by the railroad engineers.

GAS PLANT.

The slate roof is past repair, is in a very bad condition, and continued operation of the plant depends upon a new roof to afford protection from the weather.

The gas meter is worn out and has been removed and discarded. It is not of modern construction and the manufacturers are not now in business. Other manufacturers state that it is not practical to repair it and the purchase of one of modern construction is advisable.

Upon the registration of gas made depends the proper and efficient operation of the plant.

GARAGE.

The construction of a garage for which, for the purchase of material, an appropriation of \$2,500 was made, is progressing favorably.

Soil was stripped from ground to be occupied by garage, forms erected and concrete foundation constructed. The chestnut lumber used in forms came from the hospital saw mill, and sand and crushed stone from the crusher plant.

Excavating, building forms and construction of foundation walls was done by hospital workmen, assisted by patient labor.

Concrete blocks made in the Industrial Department, by patients, are being used for walls of the building.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

An appropriation of \$10,000 is available and is to be expended in stripping one of the filtration beds, laying lines of tile for underdraining, and refilling with sand.

This process will not relieve the beds from becoming overtaxed, because they are daily overdosed with excessive quantities of solid matter which clogs the most efficient filtration plant; neither will it remove or prevent odors which are very objectionable features presented by our disposal system, and complained of by our residents and the close-by neighbors generally.

Additional buildings and increase in population will add further to the work this plant will be subjected to.

The recommendation of Professor Charles McMillan for the installation of an Imhoff tank should be seriously considered and *acted* upon, as this method of elimination of solids solves the question of odor, overtaxing of filtration beds and cost of operation.

REGISTERING DEVICE FOR RECORDING QUANTITY OF WATER USED.

A correct registration of the amount of water consumed throughout the institution and at other buildings is very desirable if not essential, as the necessity for conservation is obvious, and an intelligent knowledge of the supply and its distribution is necessary in order to determine points of waste or locate leakage.

Meters and registering equipment were installed by the Wallace & Tiernan Company in the chlorine purification plants, three in number, located in the rear of Dormitory Building, upper garden, and in the rear of greenhouse respectively.

In March, 1918, the registering equipment in rear of the Dormitory Building did not operate properly, and in response to a communication the Simplex Valve and Meter Company, manufacturers of the devices, sent their mechanic to inspect the plant and the gist of their report follows:

"Mr. Durst reported regarding meters injured by freezing. There seems to be a question regarding the accuracy of indication of the registering devices. We wish to assure you that the meter registers are operating in accordance with the pressures delivered from the Venturi tube.

"There are two possible causes—first, a partial stoppage of the throat; second, there are pressure connections for some purpose not apparent, between the throat of the Venturi tubes and the chlorine apparatus. This might be cause for inaccurate registration, and for these reasons—if a water supply is taken from the

throat pressure line to operate a pump or in any way to cause a flow through the belt—the registration would be increased. Again, if the chlorine is introduced into the throat it would probably disintegrate the brass and thus affect the throat diameter.

"If it is found that the tubes are in satisfactory condition, then the quantities which Wallace & Tiernan Company specified at the first must now be exceeded, as the registers were furnished in accordance with the specifications given by them.

"One of the registers is particularly in need of having increased throat diameter. Two methods are available for utilizing the same register; remove the present tube and insert one of larger throat diameter.

To do this would involve the cost of a new tube and the changes.

Another way to measure more water would be to make a supplementary tap on the tapering section of the Venturi tube and operate the meter by one pressure line.

It is urged that a new and solid casting be furnished to replace the broken one.

BOILER PLANT.

Two new psychopathic buildings for patients are to be erected; these buildings will require heat and hot water. The present boiler plant is barely capable of meeting the present requirements, and has not sufficient capacity to supply the new buildings contemplated. There is room in the present boiler house for two additional boilers.

Boiler plant No. 2 has been in use for twenty years. This plant was rebricked six years ago, and temporary repairs were made by the hospital mechanics last winter.

I would recommend that two new boilers be installed at once and that an appropriation be requested for an entire new boiler plant.

SAW MILL.

The mill now in use has been operated during the year at intervals when material was required for various repair and building purposes. A total of 20,000 feet was produced, some of which is in stock.

Difficulty has been experienced in sawing logs above ordinary size owing to insufficient power. The engine, 25 h. p., should be replaced with one of not less than 32 h. p.; 40 would be preferable. Much valuable chestnut timber is rotting and going to waste because of lack of equipment to saw it.

AUTO TRUCK.

An appropriation of \$2,000 was given to be expended for an auto truck. This amount is sufficient to purchase one of not more than one-ton capacity. One of five-ton capacity is needed for freight carrying from the Lackawanna station at Morris Plains; the larger the capacity the fewer trips necessary, a saving in time and labor.

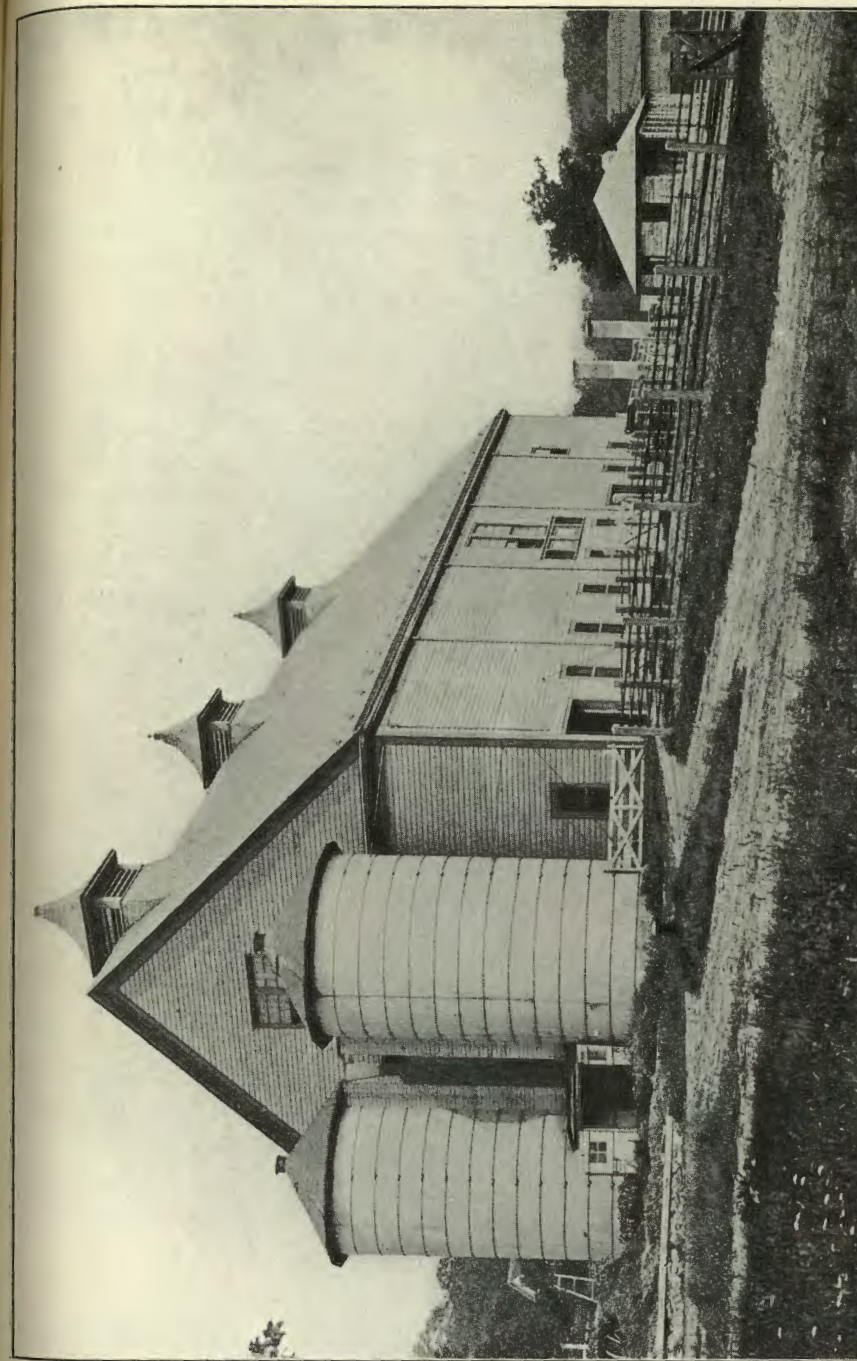
In addition to this work, trips to Elizabeth, Newark and Trenton are frequent. On such trips it would not be economical nor practical to send a truck of small capacity.

Unless provision is made to handle supplies by truck from Morris Plains, delivery will be made by the railroad, and switching charges on less than carload lots is unduly expensive.

HOSPITAL SWITCH.

The hospital railroad switch, or railroad, connecting with the main line of the D. L. & W. Railroad at Morris Plains, including sidings, has a total length of 12,550 feet. The rail throughout, prior to the laying recently of a quantity of 80-pound rail, was light and much worn. Approximately 4,556 feet of track has been relaid with eighty-pound rail, and there is now on hand sufficient rail to lay 1,100 feet. When this material is exhausted, 6,890 feet additional heavy rail will be required to replace the balance of light rail.

In addition to the rail, spikes, tie plates, bolts, etc., will be required.



DAIRY BARN

DAIRY.

On the 3d and 4th days of March the dairy herd was tuberculin-tested by representatives of the Federal Government along with Dr. J. H. McNeill, of the Department of Animal Industry of New Jersey. The herd consisted of the following:

Cows.....	107
Heifers.....	35
Bulls.....	2
	<hr/>
	144

Of these, 142 were tested, 2 showing high preliminary temperatures were not tested; the result of test follows:

REACTORS.

Heifers.....	6
Cows.....	56
	<hr/>
	62

NON-REACTORS.

Heifers.....	28
Cows.....	41
Bulls.....	2
	<hr/>
	71
Not tested.....	2

SUSPECTS.

Cows.....	9
	<hr/>
	144

Following the test the entire dairy stables and surroundings were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Under direct supervision of Dr. McNeill, fourteen cows (reactors) were slaughtered at the hospital March 11; all carcasses were passed for food.

March 27, fourteen were slaughtered, also under supervision, of which thirteen were passed for food, one condemned; the carcass of the latter was disposed of at the hospital destructor plant.

April 9, sixteen cows and heifers were slaughtered and the carcasses inspected. Fourteen were passed for food, two were rejected. The rejected carcasses were burned at the destructor plant.

May 6 and 7, nine cows and heifers listed as suspects; March 4, also, two cows not tested owing to high preliminary temperatures were tested; of these three reacted.

On the 7th, four cows, reactors to the test of March 3 and 4, together with the three above mentioned, were slaughtered, inspected by Dr. J. R. Portens, representing Dr. McNeill; all the carcasses were passed for food.

May 8, thirteen cows and two heifers, reactors to the test of March 3 and 4, were slaughtered and carcasses inspected by Dr. W. J. Middleton, of the Federal Bureau. Twelve were passed for food, one condemned. The latter was cremated in the destructor plant.

All cows were previously tested at least once each year, and untiring efforts made to eliminate tuberculosis. The result of the tests in March were discouraging. The majority of reactors showed but slight lesions, indicating that the infection was a recent one.

To insure safety in the purchase of stock, I would suggest that only such cows be purchased as have been subjected to the tuberculosis test by a competent veterinarian in the employ of or designated by, the Federal or State Authorities not more than thirty days prior to the date of contemplated purchase.

The test in March was for the purpose of eliminating diseased cattle and building up an accredited herd.

At present there are fifteen heifers and twenty-five heifer calves bred at the hospital, being raised as an addition to the herd.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was made by the Legislature for the erection of a building for pasteurization of milk and sterilization of all milking equipment, with steam boiler, sterilizer, etc., also shower bath and toilet for use of men employed at the dairy.

Concrete blocks made at the Hospital Industrial Department have been utilized in the construction of the building.

The amount appropriated was insufficient to complete the plant. The sterilizer, shower bath and toilet were omitted.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The products of the farm, with exception of hay, promise to be of normal quantity and quality. The top dresser was not applied to the grass as early as heretofore, owing to lateness of its delivery, accounting for the reduced yield. It is hoped, however, that a second crop of mixed hay, clover and alfalfa may supply the necessary quantity to total a more satisfactory yield.

Two acres of ground were prepared for mangel-wurzel and planted three times, the first and second being unproductive of results. The last planting will not produce a satisfactory yield. Poor seed and conditions resulting from unfavorable weather are responsible.

In the garden the quantity of beets and parsnips will be much less than usually grown, the seeds failing to germinate properly.

It is planned to raise an extra quantity of rutabaga and purple top turnips, also cabbage to offset the deficiency. Other vegetables and fruit promise to yield well.

The work has been seriously impeded owing to lack of necessary machinery and implements, previously requisitioned, not received.

PIGGERY.

Early in February, a number of pigs showing evidence of sickness, Dr. Dustan performed post mortem work. Lesions were present but not pronounced; the conditions, however, were such as to warrant prompt action.

A diseased pig, also the carcass of one which had died, were taken to the Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, N. Y., and submitted to Dr. Eichhorn, Veterinarian in charge, for his inspection and diagnosis. He decided after careful examinations that the pigs were afflicted with cholera.

Dr. J. H. McNeill, of the State Board of Health, was consulted, and he directed that serum and virus be obtained and that the remaining pigs be given the immunization treatment by Dr. H. W. Dustan; 131 pigs and sucklings were treated February 10 and 11.

This treatment did not check the disease and a post mortem by Dr. Dustan, at which time Dr. McNeill was present, showed a necrotic enteritis.

Dr. Eichhorn was again consulted and advised using a mixed infection vaccine; this was immediately done with satisfactory results.

At the close of the year the stock is in healthy condition.

RENEWAL OF FLOORS, PLUMBING, ETC., AT DORMITORY BUILDING.

The defective floors in bath and toilet rooms on wards of the Dormitory Building, north and south, have been torn out, replaced with floors of water-tight construction, concrete and composite flooring being used.

All plumbing in these rooms was removed and replaced with new equipment.

In all, twelve floors were relaid, and sixty-four new water closets and flush tanks, together with new piping, were installed, replacing worn and defective material.

MAIN BUILDING.

Throughout the wards of this building are water closets, flush tanks, sinks, etc., which should be removed and replaced with new.

The window sashes, a part of the original construction of the building, have been from time to time repaired for a number of years and are now in such condition as to be past repair and should be replaced. This will call for an appropriation.

WATER SUPPLY TO WARDS OF MAIN BUILDING.

Inability to obtain sufficient water on the various wards, more especially when being drawn on more than one of the four floors at the same time, was found to be caused principally from corroded pipes. These risers are 1 1/4 inch on the first floor, reduced to 1-inch on the top or fourth floor. The risers supplying one tier of four floors on the north wards, and a corresponding tier on the south wards, have been replaced with new piping, 2-inch, in the basement, reduced to 1 1/4 inch on the top floor. This change has resulted in delivery of a better supply on the wards affected.

The work of removing the balance and replacing with new, of the sizes as given, should be continued. To do this an increase in repairs and replacement appropriations will be needed.

REFRIGERATION.

The need of an improved system of refrigeration is especially emphasized at this time because of the lack of natural ice for the various departments. The unfavorable weather during the winter months prevented freezing of ice of sufficient thickness to allow of harvesting.

The compression type plant in the shop building is unsatisfactory, being expensive to operate on account of the use of live steam, excessive quantities of ammonia, etc.; repairs are frequent and costly, and during warm weather the rooms cannot be properly cooled if the necessary quantity of ice is manufactured.

A large volume of water continuously drawn from the high service reservoir is used for cooling purposes, discharges into the ice pond and is returned by pump to the reservoir, incurring additional expense.

Installation of equipment of the absorption type, such as was erected at the Dormitory Building and in use daily, easily operated and gives satisfactory results at a minimum cost, is recommended to replace the present one, which should be removed.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The efficiency of this department should be further increased by the acquisition of motorized equipment.

During the working hours of the day the horses, stabled at the fire house for use in event of fire, are at work upon the farm, garden, etc., and very frequently are at a considerable distance from the points where their urgent use would be demanded. During such periods the apparatus must be drawn by hand. Drawing of the trucks by hand is a dangerously slow process and unfits the men for service when the scene of the fire is reached.

During the night dependence must be placed upon drivers who are constantly changing, and many of them are incompetent to handle a team when necessary to respond to a fire call. The horses do not improve under such conditions, and it is practically impossible to properly drill them. In addition to the present equipment an additional truck is required for carrying hose and extinguishers, which cannot now be accommodated.

To conserve the hose, a tower for drying is necessary and should be provided.

I recommend that motorized apparatus be installed, which will result in increased efficiency, and by removing stalls now in use, the necessary room for additional apparatus can be provided.

REPAINTING BUILDINGS.

The exterior of all wood work of both the Main and Dormitory buildings, and nurses' cottages, also buildings of wood construction, dairy barn and sheds, cottages, farm sheds, carriage house and smaller buildings should be painted. They have not been painted for a number of years, and are deteriorating as a result. Two coats of lead and oil should be applied.

ANNUAL INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE.

An appraisal of the personal property and real estate as inventoried was made by Mr. John Naughton and Mr. H. A. Van Gilder, of Morristown, assisted by the Warden. The total valuation is as follows:

Real estate.....	\$3,549,491.00
Personal property.....	549,286.04
	<hr/>
	\$4,098,777.04

Respectfully submitted,

ORLANDO M. BOWEN,

Warden.

Appendix to Warden's Report.

DAIRY AND FARM.

282,849 quarts milk (average number of cows milked, 77; average per cow per day, 10 quarts.....)	\$27,024.58
277 tons hay.....	6,211.00
22 tons straw.....	396.00
400 tons ensilage.....	3,600.00
504 bushels rye.....	882.00
100 bushels apples.....	50.00
212 tons green fodder.....	1,060.00
80 tons manure.....	400.00
1,200 tons manure.....	4,800.00
2,538 dozen eggs.....	1,610.38
40 calves sold.....	333.00
700 pounds broom corn.....	210.00
350 bushels wheat.....	770.00
15 tons straw.....	225.00
240 bushels corn on ear.....	192.00

\$47,763.96

STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND USED AT THE HOSPITAL.

82 cows dressed, 42,478 pounds.....	\$10,691.05
2 calves dressed, 251 pounds.....	64.33
163 hogs dressed, 31,002 pounds.....	6,319.36

\$17,074.74

(73)

STATEMENT OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS GROWN AND FURNISHED FROM GARDEN
DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Asparagus, bunches.....	4,959	\$1,350.90
Beans, string, 16-qt. baskets.....	917 7-16	884.09
Beans, lima, 16-qt. baskets.....	271 13-16	320.73
Beets, 16-qt. baskets.....	1,821½	669.25
Beets, bunches.....	74	3.45
Cabbage, barrel of 25.....	1,308 19-25	1,995.05
Carrots, 16-qt. baskets.....	3,374 5-16	791.88
Carrots, bunches.....	78	3.15
Celery, stools.....	14,024	2,870.90
Cucumbers, 16-qt. baskets.....	85½	81.11
Corn, ears.....	88,681	2,736.32
Cauliflower, barrel of 20.....	31 1-10	111.02
Egg plant, 16-qt. baskets.....	87 1-16	40.22
Kale, 16-qt. baskets.....	72	17.10
Lettuce, 16-qt. baskets.....	4,466½	3,975.38
Leeks, bunches.....	6,600	493.12
Onions, bunches.....	20,998	1,113.01
Onions, 16-qt. baskets.....	1,172 9-16	492.60
Parsley, 16-qt. baskets.....	107½	62.29
Peas, 16-qt. baskets.....	521 15-16	712.01
Peppers, 16-qt. baskets.....	19½	9.87
Parasnips, 16-qt. baskets.....	2,843 3-16	613.32
Potatoes, bushels.....	305½	488.80
Radishes, 16-quart baskets.....	32	19.20
Radishes, bunches.....	11,472	339.62
Rhubarb, bunches.....	9,104	621.61
Spinach, 16-qt. baskets.....	491 1-16	240.44
Squash, single.....	3,773	159.60
Tomatoes, 16-qt. baskets.....	11,400½	6,680.60
Turnips, 16-qt. baskets.....	1,052 7-16	323.96
Apples, 16-qt. baskets.....	7	6.06
Currants, quarts.....	56	8.18
Grapes, 16-qt. baskets.....	562	562.00
Gooseberries, quarts.....	6	1.08
Pears, 16-qt. baskets.....	16	12.00
Plums, 16-qt. baskets.....	10½	10.88
Raspberries, pints.....	210	29.52
Strawberries, quarts.....	3,904	1,109.65
		\$29,930.05

YEARLY REPORT OF QUANTITY AND COST OF FOOD CONSUMED FROM
JULY 1, 1918, TO JULY 1, 1919.

Apples, evaporated, pounds.....	17,200	\$2,663.21
Apples, cans.....	599	261.67
Apricots, evaporated, pounds.....	12,812	2,536.88
Apricots, cans.....	50	30.53
Asparagus, cans.....	316	90.86
Baking powder, cans.....	256	41.30
Barley, pounds.....	3,791	166.00
Beans, lima, pounds.....	6,720	733.30
Beans, lima, cans.....	133	16.23
Beans, pea, pounds.....	24,550	2,586.79
Beans, string, cans.....	210	148.75
Bologna, pounds.....	26,712	4,566.29
Butter, pounds.....	21,421	11,434.97
Butterine, pounds.....	60,240	15,182.08
Cakes, pounds.....	6,887	1,239.87
Catsup, bottles.....	61	10.60
Cheese, pounds.....	14,161	4,248.30
Cherries, white, cans.....	54	47.25
Celery salt, bottles.....	13	.88
Chocolate, pounds.....	271	86.91
Chow-chow, bottles.....	69	16.07
Cinnamon, ground, pounds.....	146	36.38
Cloves, whole, pounds.....	30	18.00
Cloves, ground, pounds.....	17	10.20
Cocoa, tins, ½ pounds.....	214	57.60
Cocoanut, 1-lb. packages.....	175	49.00
Coffee, blend, pounds.....	37,820	7,080.74
Coffee, special, pounds.....	2,168	468.29
Corn flakes, packages.....	508	55.93
Cornmeal, pounds.....	29,173	1,414.52
Cornstarch, pounds.....	2,150	111.24
Crackers—Frotana, packages.....	112	14.42
Nabisco, packages.....	127	21.29
Saltines, packages.....	426	59.38
Ginger snaps, packages.....	27	2.67
5 O'Clock Teas, packages.....	68	9.99
Social Teas, packages.....	93	12.97
Graham Crackers, packages.....	128	10.87
Currants, 1-lb. packages.....	131	36.37
Crate eggs, dozen.....	51,322	21,880.10

Extract, lemon, bottles.....	147	128.55
Extract, vanilla, bottles.....	165	146.40
Fresh eggs, dozen.....	2,755	1,482.14
Frankfurters, pounds.....	28,006	4,909.96
Gelatine, 1-pound packages.....	5	.70
Ginger, ground, pounds.....	130	26.07
Hake, pounds.....	20,800	3,512.03
Herring, barrels.....	38	960.48
Hominy.....	15,543	795.34
Horse Radish, bottles.....	87	34.72
Jelly, pounds.....	690	111.01
Lard, pounds.....	7,320	2,089.14
Lemons, dozen.....	172	72.95
Lobster, cans.....	60	20.90
Macaroni, pounds.....	8,404	749.00
Macaroni (pound packages).....	80	7.65
Milk, quarts.....	21,733	2,064.64
Molasses, barrels.....	11	368.80
Mustard, ground, pounds.....	26	18.16
Mustard (Coleman's tins).....	28	5.98
Oatmeal, pounds.....	32,191	1,491.18
Oranges, dozen.....	250	199.22
Olives, stuffed, bottles.....	342	62.13
Olives, plain.....	479	110.86
Olive oil, bottles.....	12	3.50
Olive oil, 1-gal. cans.....	32	73.70
Paste, Alphabet, packages.....	47	4.58
Peaches, evaporated, pounds.....	13,050	1,880.95
Peaches, No. 3 cans.....	21	6.83
Peaches, No. 10 cans.....	106	75.64
Peas, dried, pounds.....	3,586	599.90
Peas, split, pounds.....	4,404	349.95
Peas, cans.....	299	37.03
Pepper, ground black, pounds.....	283	86.09
Pepper, whole black, pounds.....	10	2.70
Pickles, Pin Money, bottles.....	132	48.29
Pickles, sour, bottles.....	126	30.41
Pickles, sweet, bottles.....	74	19.30
Pickles, sour, mixed, bottles.....	84	19.28
Pickles, barrels.....	29	520.20

Pork, salt, barrels.....	33	1,617.31
Potatoes, bushels.....	7,200	10,719.00
Prunes, pounds.....	16,431	1,885.71
Pumpkin, cans.....	120	51.72
Raisins, pound packages.....	126	16.10
Rice, pounds.....	21,322	1,543.27
Salad dressing, bottles.....	15	1.97
Salmon, cans.....	167	38.88
Salt, table, pounds.....	36,706	471.31
Sardines, tins.....	72	13.09
Sauce, Worcestershire, bottles.....	77	8.76
Soda, baking, pounds.....	512	24.77
Soda biscuits, pounds.....	1,039	173.22
Spinach, cans.....	40	28.20
Sugar, granulated, pounds.....	55,326	4,952.31
Sugar, powdered, pounds.....	404	47.06
Sugar, loaf, pounds.....	281	26.34
Syrup, maple, 1-gal. cans.....	22	23.20
Syrup, barrels.....	23	532.04
Tapioca, pearl, pounds.....	5,785	979.87
Tea, common, pounds.....	13,083	3,891.04
Tea, special.....	14	7.00
Vermicelli, packages.....	62	6.35
Wheat, shredded, packages.....	155	18.39
Wheat—Puffed, packages.....	89	6.56
Barley, pounds.....	10,705	653.36
Flour—Corn, pounds.....	18,316	830.08
Wheat, pounds.....	558,758	32,831.76
Whole wheat, pounds.....	34,866	1,958.74

MEATS.

Bacon, pounds.....	4,005	1,563.56
Beef, pounds.....	118,477	28,106.18
Ham, pounds.....	16,820	5,266.04
Lamb, pounds.....	10,850	2,936.05
Liver, pounds.....	43,536	4,290.68
Mutton, pounds.....	60,131	13,637.76
Pork, pounds.....	24,017	5,912.75
Chicken, pounds.....	11,222	4,227.07

Clams.....	43,269	742.45
Oysters.....	8,800	1,029.00
Fish, common, pounds.....	1,727	247.03
Fish, special, pounds.....	44,192	4,038.78
		<hr/> \$235,939.82

VEGETABLES, FRUIT, MILK AND EGGS CONSUMED FROM JULY 1, 1918,
TO JULY 1, 1919.

		<hr/> \$235,939.82
Asparagus, bunches.....	4,959	1,350.90
Beans, string, 16-quart baskets.....	917 7-16	884.09
Beans, lima, 16-quart baskets.....	271 13-16	320.73
Beets.....	1,821½	669.25
Beets, bunches.....	74	3.45
Cabbage, barrel of 25.....	1,308 19-25	1,995.05
Carrots, 16-quart baskets.....	3,374 5-16	791.88
Carrots, bunches.....	78	3.15
Celery, stools.....	14,024	2,870.90
Cucumbers, single.....	91	2.09
Cauliflower, barrel of 20.....	31 1-10	111.02
Cucumbers, 16-quart baskets.....	83½	79.02
Corn, ears.....	88,681	2,756.32
Egg plant, 16-quart baskets.....	75 1-16	40.22
Leek, bunches.....	14,289	26.65
Lettuce, 16-quart baskets.....	4,466½	3,975.38
Onions, 16-quart baskets.....	1,172 9-10	492.60
Onions, bunches.....	20,998	1,113.01
Parsley, 16-quart baskets.....	107½	62.29
Peas, 16-quart baskets.....	521 15-16	712.01
Peppers, 16-quart baskets.....	13½	6.23
Peppers, each.....	146	3.64
Potatoes, bushels.....	305½	488.80
Parsnips, 16-quart baskets.....	2,843 3-16	613.32
Radishes, 16-quart baskets.....	32	19.20
Squash, each.....	3,773	159.60
Radishes, bunches.....	11,472	339.62
Spinach, 16-quart baskets.....	491 1-12	240.44
Tomatoes, red, 16-quart baskets.....	11,384	6,623.24
Tomatoes, green, 16-quart baskets.....	16½	7.42
Turnips, white, 16-quart baskets.....	1,052 7-16	323.96
Kale, 16-quart baskets.....	72	17.10

Apples, 16-quart baskets.....	7	6.06
Currants, quarts.....	56	8.18
Gooseberries, quarts.....	6	1.08
Grapes, pounds.....	370	20.50
Plums, 16-quart baskets.....	10½	10.88
Pears, 16-quart baskets.....	2	3.00
Rhubarb, bunches.....	9,104	621.61
Raspberries, pints.....	210	29.52
Strawberries, quarts.....	3,904	1,109.65
Milk, quarts.....	274,509	25,927.09
Eggs, dozen.....	2,838 11-12	1,610.38

56,450.53

Total.....\$292,390.35

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

FLORIST'S REPORT.

RECORD OF CUT FLOWERS.

Roses.....	25,607
Chrysanthemums.....	6,979
Dahlias.....	6,971
Snapdragons.....	4,618
Gladiolus.....	3,315
Calla lilies.....	539
Asters.....	17,675
Strawflowers.....	3,000
Sprengeri strings.....	1,447
Peonies.....	692
Pansies.....	2,000
Phlox hardy.....	3,580
Sweet peas.....	550
Iris.....	830
Golden glow.....	4,280
Total.....	85,323

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS
AND CUT FLOWERS.

Pansies.....	1,188
Geraniums.....	1,623
Forenia.....	210
Coleus.....	1,146
Petunia.....	1,075
Salvia.....	1,075
Vinca.....	800
Chrysanthemums.....	20,500
Lobelia.....	395
Dahlia.....	514
Cannas.....	1,157
Snapdragon.....	2,548
Sweet peas.....	250
Asters.....	3,814
Gladiolus.....	6,000
Roses.....	1,218
Carnations.....	1,558
Begonias.....	1,361
Zinnias.....	75
Verbena.....	495

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

Jerusalem cherries.....	1,500
Ferns.....	245

Total.....48,300

PLANTS GROWN FOR PATIENTS' GARDEN.

Tomato plants.....	1,216
Cabbage plants.....	1,230
Pepper plants.....	1,768
Celery plants.....	10,000
Egg plants.....	400
Lettuce plants.....	1,260
Cauliflower.....	500

Total.....16,374

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

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S
REPORT.**

Statistical Appendix to Medical Superintendent's Report.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30 1919.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
In the Hospital June 30, 1918	1,298	1,425	2,723
Patients admitted—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First admissions.....	264	281	545
Readmissions:.....	24	44	68
Total.....	288	325	613
Total under treatment during the year.....	1,586	1,750	3,336
Patients discharged—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered.....	92	98	190
Improved.....	72	79	151
Unimproved.....	6	4	10
Died.....	132	184	316
Total.....	302	365	667
Remaining in hospital—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public.....	1,198	1,196	2,394
Private.....	86	189	275
Total.....	1,284	1,385	2,669
Whole number admitted from August 17, 1876, to June 30, 1919, inclusive	7,677	7,350	15,027
Whole number discharged dur- ing the same period of time—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered.....	1,654	1,675	3,329
Improved.....	1,357	1,537	2,894
Unimproved.....	545	490	1,035
Died.....	2,804	2,262	5,066
Escaped.....	31	..	31
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Total.....	6,393	5,965	12,358
Remaining June 30, 1919	1,284	1,385	*2,669

*One man and two women carried on parole; one man carried as escaped.

TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

	ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES AND DEATHS			DAILY AVERAGES		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1918									
July	31	54	85	20	27	47	1,282.61	1,434.42	2,717.03
August	27	22	49	15	36	61	1,292.03	1,440.23	2,732.26
September	14	21	35	26	26	52	1,288.38	1,425.04	2,713.42
October	21	16	37	48	60	108	1,270.17	1,410.59	2,680.76
November	26	28	54	20	23	43	1,259.88	1,388.14	2,648.02
December	23	28	51	7	19	26	1,268.00	1,385.55	2,653.55
1919									
January	26	23	49	22	39	61	1,273.28	1,385.64	2,658.92
February	20	26	46	24	32	56	1,273.74	1,380.35	2,654.09
March	17	29	46	19	26	45	1,270.14	1,377.49	2,647.63
April	25	31	56	24	32	56	1,268.30	1,378.99	2,647.29
May	25	24	49	22	20	42	1,271.91	1,379.22	2,651.13
June	33	23	56	55	25	80	1,275.81	1,384.51	2,660.32
Total	146	156	302	166	174	340			
Total for the year							1,274.52	1,397.51	2,672.03

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Attacks.	Men	Women	Total
First	175	211	386
Second	17	37	54
Third	6	8	14
Fourth	1	5	6
Fifth and over	6	9	15
Unascertainable	83	55	138
Total	288	325	613

TABLE IV.

AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Age.	Men	Women	Total
Under fifteen years	3	1	4
Fifteen to twenty years	21	16	37
Twenty to twenty-five years	23	34	57
Twenty-five to thirty years	22	42	64
Thirty to thirty-five years	31	33	64
Thirty-five to forty years	36	26	62
Forty to forty-five years	18	25	43
Forty-five to fifty years	12	26	38
Fifty to sixty years	21	25	46
Sixty to seventy years	16	25	41
Seventy to eighty years	3	16	19
Eighty to ninety years	3	2	5
Unascertainable	79	54	133
Total	288	325	613

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alabama.....	1	4	5
California.....	..	1	1
Connecticut.....	..	1	1
District of Columbia.....	..	3	3
Florida.....	..	1	1
Georgia.....	1	..	1
Illinois.....	3	2	5
Indiana.....	..	1	1
Iowa.....	..	1	1
Louisiana.....	..	1	1
Maine.....	2	1	3
Massachusetts.....	2	3	5
Minnesota.....	..	1	1
Missouri.....	1	2	3
New Hampshire.....	2	..	2
NEW JERSEY.....	77	84	161
New York.....	29	59	88
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
Ohio.....	1	..	1
Oklahoma.....	1	..	1
Pennsylvania.....	5	8	13
South Carolina.....	..	1	1
Tennessee.....	2	..	2
Vermont.....	1	..	1
Virginia.....	4	3	7
United States.....	4	6	10
Total native born.....	137	184	321
Austria.....	29	29	58
Bohemia.....	..	1	1
Canada.....	1	..	1
Cuba.....	1	..	1
Denmark.....	1	..	1
England.....	9	9	18
Finland.....	1	2	3
Galicia.....	4	3	7
Germany.....	9	22	31

Greece.....	2	..	2
Holland.....	4	1	5
Ireland.....	12	19	31
Italy.....	28	16	44
Lithuania.....	2	1	3
Norway.....	1	3	4
Poland.....	5	6	11
Portugal.....	1	..	1
Rumania.....	1	..	1
Russia.....	22	17	39
Scotland.....	3	3	6
Sweden.....	1	2	3
Switzerland.....	..	3	3
Syria.....	2	..	2
Turkey.....	2	1	3
West Indies.....	1	1	2

Total foreign born.....	142	139	281
Unascertainable.....	9	2	11
Total.....	288	325	613

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bergen.....	54	43	97
Essex.....	56	62	118
Hudson.....	50	57	107
Hunterdon.....	..	1	1
Mercer.....	1	..	1
Middlesex.....	1	1	2
Monmouth.....	..	1	1
Morris.....	32	36	68
Ocean.....	..	1	1
Passaic.....	39	57	96
Somerset.....	1	..	1
Sussex.....	5	9	14
Union.....	47	55	102
Warren.....	..	1	1
Connecticut.....	1	..	1
New York.....	1	1	2
Total.....	288	325	613

TABLE VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Civil Condition</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Single	131	100	231
Married	126	171	297
Widowed	20	49	69
Divorced	2	1	3
Unascertainable	9	4	13
Total	288	325	613

TABLE VIII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Actresses .....	..	1	1
Agents	3	..	3
Bakers	2	..	2
Barbers	4	..	4
Bartenders	1	..	1
Blacksmiths	4	..	4
Boatmen	2	..	2
Boilermakers	1	..	1
Bookkeepers	2	2	4
Bootblacks	1	..	1
Boxmakers	1	..	1
Brokers	4	..	4
Button assorters .....	..	1	1
Cabinetmakers	1	..	1
Cable splicers	1	..	1
Carpenters	11	..	11
Carpetlayers	1	..	1
Cashiers	1	..	1
Chauffeurs	1	..	1
Clergymen	1	..	1
Clerks	10	4	14
Contractors	1	..	1
Cooks .....	..	2	2
Dentists	2	..	2
Domestics .....	..	17	17
Drivers	1	..	1

Embroiderers .....	..	1	1
Engineers	3	..	3
Expressmen	1	..	1
Factory hands .....	..	5	5
Farmers	10	..	10
Filecutters	1	..	1
Firemen	2	..	2
Foremen	1	..	1
Forewomen .....	..	1	1
Foundrymen	1	..	1
Gardeners	2	..	2
Hardwood finishers	1	..	1
Housekeepers .....	..	11	11
Housewives .....	..	161	161
Housework	1	34	35
Inspectors	2	1	3
Ironworkers	2	..	2
Jewel case makers	1	..	1
Jewelers	1	..	1
Laborers	87	..	87
Laundresses .....	..	1	1
Lawyers	1	..	1
Leatherworkers	2	..	2
Longshoremen	1	..	1
Machinists	14	..	14
Mail carriers	1	..	1
Managers .....	..	1	1
Manufacturers	1	..	1
Masons	1	..	1
Matmakers .....	..	1	1
Mechanics	3	..	3
Merchants	5	..	5
Metal workers	1	..	1
Millhands	3	6	9
Millers	1	..	1
Milliners .....	..	1	1
Newsdealers	1	..	1
Nurses .....	..	2	2
Painters	4	..	4
Patternmakers	1	..	1
Peddlers	2	..	2
Photographers	1	..	1

Physicians	1	..	1
Pianomakers	1	..	1
Pipefitters	1	..	1
Plumbers	4	..	4
Policemen	1	..	1
Sailors	2	..	2
Salesmen	4	..	4
Saleswomen .....	..	1	1
Seamstresses .....	..	5	5
Shoemakers	6	1	7
Silkworkers	2	1	3
Soldiers	5	..	5
Stenographers	1	3	4
Stewardesses .....	..	1	1
Stonecutters	1	..	1
Students	6	1	7
Tailors	4	..	4
Teachers .....	..	4	4
Waitresses .....	..	1	1
Watchmakers	1	..	1
Watchmen	3	..	3
Weavers	2	5	7
Wireworkers	1	..	1
No occupation	15	43	58
Unascertainable	12	6	18
Total	288	325	613

TABLE IX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
SENILE PSYCHOSIS:			
Simple deterioration	14	21	35
Depressed and agitated states	6	12	18
Paranoid types	1	4	5
Pre-senile types	1	5	6
Delirious and confused types	1	..	1
PSYCHOSIS WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS	10	11	21
GENERAL PARALYSIS	28	10	38

PSYCHOSIS WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS	1	1	2
PSYCHOSIS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	1	1	2
ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS:			
Pathological intoxication	3	..	3
Acute hallucinosis	3	..	3
Chronic hallucinosis	1	..	1
Acute paranoid type	2	1	3
Chronic paranoid type	2	..	2
Alcoholic deterioration	7	1	8
DRUG PSYCHOSIS:			
Heroin	1	..	1
Heroin and cocaine	1	..	1
Morphine and veronal .....	..	1	1
Opium .....	..	1	1
PSYCHOSIS WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES:			
Post-infectious psychosis .....	..	1	1
Uremia .....	..	1	1
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic type	50	75	125
Depressive type	22	78	100
Mixed type	4	8	12
Circular type	1	..	1
INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA	4	5	9
DEMENTIA PRECOX:			
Paranoid type	61	36	97
Catatonic type	18	14	32
Hebephrenic type	20	19	39
Simple type	1	2	3
PARANOIC CONDITIONS	8	4	12
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS:			
Deterioration	4	1	5
PSYCHO-NEUROSIS:			
Hysterical type .....	..	1	1
Psychasthenic type	1	..	1
Anxiety neurosis .....	..	1	1
PSYCHOSIS WITH CONSTITUTIONAL PSYCHOPATHIC INFERIORITY	2	3	5

PSYCHOSIS WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY	4	5	9
NOT INSANE:			
Alcoholism without psychosis	1	..	1
Drug addiction without psychosis	3	2	5
Mental deficiency without psychosis	1	..	1
Total	288	325	613

TABLE X.

MANNER OF SUPPORT OF THOSE ADMITTED.

How Supported	Men	Women	Total
State	75	53	128
County	170	170	340
Private	43	102	145
Total	288	325	613

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Cause	Men	Women	Total
PHYSICAL:			
Apoplexy	2	..	2
Arteriosclerosis .....	..	3	3
Cardio-renal disease .....	..	1	1
Cerebral changes	1	1	2
Chorea .....	..	1	1
Climacteric .....	..	14	14
Congenital	1	1	2
Dystocia .....	..	1	1
Epilepsy	1	..	1
General ill health	2	3	5
Heredity	6	14	20
Infantile paralysis	1	..	1
Influenza	8	9	17
Intemperance and other excesses	26	7	33
Masturbation	2	..	2
Nephritis .....	..	1	1
Overwork	5	4	9
Predisposition	3	2	5
Pregnancy .....	..	2	2
Puerperium .....	..	10	10

Scarlet fever .....	..	1	1
Senility	5	17	22
Sexual perversion	1	1	2
Syphilis	10	9	19
Toxemia .....	..	1	1
Traumatism	7	3	10
Total	81	106	187

MORAL:

Disappointed affections	1	1	2
Domestic troubles .....	..	2	2
Financial reverses	2	..	2
Grief	1	10	11
Religious excitement	2	3	5
Shock	2	2	4
Worry	13	9	22
Total	21	27	48
Total physical	81	106	187
Total moral	21	27	48
Unassigned	186	192	378
Total	288	325	613

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Complications	Men	Women	Total
GENERAL DISEASES:			
Acne .....	..	2	2
Anemia .....	..	3	3
Bed sores	2	..	2
Congenital tuberculosis of hip	1	..	1
Deaf mutes .....	..	2	2
Decubitus .....	..	1	1
Diabetes mellitus .....	..	1	1
Emaciated	2	1	3
Epilepsy	4	1	5
Exhaustion	1	..	1
Goitre .....	..	11	11
Hay fever .....	..	1	1
Jaundice .....	..	1	1
Lupus erythematosus .....	..	1	1

Rheumatism	1	..	1
Stomatitis .....	..	1	1
Syphilis	30	14	44
Tubercular knee .....	..	1	1
Tumor .....	..	1	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM:			
Aphasia	2	2	4
Diplegia .....	..	1	1
Facial tic	1	..	1
Hemiplegia	3	4	7
Herpes zoster .....	..	1	1
Multiple sclerosis	1	..	1
Paralysis .....	..	1	1
Psoriasis	1	..	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:			
Arteriosclerosis	33	26	59
Endocarditis	5	22	27
Myocarditis	1	4	5
Paroxysmal tachycardia	1	..	1
Varicose ulcers	2	1	3
Varicose veins .....	..	5	5
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:			
Asthma	1	..	1
Bronchitis	1	3	4
Pleurisy	1	..	1
Pneumonia .....	..	2	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	..	2
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:			
Gastroptosis	1	..	1
Hernia	7	2	9
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT:			
Arcus senilis	1	1	2
Blindness (partial)	3	..	3
Blindness (total) .....	..	1	1
Cataracts	2	2	4
Conjunctivitis	1	1	2
Deafness	16	6	22
Keratitis	1	..	1
Laryngitis .....	..	1	1
Ptosis right eye	1	1	2

Retropharyngeal abscess .....	..	1	1
Strabismus	1	1	2
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM:			
Cystitis	2	..	2
Enlarged prostate	1	..	1
Hydrocele	1	..	1
Incontinence of urine	1	..	1
Nephritis	11	7	18
GYNECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS:			
Amenorrhea .....	..	1	1
Hysterectomy .....	..	1	1
Pregnancy .....	..	1	1
ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISMS:			
Bruises .....	..	3	3
Burns .....	..	1	1
Fractures	3	..	3
Lacerated wounds	5	..	5
Post-operative wounds .....	..	2	2
Scars .....	..	1	1
AMPUTATIONS AND DEFORMITIES:			
Amputations	3	..	3
Ankylosis	1	1	2
Coxavera .....	..	1	1
Deformities of ankle	1	1	2
Depression of skull	2	..	2
Kyphosis	1	..	1
Scoliosis	1	..	1
Homicidal tendencies	34	20	54
Suicidal tendencies	33	63	96
Without complications	136	149	285

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

TABLE XIII.

HEREDITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Heredity</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Insanity in family	42	65	107
Hereditary taint denied	125	174	299
Hereditary history unascertainable	121	86	207
Total	288	325	613

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month	73	86	159
One to three months	36	44	80
Three to six months	31	40	71
Six to twelve months	14	28	42
One to two years	15	16	31
Two to three years	10	20	30
Three to four years	9	14	23
Four to five years	2	7	9
Five to ten years	7	10	17
Ten to twenty years	9	9	18
Over twenty years	3	1	4
Unascertainable	79	50	129
Total	288	325	613

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under fifteen years	2	1	3
Fifteen to twenty years	10	5	15
Twenty to twenty-five years	7	13	20
Twenty-five to thirty years	8	16	24
Thirty to thirty-five years	12	12	24
Thirty-five to forty years	12	10	22
Forty to forty-five years	5	8	13
Forty-five to fifty years	6	5	11
Fifty to sixty years	10	7	17
Unascertainable	20	21	41
Total	92	98	190

TABLE XVI.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month	27	41	68
One to three months	22	16	38

Three to six months	7	11	18
Six to twelve months	2	4	6
One to two years	4	4	8
Over two years	14	9	23
Unascertainable	16	13	29
Total	92	98	190

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month	8	5	13
One to two months	10	9	19
Two to three months	5	21	26
Three to four months	8	5	13
Four to five months	5	7	12
Five to six months	8	4	12
Six to nine months	15	18	33
Nine to twelve months	5	13	18
Twelve to eighteen months	10	4	14
Eighteen to twenty-four months	4	3	7
Over two years	14	9	23
Total	92	98	190

TABLE XVIII.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Mental Disease</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
SENILE PSYCHOSIS:			
Presenile	1	..	1
ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS:			
Delirium tremens	1	..	1
Acute hallucinosis	2	1	3
Chronic hallucinosis .....	..	1	1
Acute paranoid type	1	1	2
Chronic paranoid type	1	..	1
Alcoholic deterioration	4	3	7
Pathological intoxication	3	1	4

PSYCHOSIS DUE TO DRUGS, ETC.:

Heroin and cocaine	1	..	1
Morphine and veronal .....	..	1	1

PSYCHOSIS DUE TO OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES:

Post-infectious psychosis .....	..	1	1
Intoxication psychosis—uremia .....	..	1	1

MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:

Manic type.....	30	34	64
Depressive type	11	28	39
Mixed type.....	2	6	8
Circular type.....	1	1	2

INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA.....	3	4	7
-----------------------------	---	---	---

DEMENTIA PRECOX:

Paranoid type.....	16	2	18
Catatonic type.....	6	9	15
Hebephrenic type	5	2	7
Simple type.....	1	1	2

NOT INSANE:

Alcoholism without psychosis.....	1	..	1
Drug addiction without psychosis	2	1	3

Total.....	92	98	190
------------	----	----	-----

TABLE XIX.

AGE AT DEATH.

Age	Men	Women	Total
Fifteen to twenty years .....	..	2	2
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	..	6	6
Twenty-five to thirty years	12	12	24
Thirty to thirty-five years	22	9	31
Thirty-five to forty years.....	18	12	30
Forty to forty-five years	17	8	25
Forty-five to fifty years	9	20	29
Fifty to sixty years	18	27	45
Sixty to seventy years	18	42	60
Seventy to eighty years	9	35	44
Eighty to ninety years	9	9	18
Over ninety years .....	..	2	2
Total.....	132	184	316

TABLE XX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Mental Disease	Men	Women	Total
SENILE PSYCHOSIS:			
Simple deterioration.....	10	28	38
Presbyophrenic type.....	1	..	1
Delirious and confused types	1	..	1
Depressed and agitated states	10	9	19
Paranoid types.....	..	1	1
Pre-senile types .....	..	5	5
PSYCHOSIS WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.....	4	12	16
GENERAL PARALYSIS.....	27	6	33
PSYCHOSIS WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA	1	..	1
ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS:			
Delirium tremens.....	1	..	1
Acute hallucinosis.....	1	..	1
Chronic hallucinosis.....	1	..	1
Alcoholic deterioration.....	1	..	1
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic type.....	3	26	29
Depressive type	9	18	27
Mixed type	1	6	7
INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA	2	10	12
DEMENTIA PRECOX:			
Paranoid type.....	21	19	40
Catatonic type	13	15	28
Hebephrenic type.....	12	13	25
Simple type.....	..	1	1
PARANOIA	2	2	4
PARANOIC CONDITIONS.....	..	2	2
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS.....	1	..	1
PSYCHOSIS WITH CONSTITUTIONAL PSYCHOPATHIC INFERIORITY	1	..	1
PSYCHOSIS WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY.....	9	11	20
Total.....	132	184	316

TABLE XXI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Cause	Men	Women	Total
SENILE PSYCHOSIS:			
With aortic regurgitation.....	..	1	1
With arteriosclerosis; cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	..	2
With arteriosclerosis; nephritis.....	..	1	1
With arteriosclerosis; pneumonia.....	1	..	1
With carcinoma of uterus.....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion.....	9	..	9
With cardiac exhaustion; arteriosclerosis.....	1	..	1
With cerebral embolism; arteriosclerosis.....	..	1	1
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	2	5
With cirrhosis of liver.....	..	2	2
With diarrhea; enteritis.....	..	1	1
With endocarditis.....	1	3	4
With endocarditis; mitral regurgitation.....	..	2	2
With entero-colitis.....	..	1	1
With exhaustion.....	2	3	5
With influenza.....	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation.....	..	1	1
With myocarditis.....	2	2	4
With nephritis.....	..	9	9
With pneumonia.....	..	11	11
With septicaemia; senile gangrene of foot.....	1	..	1
With pulmonary tuberculosis.....	..	1	1
PSYCHOSIS WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS:			
With apoplexy.....	..	1	1
With arteriosclerosis.....	..	1	1
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	7	10
With endocarditis; cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	..	1
With influenza.....	..	1	1
With pneumonia.....	..	2	2
GENERAL PARALYSIS:			
With cardiac exhaustion.....	3	..	3
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	..	1	1
With convulsions.....	20	2	22
With exhaustion.....	2	..	2
With influenza; exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With influenza; pneumonia.....	1	1	2

With mitral regurgitation; arteriosclerosis.....	..	1	1
With myocarditis.....	..	1	1

PSYCHOSIS WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA:

With exhaustion.....	1	..	1
----------------------	---	----	---

ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS:

With carcinoma.....	1	..	1
With cardiac exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With influenza; pneumonia.....	1	..	1
With nephritis; myocarditis.....	1	..	1

MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:

With aortic regurgitation.....	..	1	1
With arteriosclerosis.....	..	1	1
With carcinoma.....	..	2	2
With carcinoma; arteriosclerosis.....	..	1	1
With cardiac dilatation.....	2	3	5
With cardiac dilatation; endocarditis.....	..	2	2
With cardiac exhaustion.....	1	1	2
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	..	5	5
With diarrhoea; enteritis.....	..	1	1
With endocarditis.....	..	1	1
With endocarditis; exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With endocarditis; mitral regurgitation.....	..	2	2
With exhaustion.....	1	3	4
With gastro-enteritis.....	..	1	1
With influenza.....	..	2	2
With influenza; pneumonia.....	1	5	6
With influenza; pneumonia; meningitis.....	1	..	1
With influenza; pneumonia; myocarditis.....	1	..	1
With influenza; pulmonary tuberculosis.....	..	2	2
With intestinal obstruction; exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With mitral regurgitation; arteriosclerosis; nephritis.....	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation; exhaustion.....	..	1	1
With myocarditis.....	1	1	2
With nephritis.....	1	6	7
With pneumonia.....	..	8	8
With pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	..	1
With pyonephrosis.....	1	..	1

INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA:

With carcinoma; cardiac exhaustion	1	..	1
With cardiac dilatation .....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion .....	..	1	1
With diarrhoea; enteritis .....	..	1	1
With endocarditis .....	..	2	2
With influenza .....	..	1	1
With nephritis	1	3	4
With nephritis; arteriosclerosis .....	..	1	1

DEMENTIA PRECOX:

With cardiac dilatation .....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion	3	1	4
With cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	2
With endocarditis	3	3	6
With endocarditis; nephritis	1	..	1
With exhaustion	3	..	3
With influenza .....	..	8	8
With influenza; endocarditis	1	..	1
With influenza; pneumonia	17	9	26
With influenza; pulmonary tuberculosis .....	..	2	2
With influenza; spinal meningitis .....	..	1	1
With intestinal obstruction .....	..	1	1
With meningeal hemorrhage	1	..	1
With miliary tuberculosis .....	..	2	2
With myocarditis	1	3	4
With nephritis	5	5	10
With pneumonia	9	9	18
With pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	2
With strangulated femoral hernia .....	..	1	1

PARANOIA:

With carcinoma .....	..	1	1
With cerebral hemorrhage	1	..	1
With nephritis .....	..	1	1
With pleurisy with effusion; endocarditis	1	..	1

PARANOIC CONDITIONS:

With intestinal obstruction .....	..	1	1
With myocarditis .....	..	1	1

EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS:

With convulsions; edema of lungs	1	..	1
--	---	----	---

PSYCHOSIS WITH CONSTITUTIONAL PSYCHOPATHIC INFERI-

ORITY:

With pneumonia	1	..	1
----------------------	---	----	---

PSYCHOSIS WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY:

With cerebral hemorrhage	1	..	1
With colitis .....	..	1	1
With endocarditis	1	2	3
With enteritis .....	..	1	1
With gastro-enteritis .....	..	1	1
With influenza .....	..	1	1
With influenza; pneumonia	3	4	7
With nephritis	1	..	1
With pneumonia	2	1	3
With pulmonary edema; nephritis	1	..	1

Total	132	184	316
-------------	-----	-----	-----

TABLE XXII.

SHOWING YEARLY INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION.

Year.	Men	Women	Total	Increase
October 31st, 1876.....	159	183	342	...
October 31st, 1877.....	216	229	445	103
October 31st, 1878.....	227	253	480	35
October 31st, 1879.....	248	279	527	47
October 31st, 1880.....	277	309	586	59
October 31st, 1881.....	310	331	641	55
October 31st, 1882.....	321	346	667	26
October 31st, 1883.....	330	377	707	40
October 31st, 1884.....	371	374	745	38
October 31st, 1885.....	415	414	829	84
October 31st, 1886.....	415	441	856	27
October 31st, 1887.....	434	439	873	17
October 31st, 1888.....	463	441	904	31
October 31st, 1889.....	427	430	857	...
October 31st, 1890.....	450	436	886	29
October 31st, 1891.....	455	443	898	12
October 31st, 1892.....	471	478	949	51
October 31st, 1893.....	509	500	1,009	60
October 31st, 1894.....	520	530	1,050	41
October 31st, 1895.....	541	575	1,116	66
October 31st, 1896.....	538	550	1,088	...
October 31st, 1897.....	593	584	1,177	89
October 31st, 1898.....	618	618	1,236	59
October 31st, 1899.....	658	644	1,302	66
October 31st, 1900.....	696	693	1,389	87
October 31st, 1901.....	707	683	1,390	1
October 31st, 1902.....	729	732	1,461	71
October 31st, 1903.....	744	761	1,505	44
October 31st, 1904.....	789	812	1,601	96
October 31st, 1905.....	834	840	1,674	73
October 31st, 1906.....	872	907	1,779	105
October 31st, 1907.....	917	907	1,824	45
October 31st, 1908.....	993	950	1,943	119
October 31st, 1909.....	1,050	1,009	2,059	116
October 31st, 1910.....	1,093	1,025	2,118	59
October 31st, 1911.....	1,131	1,079	2,210	92
October 31st, 1912.....	1,170	1,132	2,302	92
October 31st, 1913.....	1,225	1,186	2,411	109
October 31st, 1914.....	1,261	1,248	2,509	98
October 31st, 1915.....	1,335	1,334	2,669	160
October 31st, 1916.....	1,332	1,356	2,688	19
October 31st, 1917.....	1,300	1,385	2,685	...
June 30th, 1918.....	1,298	1,425	2,723	38
June 30th, 1919.....	1,284	1,385	2,669	*

*Decrease, 51 patients.

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1919.

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bergen.....	129	120	249	64	58	122	10	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essex.....	20	26	46	158	188	346	16	40	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hudson.....	45	31	76	122	106	228	24	62	86	2	...	...	1	...	1
Hunterdon.....	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth.....	77	84	161	46	25	71	6	12	18	1	...	...	1	...	1
Morris.....	231	236	467	48	38	86	1	19	21	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ocean.....	22	27	49	3	1	4	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passaic.....	170	201	371	41	42	83	17	13	30	1	...	...	...	...	...
Somerset.....	8	1	9	3	1	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	704	730	1434	485	466	951	86	189	275	7	...	...	2	...	2

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

SUMMARY.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Indigent	704	730	1,434
State Indigent	485	466	951
Private	86	189	275
Convict	7	..	7
Criminal	2	..	2
Total	1,284	1,385	2,669

