1942

Annual Report
OF THE
Managers and Officers
OF THE
New Jersey State Hospital
At Greystone Park

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Superintendent

THE

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

GREYSTONE PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1942

This Hospital is approved by the

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

and the

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

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Morristown

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GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M. D ..... Senior Resident Physician
RAYMOND J. HARQUAIL, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
W. H. MINFORD, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
JAMES M. LASLEY, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
THOMAS J. DREDGE, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
CARL M. SAGERT, M. D. ..... Pathologist
DANIEL GEORGE MELVIN, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
WILBUR M. JUDD, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
VINCENT J. RIGGS, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
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*GASPER J. PALAGONIA, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
HELEN I. ANDERSON, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
AMEDEO ESPOSITO, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
**JACK OATMAN, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
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*ANTHONY J. GRAFFEO, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
INA BOYD, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
ROY YOLTON, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
FRANK D. FENIMORE, M. D. ..... Resident Physician

BENJAMIN WASSEL, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
MERNA MARY WARNE, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
*ERNEST Z. BOWER, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
**J. LLOYD MORROW, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
*LAURA E. EHRLICH, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
EDGAR BRAUN, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
FRANCIS A. FIGURELLI, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
**AMEDEO C. NACLERIO, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
ARCHIE SOFMAN, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
CHARLES E. FIMAN, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
SAMUEL POLLOCK, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
*MORTON M. STERN, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
MARSHALL D. HOGAN, M. D. [part time] .... Proctologist and Urologist
HAROLD S. HATCH, M. D. [part time] .. Tuberculosis Specialist
†THOMAS R. PALMER, D. D. S. ..... Senior Resident Dentist
WALTER F. BARRY, D. D. S. ..... Senior Resident Dentist
JAMES R. MENTEL, D. D. S. ..... Resident Dentist
*MARY E. CORCORAN, R. N. ..... Superintendent of Nurses
LYDIA A. DUQUAINE, R. N. ..... Superintendent of Nurses
**WILLIAM G. BEUCLER .... Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
MARGARET CARLIN,
Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service
MARGARET DEVRIES ..... Director of Occupational Therapy
DOROTHY E. JOHNSON
Director of Physical Education and Training
PHILIP B. ROBERTS, Ph. G. ..... Pharmacist
LOUIS BANGERT, Ph. G. ..... Assistant Pharmacist
EDWARD I. COURSEN ..... Assistant Business Manager
HENRY E. LANDESMAN, M. E. ..... Engineer-in-Charge

EARL W. FULLER, M. D. ... Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic
THEODORE GEBIRTIG, M. D
Assistant to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic
MILDRED H. HURLEY,
Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service

**Resigned*
***Military Absence*
†*Died*

Board of Consultants

GEORGE H. LATHROPE, M. D. ..... Clinical Medicine
CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M. D. ..... Neurologist
WILLIAM J. ARLITZ, M. D. ..... Neurologist
CLIFFORD MILLS, M. D. ..... Surgeon
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Jr., M. D. ..... Surgeon
GEORGE P. PITKIN, M. D. ..... Surgeon
H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M. D. ..... Dermatologist
B. M. JAMES, M. D. ..... Dermatologist
HARRISON S. MARTLAND, M. D. ..... Pathologist
CLARENCE O'CROWLEY, M. D. ..... Urologist
DAVID A. KRAKER, M. D., F. A. C. P.,
Gastro-Enterologist and Proctologist
FRANCIS C. BARTLEMAN, D. D. S. ..... Dentist

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report To The Commissioner

To The Honorable William J. Ellis,
Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies.

The Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park submit to you their sixty-seventh annual report together with the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942.

The activities, accomplishments, problems and difficulties in maintaining the high standards of treatment, care and cure of the patients have been similar to those of recent years. Ever mounting decreases of personnel in every Department and tendency of applicants to be of lower, older grades (as the only ones available to fill vacancies) have added immeasurably to the work, anxieties and strains upon the faithful who have been rendering their services for many years and who are staying in the Hospital now largely through loyalty to it and its associations. This hospital, like all other institutions, is suffering and will suffer still further on account of shortage of personnel, running into every line of activity, because of those called into the service and also so many employees being drawn into war work with higher salaries. This is bound to affect the service in the hospital and every one of us is keenly aware of this fact. All these conditions and resulting effects are described graphically in the attached reports.

Again, as previously, the statements, descriptions and recommendations of Dr. Curry and of his associates in their various sub-reports for last year impress the Managers as correct and deserving of their full support. These people have all performed their duties faithfully, capably and with remarkable successes under most trying conditions. We could not, in fairness, mention special heads, or subordinates, of Departments for special praises without overlooking others but from Doctors Curry, McMurray, Collins, Miss DuQuaine, Mr. Brevoort Smith throughout the whole list we can truly state that with sacrifices of strength and health they have worked to the limit for the health, comfort and welfare of the patients. Our thanks and appreciation go to every one of them. We know that in these times the State cannot compete in salaries with outside

civil agencies but we do hope that the legislators, and all in authority will move to provide sufficiently better pay, more of the needed housing accomodations and thus to a more permanent, contented community life for the Staffs and employees in general than is now attainable—all of which will in the long run result in more cures within shorter periods and thus in a wise economical investment by the State.

On the whole we can report that while attainments were nowhere near as high as would have been possible with complements of staffs, of more commodious housing and accommodations for the sick, yet the patients have been so kindly and skillfully treated and cared for that the record of cured, improved and relieved patients is remarkably good.

On July 1, 1941, there were on the hospital books 6,260 patients—3,039 men and 3,221 women. On June 30, 1942, there were 6,421 patients—3,132 men and 3,289 women. This is an increase of 161 patients—93 men and 68 women. There were 5,549 patients actually resident in the hospital—2,744 men and 2,805 women and 872 were outside the institution on parole, visit or escape. During the year there were 1,471 regular admissions which is 79 more than last year. The discharges totaled 738 of whom 376 were discharged as recovered, (31.5 per cent. of first admissions); 304 as improved, (25.5 per cent.); 34 as unimproved and 24 without psychosis; 26 patients were transferred to other hospitals. The deaths numbered 546. The total under treatment during the year was 7,731.

The statistics of patients admitted from Totowa for special care are as follows: Receiving care at beginning of year, 3; admitted for special care, 11; discharged from special care, 12; receiving special care in hospital at end of year, 2. These figures were not included in the statistics of the preceding paragraph.

We are greatly distressed by the overcrowding in some sections, particularly in the Reception Building where proper differentiation, classification and best of treatment requires that the patient population shall be kept within standard limitations. This building is sadly overcrowded now and we feel that other quarters must be found or built to take the excessive numbers of patients out of it—especially those over age 70, with lingering incurable physical illnesses, who are being sent from the different counties at an alarming and overwhelming rate.

Again we must build additional accommodations for at least 200 patients in the area for Tuberculous patients. The present buildings

have in them now far more patients than can be given the best of treatment and many more with active Tuberculosis are scattered through the various wards from which they should be taken into isolated quarters so that the disease and the spread of it can be handled properly. Meanwhile it is particularly distressing that quarters much needed by the women patients in the Senile building have had to be taken away from them and assigned temporarily for Tuberculous patients. That assignment must be withdrawn as soon as possible.

We are still looking forward to the time when the new Gymnasium can be built—part of the cost of it will be paid out of two legacies left by grateful relatives of patients.

Other particular needs are emphasized by Dr. Curry, reinforced by Doctors Collins, McMurray, Miss DuQuaine and others. We ask serious consideration of all of them.

As a result of the first complete and comprehensive audit that has been made of the Institution in many years, many constructive recommendations were made which have been put into effect by the management just as rapidly as conditions would permit. We feel that Commissioner Durand has done a constructive job which we all appreciate very much.

You and your associates in the Central Department have as ever always been most kind, prompt and helpful in response to every call for aid and advice. You have carried and helped to solve far more than your share of our problems throughout the year and we are deeply appreciative and thankful.

The Managers held 11 regular meetings during the year with an attendance of 55. Conferences, committee meetings and other visits numbered 46, which made 101 recorded trips to the hospital by Board members. Many conferences were held off the grounds or outside of office hours and were not recorded.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D., *President*
GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D., *Vice-President*
JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE
MARIAN K. GARRISON
FRANKLIN D'OLIER
FRANK D. ABELL
FREDERICK S. MOSELEY, JR.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942

RECEIPTS

From Bergen County	184,877.07
" Camden County	39.90
" Cumberland County	127.78
" Essex County	262,139.23
" Hudson County	90,598.05
" Hunterdon County	3,177.99
" Mercer County	615.57
" Middlesex County	1,668.54
" Monmouth County	735.01
" Morris County	75,631.63
" Ocean County	1,606.02
" Passaic County	215,895.60
" Somerset County	1,631.02
" Sussex County	19,333.04
" Union County	31,502.82
" Warren County	880.05
" Private Patients	138,122.23
" Contributing Patients	12,320.95
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties	12,339.24
" Miscellaneous Receipts	1,957.87
	$1,055,199.61

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer $1,055,199.61

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

Officers' Pay-rolls	$16,303.69
Employees' Pay-rolls	942,293.97
Mental Hygrene Pay-rolls	1,433.98
	$960,031.64

ROBERT A. LOWERY
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To The Board Of Managers:

As required by New Jersey statutes, I hereby hand to you the annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park for the fiscal year from July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942. This is the sixty-seventh report of the institution and my twenty-second as Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

The total number of admissions for the year was 1,482 patients which was 82 more than were admitted the previous year. The discharged showed 31.5 per cent. recovered, 25.5 improved and 24 patients, 2 per cent. without psychosis. Although the discharges seem somewhat low in comparison with last year, in 1940 which was considered very creditable, the percentages ran 32.2 recovered and 21.7 improved, or a total of 53.9 per cent. in comparison with this year's 57 per cent. Again, the number on parole from whom most discharges are drawn, stood at 748 at the end of 1941, as compared with 839 at the end of 1942. Patients outside the institution, on parole, visit or escape, at the end of this fiscal year were 102 more than at the beginning of the year, so the increase of those in the hospital was only 58. Old Age Assistance has been utilized to an increasing degree and 38 patients were outside the hospital under this arrangement on June 30th and are included in the above total.

Some overcrowding continues, especially in the Tuberculosis building, the Reception building and in the Infirmary services. These two last are largely due to the constantly increasing number of old patients being sent us. The average number of patients in the "over 70" age group for six years previous to 1942 ran from 10.6 per cent. to 11.7 per cent. (1941). This period included both the years of highest admission rate in the history of the hospital and years of comparatively low admissions. In 1942 the percentage in this age group jumped to 14.4 or fifty more patients than last year. This growing proportion of old people in the hospital population has overloaded all infirmaries, clogged up the reception service, reduced the percentage of recoveries and increased the death rate—though we actually had a patient celebrate his one hundredth birthday this year.

In the medical services all work has been continued and some improvements have been made. The shock therapy was affected adversely by the shortage of nurses and attendants and the number given this treatment was considerably reduced. The patients were more carefully selected, however, and an even better percentage of those treated were returned to the community than in previous years. An electroencephalograph was installed in a suitable room and members of the staff took post-graduate work to equip themselves to use and evaluate the results from this and the electrocardiogram. In general, the medical work of the hospital was well maintained as few men have as yet been drawn from the key positions on the staff. We have been warned, however, that the armed forces may have to take some of the divisional heads later, even though they are greatly needed here. The number of the junior men going into the military service has resulted in rapid turnover on the staff and placed greater burdens of training and supervising on the seniors. So far we have been fortunate in obtaining replacements, but this is unlikely to continue as the communities are also being depleted of doctors and those who cannot be assigned to the armed forces are likely to find general practice more attractive financially and in other ways than state hospital work.

Staff housing was improved to the extent of placing in service the remodeled Jaqui house. Two single cottages are now under construction which will provide further relief when they are ready for use, though under war conditions that date may be considerably removed by priorities and shortages in materials. Housing for employees is being prepared by constructing living quarters on the ground floor rear in the Employees' building and about thirty additional rooms will be available when the work is completed.

The various divisions under the direction of the Business Manager have shown admirable progress in view of existing conditions. The reconstruction of the scullery area and the addition to the laundry have both relieved serious conditions in important centers. The purchase of 192 acres of additional farm land and the placing under cultivation of part of the area cleared as a W.P.A. project have increased the number of acres in crops and made it possible to raise larger quantities. The dairy and other animal industries have shown good production and the service plants have been maintained in good condition.

The great problem of the year has been shortage of employees.

This has reached a stage where routine ward care of patients has been accomplished only with the unselfish help of other patients and where groups of patients have been taken to the various treatment facilities under the escort of patients having parole of the grounds. As for the employees, many have gone without their much prized and needed weekly day off, not once or twice, but so many times that the accumulation now stands in hundreds of days. Extra hours of daily duty have also been added in many cases simply because the long hours regularly assigned were not long enough to enable one person to cover the work of two or three. And there has been no extra pay for all this extra work except the general bonus based on other factors than the number of hours on duty each week. That enough loyal employees have remained under these conditions, in the face of all the pressure and prestige offered by the defense plants—not to mention their high pay—speaks well for human nature. And in addition to all this, many of our people have given of their time to teach classes in First Aid, Nurses' Aide, Nutrition and other subjects of general importance in nearby communities and at the hospital; many more have taken such courses or those having to do with the safety and protection of this area; still others have assisted in raising funds for the Red Cross, with the hospital personnel contributing generously to every drive.

As the reports from the various divisions are taken up in detail it will be apparent that an earnest effort has been made throughout the institution to cope with existing conditions on a realistic basis by carrying on the work in the best manner possible under the circumstances. The great majority of our personnel, especially the incoming replacements, are by reason of age or some disability not fitted for either military duty or the exacting work in defense plants. That is to be expected. But we do feel that the proper care of the mentally ill has a rightful place in the state economy even in war time, that the work in an institution is as honorable and necessary if not as glamorous as that for national defense and that standards of working hours, of pay, and of living conditions must be maintained so that full justice is done to those whose place is in the state service.

Health

General health conditions among patients and employees were good, especially when allowance is made for the increasing age of the hospi-

tal population as a whole. Deaths from pneumonia were 17, only a little more than half as many as last year. Infectious diseases were held to a minimum.

The health measures previously established were carefully maintained. New employees for the laundry, kitchen, garden and dairy were given a complete physical examination, including Widal, Wassermann, throat smears and urinalysis. Student nurses were given, in addition to the above examination, additional tests including Mantoux and Shick. Chest x-rays were done whenever indicated for all employees and yearly or more often for student nurses. All employees and nurses at the Tuberculosis unit were checked weekly for weight and those who continued on that service had chest x-rays at three months intervals. All employees who handled food were examined every six months. Vaccinations and inoculations for small-pox, typhoid and paratyphoid were regularly given to patients and employees. Water and milk supplies were tested at frequent regular intervals, water was chlorinated, milk pasteurized. All animals slaughtered for food were inspected by the veterinarian and not used unless passed by him. Food supplies from outside sources were inspected and kept up to standard specifications.

Statistical Resume

The Record Office continued under the immediate supervision of Mr. Harold Prettyman until June 1st, when upon the retirement of Mr. James E. Lauenstein, Mr. Prettyman was made chief clerk of the medical department and secretary to the Board of Managers and the Superintendent. Mr. Joseph Brown, who had assisted Mr. Prettyman in the Record Office for a number of years was placed in charge of the files and statistics. He has made up the regular statistical tables which are printed in the back of this report and has also summarized the material for incorporation at this point as follows:

General Data: During the year ended June 30, 1942, there were admitted 1,482 patients—755 men and 727 women. This figure is 82 over the admissions last year. The admissions included 1,193 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—609 men and 584 women; 248 readmissions—134 men and 114 women; 30 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey— 12 men and 18 women; 11 special cases (admitted for surgery or observation from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa)—all women. The number of patients dis-

charged, including deaths, was 1,322—662 men and 660 women—leaving an increase on the books of 160 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment 7,745 patients—3,794 men and 3,951 women—which was 144 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,438 obtained on April 6th and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 5,568 on June 26th. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,497.23. At the close of the year 839 patients—359 men and 480 women—were carried on parole or visit and 33 patients—29 men and 4 women—were carried on escape. This is an increase of 102 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year making an increase of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year, 58.

First Admissions: There were 849 patients of native birth—422 men and 427 women; the foreign born number 342—186 men and 156 women; or 28.7 per cent. of the total first admissions and is 2.5 per cent. less than last year. Both parents of 467 native born patients were also of native birth while in 88 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients 68 were natives of Italy, 37 of Germany, 38 of Poland, 35 of Ireland, and 25 of Russia, these five countries furnishing 59.4 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The country of birth of two patients was unascertained. The naturalized citizens numbered 188 and the aliens 154 while the citizenship of two patients was unascertained.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 287 patients diagnosed as suffering with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 213 with dementia precox and 90 with manic depressive psychosis. These three groups furnished 49.5 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were involutional 50; syphilitic meningo-encephalitis 65; senile 106; alcoholic 55; other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system 33; and psychopathic personality 52.

In the classification according to color, 1,069 patients—543 men and 526 women were listed as white and 124—66 men and 58 women—as black.

The age tabulation reckoned in five-year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 45-49, half of the total first admissions being below this age and half above; the greatest number of admissions were listed in the four five-year periods between 25-29, 30-34, 40-44 and 65-69, and included 36.7 per cent. of the total.

Under 25 were 130 patients and 214 were 70 and over. The age of two patients was unascertained.

As to degree of education, 763 patients or 64 per cent. had received a common school education, 188 were graduates of high school and 45 had collegiate education; 121 were listed as having learned to read and write and 74 were illiterate. The degree of education of two patients was unascertained.

There were 1,075 patients of urban environment or 90.1 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural district supplied 116 patients. The environment of two patients was unascertained.

The economic condition of 893 patients or 74.9 per cent. was listed as marginal; 239 as dependent and 59 as comfortable. The economic condition of two patients was unascertained.

In regard to the use of alcohol 536 were described as abstinent, 443 as temperate and 212—153 men and 59 women—as intemperate. The use of alcohol by two patients was unascertained.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: single, 372—221 men and 151 women; married, 499—250 men and 249 women; widowed, 241—95 men and 146 women; separated, 52—31 men and 21 women; divorced, 27—11 men and 16 women. The marital condition of two patients was unascertained.

Readmissions: The total in this group was 248 patients—134 men and 114 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 85 were suffering from dementia precox and 64 from manic depressive insanity, or 60. per cent. of the total admissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 738—370 men and 368 women. Of this number 376—185 men and 191 women—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 31.5 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 5.4 per cent. less than last year; 304 patients —154 men and 150 women—were discharged as improved or 25.5 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 3.4 per cent. less than last year. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: Unimproved, 34—12 men and 22 women and without psychosis, 24—19 men and 5 women. In addition to those discharged 26 patients —18 men and 8 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; also 12 special cases (admitted from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa for surgery or observation)—all women. Of

the discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 37 per cent. or 139 patients.

The decrease in the number of patients discharged is largely accounted for in the number of older patients being admitted and their ineligibility for Shock Therapy as well as the shortage of ward personnel, together with overcrowding to the extent of 33.1 per cent.

Deaths: During the year 546 patients died—274 men and 272 women. This is a rate of 7. per cent. based on the number under treatment and is .3 per cent. over last year.

The largest single cause of death was diseases of the circulatory system which was certified in 267 cases or 48.2 per cent. of the total number. This is 2.9 per cent. over last year. Syphilis was the cause of death in 22 cases; tuberculosis in 85; cancer and other tumors, 31; lobar pneumonia, 7 and broncho-pneumonia, 10. The psychosis of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 232; dementia precox, 81; psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 27; senile, 88 and manic depressive psychosis, 22. The average age at death was 64 years and is 1.4 years higher than last year. At the time of death 355 patients or 65 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and is 3 per cent. higher than last year; 235 were over 70 years of age. Of these 75 were in the 80's and 6 in the 90's.

The moderate increase in the death rate is also attributable to the fact that we are receiving a relatively greater number of elderly patients.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 95 had been in the hospital less than one month and 48 patients had a hospital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death and of these 33 were suffering from dementia precox.

Clinical Work

Throughout the year Dr. Laurence M. Collins has been Clinical Director of the hospital and has continued to maintain excellent standards of diagnosis and treatment, despite the heavy handicaps imposed by the dearth of personnel and war conditions in general. Dr. Collins has also continued as chief surgeon of the hospital and has worked for the entire year without vacation and so constantly that fears for his health have been felt. Dr. Archie Crandell, appointed near the close of the last fiscal period, has served as Assistant Clinical Director for the whole year and

gave competent service over a varied field. Dr. Collins has submitted the following report:

"The clinical work of the year in the various divisions is summarized in the statistical tables which are found, as usual, at the end of this volume. These contain the facts and figures of the many activities that are necessary for the clinical diagnosis, care and treatment of the patients in this hospital. However, some of these figures merit more than passing attention, in the light of similar figures from previous reports.

First, we note that a total of 1,482 patients were admitted this year, 11 of them being girls transferred to us from a sister institution for surgical or medical care only, leaving 1,471 mental cases, or 79 more than last year. Including the special cases for comparison, the increase is 82 over last year. There were 755 men and 716 women; this again brings the percentage of males above fifty, being 51.3 per cent. and a return to our former trend, which was interrupted last year by a preponderance of women with only 49.5 per cent. of last year's admissions being men. We thus have an actual increase of 35 men admitted as well as a larger percentage; there was even a numerical increase in women admitted, fourteen more than last year, or seventeen counting special cases. There were 1,193 first admissions to any hospital for mental diseases, an increase of 90; while the readmissions were almost identical, 248 this year against 249 a year ago. The increase in first admissions was composed of 48 men and 42 women; however, the readmissions showed a decrease of 24 women but an increase of 24 men.

In previous reports, a conviction has been expressed that there was a barometric significance implied, or at least a very marked coincidence with the fact that sociological and economic factors influence mental hospital admissions. In prosperous 1929 we had 48 per cent. male admissions; the crash of 1931 brought the male percentage up to 56 per cent. Why should this year show 51. 3 per cent. men while last year it was 49.5 per cent? Is it the war, that causes more stress to the male population? Is there a greater instability of the males, or does the added burden of tensions of economic stress piled on the insecurity of national life account for this change? But our foreign-born admissions are the same as last year. It is true we admitted 68 from Italy, 37 Germans, 38 from Poland and 25 from Russia; also 35 from Ireland, and these account for 59.4 per cent. of our foreign-born first admissions. Stress of war might be expected to show an increase in mental instability in this class of the

population which is not borne out actually; less than 29 per cent. of first admissions this year were foreign-born, while last year more than 31 per cent. were not of native birth. Our cities furnished 90.1 per cent. of our admissions, or 1.4 per cent. less than last year.

Our recovery rate has shown a decrease. We discharged 738 patients, 40 less than last year. This is 69 less men but 29 more women than last year; more men coming in, less men going out, so that we end the year with 71 more male patients than at the beginning, but 12 less women. We have on parole 777 patients, on visit 62 and on escape 33.

There were 546 patients that died in the hospital during the year, as compared to 510 last year; this increase was entirely due to male deaths, as there was actually one less female death than last year. The average age at death was 1.4 years higher than last year, and this again calls attention to the greater number of older people admitted, many in advanced years, who are transferred to us from general hospitals and institutions.

We discharged this year 376 patients as recovered, or 31.5 per cent. of first admissions, and 304 as improved, equalling 25.5 per cent. This is a drop from the 36.9 per cent. and 28.9 per cent. shown last year, and brings us to about the 1940 figures for recovery but better than that year's percentage of improved discharges. How can this be accounted for? Several factors are at work. Our shock therapy which contributed, so we felt, to our increase last year, has operated under the handicap of a lessened number of young patients admitted with mental illnesses of short duration, the type best suited to shock therapy. Instead, we received more of the sclerotic and senile cases which are not suited to this therapy.

Again, our total population has increased, which has not improved our crowded condition. There has also been a marked drop in our personnel caring for our patients, due largely to the war effort with attendants leaving to join the armed forces, and many more to work in defense plants.

The medical personnel has also shown a decrease, and at the end of the year five of our staff were serving in the army, and two more have orders to report in a fortnight. Those remaining have carried on loyally, and only words of commendation are due them, since it is recognized that the limitation in personnel is beyond our control.

The figures for shock therapy are found elsewhere. Malaria therapy has continued to be our standard in treating luetic conditions of the central nervous system; our admissions of this type were 7 less than last year. Endocrines have been used in selecting cases; likewise vitamin therapy.

Although syphilis appears to be less a factor, the role of alcohol as a cause of admissions to this hospital shows a decided increase.

Although the slcerotic cases remain the same, we admitted almost double the number of senile patients, 106 this year against 57 last year. Our cases diagnosed dementia precox increased from 181 to 213 this year, with a drop in manic depressive from 127 to 90.

In spite of increased case load, our patients received careful attention in diagnosis and treatment, and we have recently installed added equipment for this purpose; an example being the latest type of electroencephalograph for recording brain wave tracings. This is particularly useful in discovering tendencies toward convulsive disorders in localizing brain disorders such as tumors, and in checking before and after shock therapy.

The educational functions of the Clinical Director's office have continued, and the interest of the general public and its desire for information in mental hygiene fields as well as the greater desire of the medical profession in general for more specific knowledge, particularly in war time, is very gratifying.

The didactic series of lectures has been largely discontinued in favor of staff meeting hours. At this time the practical application as well as the theoretical consideration of the patient's mental illness can be studied. Less time is spent with the simple organic cases, and more devoted to the complicated and interwoven forces and mechanisms operating in some. These meetings are used by the hospital nurses, affiliate nurses and college students, but mostly are they designed to teach the younger physicians, those filling the staff positions recognized by the American Medical Association in accordance with its certificate of approval of our hospital as a training center for specialists in mental disease.

Dr. Minford has been in charge of the Clinic building during the past year and has had general supervision over its activities. Drs. Esposito and Boyd have been in immediate charge of shock therapy and were assisted during the year by Drs. Morrow and Stern but for the last three months these men have been absent due to service in the army.

Treatments were continued in the Main building and Dormitory building on chronic cases. During the year, a total of 154 patients were treated in these buildings and a total of 1,844 electric shock treatments were given. The results were gratifying in that there was noticed an improvement in the ward behavior and mental attitude of these patients, not to the extent of granting them parole but in helping to make them less acute ward problems and at the same time, useful and helpful patients. Because of the shortage of help throughout the year, treatments in the Clinic building have been given three times a week on the male and female sides, alternating days of treatment, and for this reason the number of cases treated during the year is less than last year. The results this year appear to be better than in previous years, perhaps due to the fact that treatments are now given to more selected cases than previously. In all, considering the difficulties and handicaps under which this department has labored during the year, the results appear to be more than gratifying. I have asked Dr. Esposito, in charge of the shock therapy service, to give me a summary of the activities of his department.

The report follows:

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of patients treated	156	186	342
Patients on whom treatment was dicontinued	7	8	15
Patients currently receiving treatment	60	58	118
Total patients admitted to service	223	252	475
Total number of insulin injections	5,312	5,934	11,246
Total insulin administered, units	1,098,963	854,132	1,953,095
Tolal number of metrazol injections	342	509	851
Total metrazol administered, cc.	1,678	2,531	4,209
Total number of electric treatments	1,744	2,332	4,076

Other data will be found in the section on "Shock Therapy" immediately following this.

Appended is a summarized statement of the movement of non-resident and deportable patients during the year which as usual has been handled through this division:

Cases transferred outside the State	33
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the State	26
Cases transferred to State Village for Epileptics at Skillman	4
Cases transferred to North Jersey Training School at Totowa	12
Cases transferred to New Lisbon	1

Twenty-nine cases were handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged or died."

Shock Therapy

Many of the figures for the shock therapy service will be found incorporated in the report of the Clinical Director. The following percentages seem interesting enough for permanent record. A total of 342 patients were treated, 156 men and 186 women. Of the men patients treated, 107 or 68.6 per cent. were paroled after treatment and 19.2 per cent. who remained in the hospital were regarded as distinctly improved; 12.2 per cent. showed no improvement. Of the 107 men patients paroled, 15 were returned to the hospital before June 30th; 8 were not given further treatment and are resident in the hospital; 4 were re-paroled, 2 with treatment and 2 without; 1 is still receiving a second course of treatment; 2 while remaining in the hospital are sufficiently improved so that they are working as patient attendants. Of the women patients treated, 133 or 74.7 per cent. were paroled, 27 or 15.2 per cent. while still resident in the hospital are regarded as decidedly improved, and 18, or 10.1 per cent. remain in the hospital unimproved. Of the 133 women patients paroled, 9 were returned before June 30th. Two of these were re-paroled after a short course of treatment, 5 are now on active treatment, and 2 are resident in the hospital but improved.

A total of 167 patients suffering from dementia precox were treated and in 69 of these the disease was of more than two years duration; the lowest percentage of paroles was found in this latter group, 45 per cent. the precoxes as a whole showed 59 per cent. paroles. Of the manic depressive patients, 79 were treated and 71 paroled, about 90 per cent.; of the cases of involutional melancholia 16 were treated and 15 paroled; 4 post-partum cases treated were all paroled. Of all the cases treated by shock therapy, 71.8 per cent. were paroled, 17.1 per cent. remained in the hospital improved and 11.1 per cent. were unimproved.

Electro-shock was used more extensively than metrazol, but certain cases which had not responded satisfactorily to electric treatment were given a short course of metrazol before terminating shock therapy. In order to conserve sugar, because of the National Emergency situation, electro-shock alone was used in as many cases as possible before having recourse to the combined insulin-electro-shock treatments. All cases of dementia precox received the combined insulin and convulsive therapy. Because of the shortage of nurses and attendants the number of cases treated was less than last year, dropping from 536 to 342.

Dr. Amedeo Esposito who continued in direct charge of the shock therapy throughout the year submitted a detailed analysis of the work done and the results observed from which the above statistics were derived.

Electroencephalograph

During the year an electroencephalographic laboratory was set up in the Reception building. A specially shielded room was built inside another room so that the patient being studied would be shielded from all interfering electrical waves. A 4-channel, inkless recorder coupled to the ES-111 Encephalograph was installed by the Rahm Instruments Incorporated of New York. At present a technician is being trained in the laboratories of the Neurological Institute in New York. Dr. Paul F. A. Hoefer is the head of this service at the Neurological Institute and Dr. Crandell of our staff completed a course under him last year.

It is planned to make brain wave tracings on all patients suspected of convulsive disorders, also all those in which brain tumors might be a factor. There has been some question as to permanent injury to brain tissue in shock therapy and, for this reason, we plan to make a brain wave tracing before and after the course of shock therapy.

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

In addition to his work as Clinical Director, Dr. Laurence M. Collins continued throughout the year in immediate charge of the surgical work of the institution and himself performed much of the major surgery, especially abdominal. He has submitted the following report:

"During the year all cases requiring surgical treatment have been cared for at the Clinic building. As in the past, Dr. Edward Kessler has been my associate and has also performed a great number of major surgical operations. He has been in immediate charge of the orthopedic section and diseases of the peripheral vascular system. A great many cases of minor surgery, including bruises, contusions, sprains, lacerations and so on have been cared for in the infirmary of the Clinic and other parts of the hospital and will be reported under their appropriate headings.

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
4	Cystic adenoma of thyroid gland...	Cyst extirpated	Recovered
2	Toxic adenoma of thyroid gland...	Thyroidectomy	"
1	Carcinoma of esophagus.....	Gastrotomy (Witzel method)	Improved
2	Empyema of chest.....	Rib resected.....	Recovered

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
1	Multilocular cyst of left kidney	Cyst extirpated	Improved
3	Bartholin's cyst	Cyst extirpated	Recovered
1	Gangrene of left forearm	Amputation above elbow.	Died
8	Acute catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	Recovered
23	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	"
2	Acute gangrenous appendicitis	Appendectomy with drainage	"
3	Acute suppurative appendicitis	Appendectomy with drainage	"
2	Intestinal obstruction due to adhesions	Adhesions freed	"
3	Stone in common duct	Choledochotomy with drainage	"
6	Chronic cholelithiasis	Cholecystectomy	"
6	Chronic cholecystitis	Cholecystectomy	"
2	Empyema of gall bladder	Cholecystectomy	"
4	Foreign bodies in stomach	Gastrotomy	"
3	Perforated gastric ulcer	Ulcer cauterized and purse stringed	"
9	Left direct inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
4	Right direct inguinal hernia	Right Bassini	"
4	Double direct inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
2	Double direct postoperative inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
10	Right indirect inguinal hernia	Right Bassini	"
4	Left indirect inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
2	Strangulated left indirect inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
8	Double indirect inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
3	Postoperative ventral hernia	Walls repaired	"
4	Epigastric hernia	Walls repaired	"
1	Carcinoma of penis	Penotomy	Improved
10	Hydrocele of scrotum	Bottle operation	Recovered
4	Fibroma of breast	Breast amputated	"
4	Laceration of cervix	Trachelorrhaphy	"
3	Chronic endometritis	Curettement	"
4	Rectocele	Perineorrhaphy	"
6	Retroversion of uterus	Uterus suspended	"
1	Right cystic ovary, right salpingitis.	Right salpingo-oophorectomy	"
2	Right cystic ovary, acute catarrhal appendicitis	Right oophorectomy and appendectomy	"
2	Double cystic ovaries, double salpingitis	Double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, left cystic ovary,	Supravaginal hysterectomy,	

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
	left salpingitis	left salpingo-oophorectomy	Recovered
1	Fibroid uterus, double pyosalpinx, double cystic ovaries	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, double salpingitis, left cystic ovary	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingectomy, left oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, large right hemorrhagic ovarian cyst, left cystic ovary, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
15	Fibroid uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, with prolapse	Fibroid enucleated and uterus suspended	"
2	Dislocation right shoulder	Reduction and Velpeau strapping	"
1	Dislocation left shoulder	Reduction and Velpeau strapping	"
1	Dislocation right elbow	Reduction	"
1	Dislocation left humerus	Reduction, sling	"
1	Dislocation and chip fracture right shoulder	Reduction and immobilization	"
1	Fracture outer end right clavicle	Reduction; Depuy clavicle straps	"
1	Fracture outer end right clavicle	Clavicle T-splint	"
2	Fracture left clavicle	Posterior T-splint	"
2	Fracture right humerus	Immobilization with adhesive Velpeau	"
1	Supracondylar fracture right humerus	Molded plaster of paris cast	Died
1	Fracture neck of left humerus	Adhesive Velpeau	Recovered
1	Fracture head of left humerus	Velpeau bandage	"
1	Fracture head of left humerus	Moleskin traction with extention over molded airplane splint	"
1	Fracture of left humerus	Plaster of paris airplane splint	"
1	Fracture of left humerus	Reduction; immobilization with Velpeau adhesive	"
1	Compound fracture lower 3rd left humerus	Jones' humeral splint	"
1	Fracture external condyle, left humerus	Aluminum elbow splint	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Results*
1	Fracture lower 3rd right ulna	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast	Recovered
1	Fracture proximal 3rd, left ulna	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast	"
7	Left Colles' fracture	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast	"
1	Left Colles' fracture	Anterior and posterior wooden splint	"
3	Right Colles' fracture	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast	"
1	Right Colles' fracture	Reduction and immobilization on wooden splint	"
1	Greenstick fracture 5th metacarpal	Adhesive immobilization	"
1	Fracture 5th metacarpal, right hand	Immobilization on roller bandage	"
1	Fracture 4th metacarpal	Immobilization	"
4	Intracapsular fracture left femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Died
3	Fracture of left femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Recovered
2	Intratrochanteric fracture left femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	"
1	Intracapsular fracture lett femur	Sand bag immobilization	"
1	Fracture of left femur	Sand bag immobilization	"
1	Fracture of left femur and left Colles' fracture	Sand bag immobilization and plaster of paris skin-tight cast	Died
1	Fracture of left femur and head of left ulna	Sand bag immobilization and adhesive immobilization	Recovered
1	Chip fracture tuberosity left femur	Adhesive immobilizaiion	"
1	Impacted fracture left femur	Sand bag immobilization	"
1	Comminuted fracture neck of left femur	Russell traction	"
1	Intratrochanteric fracture neck of left femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Under treatment
1	Fracture of left femur and left 9th rib	Sand bag immobilization and adhesive strapping	"
3	Fracture of right femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Died
1	Intracapsular fracture neck of right femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	"
1	Intracapsular fracture right femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Recovered
2	Fracture of right femur	Sand bag immobilization	Died
1	Chip fracture greater tuberosity right femur	Adhesive strapping immobilization	Recovered
1	Fracture lower end right tibia	Plaster of paris cast wtth walking iron	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
1	Fracture proximal end left tibia and left Colles' fracture	Plaster of paris boot, skin-tight cast	Recovered
1	Fracture of head of left tibia	Plaster of paris splint and walking iron	"
1	Fracture outer tubercle left tibia	Plaster of paris cast	"
1	Chip fractures distal end tibias	Plaster of paris boots	"
1	Fracture lower end left fibula	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast with walking iron	"
1	Fracture lower end right fibula	Plaster of paris boot with walking iron	"
1	Fracture terminal phalanges 1st and 2nd toes, left foot	Splint immobilization	"
1	Fracture transverse processes left 3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae	Immobilization with reinforced adhesive jacket	"
1	Fracture of last dorsal vertebrae	Plaster of paris jacket	Under treatment
1	Fracture ascending ramus, right pubis	Sand bag immobilization	Recovered
1	Fracture right 10th rib	Adhesive strapping	"
1	Fracture of 8th, 9th and 12th ribs, left side and left humerus	Immobilized	Under treatment

During the year one death occurred which was listed as accidental. A quiet patient who had been employed at the storehouse for some eighteen months and had never showed homicidal or suicidal tendencies fell or jumped from a third story window and died from a fractured skull.

Four patients, three men and one woman, succeeded in committing suicide, all by suffocation induced by tightening some form of cord about the neck when unobserved. This number is relatively high and is undoubtedly due to the serious undermanning of the wards.

Five babies were born in the hospital during the year, two of them by Caesarian delivery. They were all removed from the hospital and placed through the efforts of the Social Service Division. The record is as follows:

Male twins, legitimate, born on July 29 and July 30, 1941; removed to St. Vincent's Nursery, Montclair, October 3, 1941.

Male child, illegitimate, born December 5, 1941. The child and its mother were removed from the hospital by the mother's aunt on December 30, 1941.

Female child, legitimate, born on February 11, 1942; removed to Children's Aid Society in Newark, April 2, 1942.

Male child, legitimate, born March 3, 1942; removed to St. Vincent's Nursery in Montclair on April 3, 1942."

Health Service For Employees.

Dr. Joseph Donovan, senior resident physician, has been in direct charge of the employees' health work, assisted by the specialists and ward physicians as required. The service has been divided into out-patient and Ward M-3, both at the Clinic building. Dr. Donovan is thorough and conscientious in his work and has given a high type of service to the hospital employees for a number of years. He has submitted a comprehensive report which I have summarized as follows:

In the Out-Personnel Clinic, 426 examinations were given new employees; inoculations numbered 717, including liver extract, antuitrin "S," pollen extract, tetanus antitoxin, Dick and Shick tests, and anti-typhoid. There were 68 vaccines administered, cold, autogenous and small-pox. Other treatments and examinations totaled 4,222 making a grand total of 5,433 services given in this Clinic. This is an increase of 543 over last year.

On Ward M-3 there were 17 patients in residence at the beginning of the year, 581 were admitted for medical or surgical treatment, 576 were discharged, 8 died, and 14 remained under care at the end of the year. In addition to these cases 70 were admitted to the ward for resting during the year, from 2 to 12 each month. Of the medical cases treated, 111 were listed under diseases of the digestive system, including 20 cases of intestinal grippe; 115 were diagnosed as having diseases of the respiratory system, with 55 grippe; 24 were listed under diseases of the circulatory system; 51 under diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, 24 of these with acute tonsillitis; 12 diseases of the kidney; 10 diseases of the rectum; 11 diseases of of the bones and joints, exclusive of 16 sprains; there were 13 fractures and 1 dislocation; 20 with diseases of the skin; 19 with diseases of the female genital organs; 17 infections; 13 lacerations and abrasions; 5 diseases of the brain; 4 diseases of the blood; 49 miscellaneous and 25 for observation. Those having surgical operations included 13 appendectomies, 3 cholecystectomies, 5 hysterectomies, 9 tonsillectomies and a variety of others, 44

in all. These will be found included in the tabulations from the surgical divisions.

Of the eight who died, four were employees and one a retired employee; the other three were wives of employees. The five employees will be found in the section on "Loss of Employees." Enumeration of the three members of employees' families who died, the cause of death in one was cerebral hemorrhage, in one myocardial insufficiency, and in one acute leukemia (monocytic type). In addition to those who died on M-3, one member of the staff died at his home of coronary thrombosis.

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

Dr. Marshall D. Hogan, specialist, has continued his excellent work with this division on a part-time basis with two specially trained graduate nurses on full-time duty and such attendant assistance as circumstances permitted. Dr. Hogan has submitted the following statistics for the work this year:

Operations: UROLOGY	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Prostatectomies	2		2
Supra-pubic cystotomy	4		4
Extravasation of urine	1		1
Foreign body removed from bladder	1		1
Nephrectomy	1		1
Kidney incision and drainage		2	2
Total	9	2	11

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Cystoscopies	18	11	29
Cystoscopies with complete urological studies	5	8	13
Pyelograms	5	8	13
Urethral dilatations	46		46
Urethral irrigations	39		39
Bladder irrigations	13	4	17
Urethral smears	22		22
Prostatic smears	142		142
Prostatic massages	216		216
Retention catheters	14		14
Catheterizations	84		84
Total	604	31	635

PROCTOLOGY

Operations:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Hemorrhoidectomies	14	16	30
Rectal prolapse	2	1	3
Fistulectomies	2		2
Pilonidal cyst	3		3
Ischio-rectal abscess	2	1	3
Colostomy		2	2
Total	23	20	43

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Proctoscopies	11	8	19
Rectal examinations	572	662	1,234
Consultations and examinations	240	92	332
Total	823	762	1,585

COLONIC THERAPY

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of irrigations given	4,841	4,937	9,778
Number of patients treated	313	244	557
Number of patients completed	256	218	474
Average number of irrigations per patient	15	16	15½
Fecal impactions removed	28	29	57

Gynecological Division

After a considerable period when the gynecological work was carried on by the ward physicians the division was reopened this year with Dr. Merna Mary Warne in charge on a full time basis. This has worked out satisfactorily and Dr. Warne has submitted the following report:

EXAMINATIONS

Newly admitted patients	485
Returned patients	31
Ward patients	91
Employees	42
Total	649

TREATMENTS

	Number Treated	*Treatments*
Ward patients	218	638
Employees	31	155
Total	249	793

TYPES OF TREATMENTS

Endocervicitis	203
Vaginitis:	
due to Trichomonas vaginalis	230
due to other causes	78
Pruritus vulvae	40
Parametritis	10
Minor surgical procedures:	
Iontophoresis	26
Polypectomy	4
Dilatation of cervix	3
Electrocoagulation of cervix	3
Other treatments	196

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Biopsies	6
Primical pregnancy tests	5
Vaginal smears	174
Vaginal suspensions	195
Total	380

Since this division was reopened, November 12, 1941, eight prenatal patients have been cared for, the total of prenatal examinations being 59. Of these patients, three were dismissed from the hospital before delivery, one was delivered spontaneously, two referred to the Surgical division for Caesarian section, and two are awaiting delivery. A total of ten postpartum patients have been cared for. During the seven and one-half months that this division has been in operation, thirty patients have been referred to the Surgical division, of whom seven were employees and the rest ward patients.

Dental Division

The Dental Clinic functioned under considerable handicap for the greater part of the year. On December 15, Thomas R. Palmer, D. D. S., Resident Dentist died of coronary thrombosis. Dr. Palmer had been in charge of the division since October 1, 1927, but for about two and one-half years his health had been so seriously impaired as to limit his activity to executive and advisory lines. He was succeeded on February 1st by Walter F. Barry, D. D. S., an exceedingly well-equipped dentist with a national and international reputation in his field. Dr. Barry displayed great initiative and energy and was deeply interested in the opportunities of his new position, but most unfortunately on June

28th he had a coronary attack and was in critical condition at the close of the fiscal year.

James R. Mentel, D. D. S., served as junior resident dentist, succeeding Dr. C. K. Doland. Dr. L. L. Grand, dental interne, resigned and Dr. Albert Leining and Dr. Thomas DeStefano were appointed as dental internes. Dr. Albert Leining resigned on April 1st to start general practice in Dover, N. J., which left a vacancy on the staff for the remainder of the fiscal year. Mr. Patrick DeNapoly continued as dental laboratory technician.

It has been impossible to take care of all patients as rapidly as could be desired with the reduced staff, but the work has not dropped much below previous high levels. The war situation will make the procuring of dental internes more difficult, but it is hoped that capable men may be found who may be deferred in order to render this necessary hospital service. It is felt that if dental clinics could be established in the Reception, Dormitory and Tuberculosis buildings it would permit of much greater accomplishment as it would eliminate the necessity of transporting the patients from one building to another and release attendants for other duty.

During the year another room has been added to the dental division and has been equipped especially for surgical work. It permits patients to be handled in a more efficient manner aud relieves some of the anxieties which resulted when major surgical procedures had to be carried on in a chair of the large room adjacent to those occupied by patients having routine examinations or fillings.

As has been the custom for many years, relatives and guardians of patients have been informed of the cost of dental restorations and all money sent in has been turned over to the Business Office. The sum this year was $2,021. Work considered necessary for the health and comfort of the patients was done regularly as it did not in any way depend upon such payment.

The following shows what has been done in the division this year:

EXAMINATIONS

New patients	1,474
Ward patients	9,097
Total	10,571

X-RAYS

Intra-oral	5,678

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
	left salpingitis	left salpingo-oophorectomy	Recovered
1	Fibroid uterus, double pyosalpinx, double cystic ovaries	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, double salpingitis, left cystic ovary	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingectomy, left oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, large right hemorrhagic ovarian cyst, left cystic ovary, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
15	Fibroid uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, with prolapse	Fibroid enucleated and uterus suspended	"
2	Dislocation right shoulder	Reduction and Velpeau strapping	"
1	Dislocation left shoulder	Reduction and Velpeau strapping	"
1	Dislocation right elbow	Reduction	"
1	Dislocation left humerus	Reduction, sling	"
1	Dislocation and chip fracture right shoulder	Reduction and immobilization	"
1	Fracture outer end right clavicle	Reduction; Depuy clavicle straps	"
1	Fracture outer end right clavicle	Clavicle T-splint	"
2	Fracture left clavicle	Posterior T-splint	"
2	Fracture right humerus	Immobilization with adhesive Velpeau	"
1	Supracondylar fracture right humerus	Molded plaster of paris cast	Died
1	Fracture neck of left humerus	Adhesive Velpeau	Recovered
1	Fracture head of left humerus	Velpeau bandage	"
1	Fracture head of left humerus	Moleskin traction with extention over molded airplane splint	"
1	Fracture of left humerus	Plaster of paris airplane splint	"
1	Fracture of left humerus	Reduction; immobilization with Velpeau adhesive	"
1	Compound fracture lower 3rd left humerus	Jones' humeral splint	"
1	Fracture external condyle, left humerus	Aluminum elbow splint	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Results*
1	Fracture lower 3rd right ulna	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast	Recovered
1	Fracture proximal 3rd, left ulna	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast	"
7	Left Colles' fracture	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast	"
1	Left Colles' fracture	Anterior and posterior wooden splint	"
3	Right Colles' fracture	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast	"
1	Right Colles' fracture	Reduction and immobilization on wooden splint	"
1	Greenstick fracture 5th metacarpal	Adhesive immobilization	"
1	Fracture 5th metacarpal, right hand	Immobilization on roller bandage	"
1	Fracture 4th metacarpal	Immobilization	"
4	Intracapsular fracture left femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Died
3	Fracture of left femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Recovered
2	Intratrochanteric fracture left femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	"
1	Intracapsular fracture left femur	Sand bag immobilization	"
1	Fracture of left femur	Sand bag immobilization	"
1	Fracture of left femur and left Colles' fracture	Sand bag immobilization and plaster of paris skin-tight cast	Died
1	Fracture of left femur and head of left ulna	Sand bag immobilization and adhesive immobilization	Recovered
1	Chip fracture tuberosity left femur	Adhesive immobilizaiion	"
1	Impacted fracture left femur	Sand bag immobilization	"
1	Comminuted fracture neck of left femur	Russell traction	"
1	Intratrochanteric fracture neck of left femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Under treatment
1	Fracture of left femur and left 9th rib	Sand bag immobilization and adhesive strapping	"
3	Fracture of right femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Died
1	Intracapsular fracture neck of right femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	"
1	Intracapsular fracture right femur	Well-leg traction with turn-buckle	Recovered
2	Fracture of right femur	Sand bag immobilization	Died
1	Chip fracture greater tuberosity right femur	Adhesive strapping immobilization	Recovered
1	Fracture lower end right tibia	Plaster of paris cast wtth walking iron	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
1	Fracture proximal end left tibia and left Colles' fracture	Plaster of paris boot, skin-tight cast	Recovered
1	Fracture of head of left tibia	Plaster of paris splint and walking iron	"
1	Fracture outer tubercle left tibia	Plaster of paris cast	"
1	Chip fractures distal end tibias	Plaster of paris boots	"
1	Fracture lower end left fibula	Plaster of paris skin-tight cast with walking iron	"
1	Fracture lower end right fibula	Plaster of paris boot with walking iron	"
1	Fracture terminal phalanges 1st and 2nd toes, left foot	Splint immobilization	"
1	Fracture transverse processes left 3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae	Immobilization with reinforced adhesive jacket	"
1	Fracture of last dorsal vertebrae	Plaster of paris jacket	Under treatment
1	Fracture ascending ramus, right pubis	Sand bag immobilization	Recovered
1	Fracture right 10th rib	Adhesive strapping	"
1	Fracture of 8th, 9th and 12th ribs, left side and left humerus	Immobilized	Under treatment

During the year one death occurred which was listed as accidental. A quiet patient who had been employed at the storehouse for some eighteen months and had never showed homicidal or suicidal tendencies fell or jumped from a third story window and died from a fractured skull.

Four patients, three men and one woman, succeeded in committing suicide, all by suffocation induced by tightening some form of cord about the neck when unobserved. This number is relatively high and is undoubtedly due to the serious undermanning of the wards.

Five babies were born in the hospital during the year, two of them by Caesarian delivery. They were all removed from the hospital and placed through the efforts of the Social Service Division. The record is as follows:

Male twins, legitimate, born on July 29 and July 30, 1941; removed to St. Vincent's Nursery, Montclair, October 3, 1941.

Male child, illegitimate, born December 5, 1941. The child and its mother were removed from the hospital by the mother's aunt on December 30, 1941.

Female child, legitimate, born on February 11, 1942; removed to Children's Aid Society in Newark, April 2, 1942.

Male child, legitimate, born March 3, 1942; removed to St. Vincent's Nursery in Montclair on April 3, 1942."

Health Service For Employees

Dr. Joseph Donovan, senior resident physician, has been in direct charge of the employees' health work, assisted by the specialists and ward physicians as required. The service has been divided into out-patient and Ward M-3, both at the Clinic building. Dr. Donovan is thorough and conscientious in his work and has given a high type of service to the hospital employees for a number of years. He has submitted a comprehensive report which I have summarized as follows:

In the Out-Personnel Clinic, 426 examinations were given new employees; inoculations numbered 717, including liver extract, antuitrin "S," pollen extract, tetanus antitoxin, Dick and Shick tests, and anti-typhoid. There were 68 vaccines administered, cold, autogenous and small-pox. Other treatments and examinations totaled 4,222 making a grand total of 5,433 services given in this Clinic. This is an increase of 543 over last year.

On Ward M-3 there were 17 patients in residence at the beginning of the year, 581 were admitted for medical or surgical treatment, 576 were discharged, 8 died, and 14 remained under care at the end of the year. In addition to these cases 70 were admitted to the ward for resting during the year, from 2 to 12 each month. Of the medical cases treated, 111 were listed under diseases of the digestive system, including 20 cases of intestinal grippe; 115 were diagnosed as having diseases of the respiratory system, with 55 grippe; 24 were listed under diseases of the circulatory system; 51 under diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, 24 of these with acute tonsillitis; 12 diseases of the kidney; 10 diseases of the rectum; 11 diseases of of the bones and joints, exclusive of 16 sprains; there were 13 fractures and 1 dislocation; 20 with diseases of the skin; 19 with diseases of the female genital organs; 17 infections; 13 lacerations and abrasions; 5 diseases of the brain; 4 diseases of the blood; 49 miscellaneous and 25 for observation. Those having surgical operations included 13 appendectomies, 3 cholecystectomies, 5 hysterectomies, 9 tonsillectomies and a variety of others, 44

in all. These will be found included in the tabulations from the surgical divisions.

Of the eight who died, four were employees and one a retired employee; the other three were wives of employees. The five employees will be found in the section on "Loss of Employees." Enumeration of the three members of employees' families who died, the cause of death in one was cerebral hemorrhage, in one myocardial insufficiency, and in one acute leukemia (monocytic type). In addition to those who died on M-3, one member of the staff died at his home of coronary thrombosis.

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

Dr. Marshall D. Hogan, specialist, has continued his excellent work with this division on a part-time basis with two specially trained graduate nurses on full-time duty and such attendant assistance as circumstances permitted. Dr. Hogan has submitted the following statistics for the work this year:

Operations: UROLOGY	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Prostatectomies	2		2
Supra-pubic cystotomy	4		4
Extravasation of urine	1		1
Foreign body removed from bladder	1		1
Nephrectomy	1		1
Kidney incision and drainage		2	2
Total	9	2	11

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Cystoscopies	18	11	29
Cystoscopies with complete urological studies	5	8	13
Pyelograms	5	8	13
Urethral dilatations	46		46
Urethral irrigations	39		39
Bladder irrigations	13	4	17
Urethral smears	22		22
Prostatic smears	142		142
Prostatic massages	216		216
Retention catheters	14		14
Catheterizations	84		84
Total	604	31	635

PROCTOLOGY

Operations:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Hemorrhoidectomies	14	16	30
Rectal prolapse	2	1	3
Fistulectomies	2		2
Pilonidal cyst	3		3
Ischio-rectal abscess	2	1	3
Colostomy		2	2
Total	23	20	43

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Proctoscopies	11	8	19
Rectal examinations	572	662	1,234
Consultations and examinations	240	92	332
Total	823	762	1,585

COLONIC THERAPY

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of irrigations given	4,841	4,937	9,778
Number of patients treated	313	244	557
Number of patients completed	256	218	474
Average number of irrigations per patient	15	16	15½
Fecal impactions removed	28	29	57

Gynecological Division

After a considerable period when the gynecological work was carried on by the ward physicians the division was reopened this year with Dr. Merna Mary Warne in charge on a full time basis. This has worked out satisfactorily and Dr. Warne has submitted the following report:

EXAMINATIONS

Newly admitted patients	485
Returned patients	31
Ward patients	91
Employees	42
Total	649

TREATMENTS

	Number Treated	*Treatments*
Ward patients	218	638
Employees	31	155
Total	249	793

TYPES OF TREATMENTS

Endocervicitis	203
Vaginitis:	
due to Trichomonas vaginalis	230
due to other causes	78
Pruritus vulvae	40
Parametritis	10
Minor surgical procedures:	
Iontophoresis	26
Polypectomy	4
Dilatation of cervix	3
Electrocoagulation of cervix	3
Other treatments	196

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Biopsies	6
Primical pregnancy tests	5
Vaginal smears	174
Vaginal suspensions	195
Total	380

Since this division was reopened, November 12, 1941, eight prenatal patients have been cared for, the total of prenatal examinations being 59. Of these patients, three were dismissed from the hospital before delivery, one was delivered spontaneously, two referred to the Surgical division for Caesarian section, and two are awaiting delivery. A total of ten postpartum patients have been cared for. During the seven and one-half months that this division has been in operation, thirty patients have been referred to the Surgical division, of whom seven were employees and the rest ward patients.

Dental Division

The Dental Clinic functioned under considerable handicap for the greater part of the year. On December 15, Thomas R. Palmer, D. D. S., Resident Dentist died of coronary thrombosis. Dr. Palmer had been in charge of the division since October 1, 1927, but for about two and one-half years his health had been so seriously impaired as to limit his activity to executive and advisory lines. He was succeeded on February 1st by Walter F. Barry, D. D. S., an exceedingly well-equipped dentist with a national and international reputation in his field. Dr. Barry displayed great initiative and energy and was deeply interested in the opportunities of his new position, but most unfortunately on June

28th he had a coronary attack and was in critical condition at the close of the fiscal year.

James R. Mentel, D. D. S., served as junior resident dentist, succeeding Dr. C. K. Doland. Dr. L. L. Grand, dental interne, resigned and Dr. Albert Leining and Dr. Thomas DeStefano were appointed as dental internes. Dr. Albert Leining resigned on April 1st to start general practice in Dover, N. J., which left a vacancy on the staff for the remainder of the fiscal year. Mr. Patrick DeNapoly continued as dental laboratory technician.

It has been impossible to take care of all patients as rapidly as could be desired with the reduced staff, but the work has not dropped much below previous high levels. The war situation will make the procuring of dental internes more difficult, but it is hoped that capable men may be found who may be deferred in order to render this necessary hospital service. It is felt that if dental clinics could be established in the Reception, Dormitory and Tuberculosis buildings it would permit of much greater accomplishment as it would eliminate the necessity of transporting the patients from one building to another and release attendants for other duty.

During the year another room has been added to the dental division and has been equipped especially for surgical work. It permits patients to be handled in a more efficient manner aud relieves some of the anxieties which resulted when major surgical procedures had to be carried on in a chair of the large room adjacent to those occupied by patients having routine examinations or fillings.

As has been the custom for many years, relatives and guardians of patients have been informed of the cost of dental restorations and all money sent in has been turned over to the Business Office. The sum this year was $2,021. Work considered necessary for the health and comfort of the patients was done regularly as it did not in any way depend upon such payment.

The following shows what has been done in the division this year:

EXAMINATIONS

New patients	1,474
Ward patients	9,097
Total	10,571

X-RAYS

Intra-oral	5,678

TREATMENTS

Prophylaxis	3,523
Vincent's infection treatments	11
Other dental treatments	3,619
Total	7,153

ORAL SURGERY

Impactions	186
Buried tooth fragments removed	313
Cysts removed	43
Surgical removal of teeth	291
Alveolectomies	37
Fractured mandibles reduced	5
Bilateral ranula-sublingual gland	2
Dislocation reduced	1
Total	878

EXODONTIA

Extractions	7,055

FILLINGS

Total fillings	4,983

REPLACEMENTS

Dentures, full upper or lower	109
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	82
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps	58
Total	249
Bridges, fixed and removable	9
Dentures repaired	219
Inter-maxillary splints	2

MORRIS COUNTY WELFARE HOME

Extractions	22

WARDS OF MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Extractions	141
Prophylaxis	148
Fillings	596
X-rays	78

WARDS OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Extractions	17
Prophylaxis	8
Fillings	34
X-rays	20

NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS (JAMESBURG)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	14
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps	1
Dentures repaired	3

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL (TOTOWA)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	1
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps	2
Dentures repaired	7

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

The eye, ear, nose and throat work of the hospital was again carried on successfully by Dr. P. J. Gambill who has maintained the high standards which he previously established. His report, somewhat condensed, runs as follows:

"There were no deaths during the year as a result of activities in this division and the various medical and surgical procedures instituted and carried out have been uniformly successful. Several cases of Vincent's angina occurred among the patients and employees during the year, but were promptly controlled under intensive treatment with no spread of infection. The sulfa drugs have been a very valuable aid in controlling acute infections of the ears and sinuses. By employing these drugs freely together with intensive local treatment, I have been able to eradicate these infections without resorting to the more radical surgery such as has been employed in previous years.

A number of employees from other State organizations, such as State Troopers, Motor Vehicle, Highway, as well as wards of the State Board of Children's Guardians and the Training School at Totowa have been treated in this division on request by the proper authorities.

During April I attended a symposium covering this speciality held in Roanoke, Virginia. Last October I took the examination given by the American Board of Otolaryngology in Chicago and received certification.

I am sorry to report that Miss Sydna Thomas, R. N., who has worked with me for a number of years has resigned to be married. Miss Thomas is exceptionally well-trained and competent in the work of a nursing assistant in this specialty.

Following is a tabulation of the work of the year:

EXAMINATIONS

Routine examinations of patients admitted	1,482

Special Examinations:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Total*
Employees	301	207	191	397	1,096
Patients	597	229	233	343	1,402
Total	898	436	424	740	2,498

TREATMENTS

Patients:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Total*
Number treated	890	239	326	224	1,679
Number treatments	1,250	542	665	362	2,819
Employees:					
Number treated	226	122	160	147	655
Number treatments	310	246	328	244	1,128

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Operation Performed:	*Patients*	*Employees*	*Total*
Adenoidectomies	2	4	6
Antrotomies	22	11	33
Cauterization, corneal ulcer	20	6	26
Cauterization inferior turbinate	23		23
Cauterization septum (epistaxis)	10		10
Cautery puncture ectropion eyelid	2		2
Cautery puncture entropion eyelid	2		2
Curettement of middle ear	14	11	25
Diagnostic laryngoscopy	33	5	38
Dilation eustachian tubes	67	21	88
Dilation lacrymal duct	6	2	8
Dilation oesophageal stricture	7		7
Drainage, abscess over mastoid	3		3
Enlargement naso-frontal duct	15	5	20
Enucleation of eyeball	2		2
Ethmoidotomies	30	19	49
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position	51		51
Incision and drainage, abscess of eyelid	7		7
Incision and drainage, abscess of external ear	7		7
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit	4	2	6
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum	3	2	5
Incision and drainage, hordeolum	36	22	58
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess		9	9
Intra-nasal window	11		11
Intra-ocular discission secondary membrane, secondary to cataract extraction	2		2
Iridectomies	3		3
Mosher-Toby operation, (lacrymal sac)	1		1
Myringotomies		7	7
Oesophagoscopies, direct	16		16

Operation Performed:	*Patients*	*Employees*	*Total*
Parancentesis of eardrum	11		11
Post-operative curettement, mastoid	2		2
Radical antrum (modified)		2	2
Removal aural polyps	10	1	11
Removal nasal polyps	14	2	16
Removal cataract	1		1
Removal chalazion of eyelid	10	4	14
Removal foreign body from ear	14		14
Removal foreign body from eye	34	46	80
Removal lingual tonsil	77	6	83
Removal pterygium	1		1
Removal tissue from larynx for biopsy	1		1
Repair eyelid	2	1	3
Repair perforation of cornea	1		1
Resetting fracture nose		7	7
Setting fractured nose	25		25
Secondary curettement mastoid antrum	4		4
Sphenoidotomies	14	9	23
Submucous resection of septum, partial	14		14
Submucous resection of septum, total	10		10
Suturing paralyzed eyelids together	1		1
Tonsillectomies, general anesthesia	2	4	6
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia	96	6	102
Turbinectomies, partial	11	3	14
Uvulectomies, partial	37	14	51
Total	791	231	1,022

Pathological Division

Dr. Carl M. Sagert has continued in charge of the laboratory work of the hospital and has shown marked interest in establishing and maintaining the division on an efficient basis. Mr. Rafel Benitez has continued as chief laboratory technician, his long experience making him most valuable. The former schedule has been maintained, with urinalysis, blood chemistry, Wassermann and other tests performed as a routine on newly admitted patients and a complete analysis of the spinal fluid of new male patients except where contraindicated by age or moribund condition.

Patients found to have syphilis of the central nervous system were inoculated with malaria upon receipt of permission from the nearest relative. This was followed with arsenicals as indicated. Although the clinic for indigent patients not connected with the hospital was discontinued when local venereal disease clinics were established in the

community some time ago, a varying number of such patients have been sent to the hospital laboratory for examination of the spinal fluid.

As a whole, Dr. Sagert reports, the work of the pathological division shows an increase of 12 per cent. over last year and 14 per cent. over the preceding year. The tabulation is as follows:

The following table shows the regular treatment for Syphilis:

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of cases under treatment	126	56	182
Number of doses neo-arsphenamine administered	789	215	1,004
Number doses of tryparsamide and other drugs administered	4,963	2,066	7,029

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Urine:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Chemical and microscopical	2,620	5,749	8,369
Quantitative for albumin	1,179	1,811	2,990
Quantitative for sugar	625	3,092	3,717
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests	4	2	6
Positive casts	420	353	773
Blood:			
Enumeration of red blood cells	1,712	1,700	3,412
Enumeration of white blood cells	1,626	1,741	3,367
Estimation of hemoglobin	1,462	1,496	2,958
Differential leukocyte counts	1,579	1,646	3,225
Examination for plasmodium malaria	27	8	35
Widals	161	115	276
Cultures	28	40	68
Color index	2	2	4
Determination for blood groups	52	30	82
Bleeding time	70	59	129
Estimation of coagulation time	60	49	109
Sedimentation rate	79	23	102
Fragility tests	2	2	4
Vandenberg tests	3	3	6
Sugar	1,160	1,171	2,331
Non-protein nitrogen	903	873	1,776
Creatinine	897	924	1,821
Urea-nitrogen	1,033	968	2,001
Uric acid	14	5	19
Cholesterol	9	7	16
Calcium	752	668	1,420
Icterus index	10	10	20

Blood: (cont'd)	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Agglutination test Proteus Ox-19	5	0	5
Agglutination test B. Typhosus Para A & B	1	0	1
Agglutination test B. Abortus	1	0	1
Agglutination test B. Melitensis	1	0	1
Wassermann tests	1,267	972	2,239
Kahn tests	445	348	793
Kline tests	15	9	24
Mazzini tests	822	624	1,446
Spinal:			
Wassermann tests	763	251	1,014
Cell counts	641	202	843
Globulin	639	202	841
Protein	639	202	841
Colloidal gold curve	761	250	1,011
Quantitative sugar estimations	627	200	827
Sputum:			
For tubercle bacilli	86	38	124
Cultures	1	2	3
For types of pneumococci	86	38	124
Guinea pig inoculation of sputum	6	5	11
Feces:			
For parasitic organisms	39	36	75
For tubercle bacilli	2	2	4
For typhoid bacilli	2	2	4
For bacterial flora	2	2	4
For occult blood	39	36	75
Smears:			
For gonococci	35	258	293
For treponema pallidum (Darkfield)	3	1	4
From pus from ears	9	9	18
From pus from wounds	6	2	8
Examination of gum for Vincent's angina	7	8	15
Examination of throat for Vincent's angina	303	171	474
Stomach Contents:			
Total acidity	6	5	11
Free HCl	6	5	11
Combined HCl	6	5	11
For Oppler Boas bacillus	2	3	5
Occult blood	6	5	11
Miscellaneous:			
Patients inoculated with malaria	72	28	100
Autogenous vaccines	7	4	11
Saline suspensions for trichomonas vaginalis	0	429	429

Miscellaneous: (cont'd)	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Basal metabolism estimations	32	51	83
Sugar tolerance tests	2	3	5
Examination of tissues from autopsies (total no. tissues)	46	34	80
Biopsies & surgical tissues (total no. tissues)	21	133	154
Autopsies	64	52	116
Ascheim-Zondek tests	0	41	41
Blood transfusions	7	13	20
Typhoid vaccines (doses)	2,268	2,178	4,446
Total	26,287	29,406	55,693
Water:			
For colon bacilli			22
For typhoid bacilli			22
Bacterial counts			3
Milk:			
Specific gravity			2
Fat contents			1
Bacterial counts			1
Cultures for streptococci			3
Smears for pus and blood			4
Smears for streptococci			2
Miscellaneous Examinations:			
Tissues—Research—Total number of tissues			6
General toxicological analysis			1
Chemical analysis of cyanide			1
Whiskey analyses			4
Miscellaneous smears			46
Miscellaneous cultures			81
Total			199
Grand Total			55,892

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

The work of the x-ray and electrotherapy division has been carried on under Dr. George R. Hampton, senior resident physician. With the new x-ray equipment in service this division has shown an increase in activity and the number of exposures rose about 28 per cent. over last year which was itself close to the high mark previously established. In the treatment service, x-rays increased from 140 to 241 and the use of the electrocardiogram installed last year also showed marked increase. Dr. Hampton has submitted the following tabulation of his work:

ROENTGENOLOGY

EXPOSURES:	
Head	1,246
Maxilla	2,921
Chest	2,766
Abdomen (barium meal)	549
Kidney	122
Gall bladder	126
Pelvis	32
Upper extremity	759
Lower extremity	1,057
Spine	318
Total exposures	9,896

DIAGNOSES:	
Fractures:	
Skull	8
Mandible	15
Clavicle	9
Ribs	31
Humerus	17
Radius	24
Ulna	11
Metacarpal	12
Phalange	14
Nasal bone	13
Femur	32
Tibia	7
Fibula	9
Metatarsal	5
Patella	1
Pelvis	3
Vertebra	13
Scapula	2
Dislocations:	
Humerus	4
Elbow	1
Mandible	3
Osteomyelitis:	
Phalange	4
Tibia	3
Femur	2
Tarsal	1
Mandible	2
Fibula	4

Foreign Bodies:

Orbit—(bullet)	3
Stomach — (hair pin)	2
Stomach — (safety pin)	3
Stomach — (tooth brush)	2
Lung — (bullet)	1
Esophagus — (safety pin)	2
Colon — (hair pin, safcty pin)	2

Chest:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (active)	275
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic)	98
Bronchitis	19
Pleurisy with effusion	23
Aortic aneurism	15
Cardiac hypertrophy	35
Thickened pleura	2
Pneumonia	39
Bronchiectasis	6
Arteriosclerosis	13
Pulmonary abscess	5
Athelectasis	7

Teeth:

Impactions	248
Periapical abscess	37
Pyorrhea	145
Septic roots	85
Cysts	10

Miscellaneous:

Pregnancy	4
Mastoiditis	22
Sinusitis	3
Arthritis (hypertrophic)	20
Arthritis (atrophic)	8
Ankylosis	7
Enlarged turbinates	4
Cholycystitis	15
Gallstones	9
Kidney stones	4
Brain tumor	2
Gastric ulcer	22
Cancer of the stomach	2
Cancer of sigmoid	1
Cancer of esophagus	1
Osteoma of bone	6

New Jersey State Library

Miscellaneous (Cont'd)

Megacolon	4
High frequency current	110
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents	51
Vacuum electrode	262
Ultra-violet rays	460
Diathermia	1773
Infra-red rays	358
Morse wave	40
Electrolysis	50
Fulgration	12
Massage	1366
Electrocardiograms	43
X-rays	241
Total treatments	4766

Tuberculosis

Dr. Daniel G. Melvin continued this year as the local physician in charge of tuberculous patients with Dr. Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of Morris County Sanatorium, as part-time consultant. In addition to the Tuberculosis building, which has been kept filled with active cases, it was decided to set aside a building for all relatively inactive cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and the so-called "Senile" building was chosen for this purpose and those patients placed there about the middle of April.

Miss Anna Lownie, graduate of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, joined the nursing faculty October, 1, 1941 and was assigned to the Tuberculosis unit to reorganize nursing service and teaching. Under her guidance a protective personnel technique has been worked out that has met the requirements of the New Jersey State Board of Nurse Examiners. There have also been worked out with her assistance plans for structural changes in the building which will facilitate nursing care and the observances of more rigid technique to avoid contamination. She has lectured to each affiliating nursing group assigned to this unit on technique, psychiatry, ward problems and tuberculosis. In addition a fifteen hour course of lectures in tuberculosis was given to the Greystone Park student nurses.

In the Tuberculosis building there were resident at the beginning of the fiscal year 181 patients; 181 patients were admitted, 84 men and 58 women; 1 man patient was returned from parole; 5 patients, 2 men

and 3 women went out on parole; 62 patients, 34 men and 28 women died; 77 patients were transferred, 43 men and 34 women; 4 men were discharged; resident in the building at the end of the year, 176 patients. In the "Senile" building, 122 patients were residents at the end of year, 46 men and 76 women.

Dr. Hatch and Dr. Melvin submitted the following data on the work here:

Diagnoses:

Chest Consultation Service

Number of patients examined		1,983
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:		
Minimal	13	
Moderately advanced	263	
Far advanced	86	
Pleurisy with effusion	11	
Total		373*
Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:		
Minimal	76	
Moderately advanced	230	
Far advanced	3	
Primary	7	
Total		316
Other chest conditions:		
Bronchiectasis		2
Chronic adhesive pleuritis		18
Silicosis		3
Empyema		3
Pneumonitis, diffuse		5
Acute bronchitis		2
Chronic bronchitis		10
Atelectasis		2
Emphysema		1
Lobar pneumonia		4
Lung abscess		5
Tuberculosis spondylitis, healed		1
Lung malignancy		3
Bronchial asthma		2
Tuberculosis suspects		6
Observation		10
Treatments:		
Artificial pneumothorax treatments		853

*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 118 were new cases; the remainder were old cases previously diagnosed.

Educational Division

The work of the Educational division has been effectively handled during the past year by Mr. Robert H. Dalton, Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director. He has submitted the following report:

"The Educational Division has continued during the year in its endeavor to meet the demands of the public with regard to the purpose and function of the hospital. Professional workers and students alike have shown by their questions and discussion a growing awareness of the vast personal and social problem which are the hospital's concern. It has been our aim in talking with groups, whether in the hospital or in their own communities, to help them to become conversant with the means by which they can contribute toward the prevention of some of these problems while cooperating at the same time with existing agencies for their alleviation. The response of most of the groups has been spontaneous and enthusiastic. They have shown an eagerness to learn more about the work of the hospital, to discuss some of the causes of mental illness, and to assist in the work which our institutions and agencies are carrying on.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of visitors coming to the hospital since the advent of gasoline rationing. Several trips which were scheduled prior to the rationing had to be canceled because of the lack of transportation facilities. Other groups which normally come to the hospital during the spring indicated that they would not be able to resume regular visits until after the war.

In April the spring meeting of the New Jersey Association of Psychologists was held at the hospital. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the work of the Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics. In the afternoon a symposium on "Some Aspects of Schizophrenia" was conducted by the Clinical Director and several of the staff physicians.

During the year 485 visitors, 48 as individuals and the others in 41 groups came to seek information regarding the hospital and 74 tours of the institution were arranged. Of the visitors, 362 were students. Conferences to the number of 190 were held with professional workers.

Eleven advanced graduate students of mental and social hygiene spent from three to six months each in clinical training and observation under this division during the year. On June 15th, six additional students



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY—POLISHING POTTERY

arrived to begin similar studies. Considerable time was spent with these students in 258 seminars, lectures and discussion periods. Teaching activities occupied a total of 796 hours.

Conversations were held with newly admitted patients for the purpose of interpreting the hospital to them and assisting them in cooperating with those in charge. For an indefinite period following admission friendly associations with most of the patients have been maintained. Other work of the division has included compiling information and statistical slips for each patient admitted; interviewing friends and relatives to assist them in understanding the hospital; conducting practical research in problems of mental health and sociology; speaking engagements in the community and correspondence with universities, schools and professional and lay individuals from all over the country".

Occupational Therapy Division

The primary object of the occupational therapy division is to provide an interesting variety of activities through which the patients may find release for their tensions and pride in achievement which will be a help in restoring them to normal. Gradually the lines of activity have been enlarged and increased. This year, early in December the making of pottery was begun. A kiln was purchased and installed in a fireproof building at the rear of the Print Shop. Space for a pottery shop was found in the adjacent Print Shop building and much of the equipment, including a potter's wheel, tables and other essential furnishings were designed and built in the Men's Arts and Crafts section. As soon as the new shop was in order results were almost immediate. Many patients showed a keen aptitude for this type of work and pieces of high quality are now on exhibition.

As in former years, the various phases of the occupational therapy division have been under the immediate supervision of Dr George B. McMurray and patients sent to the shops by their ward physicians have been carefully placed and observed to make sure that they were receiving the greatest benefit possible. This year Dr. McMurray reports that strict economy has been observed and efforts have been made to salvage waste material whenever possible. Many of the articles made have been used in the hospital; others have been sold to the public. During the autumn of 1941 exhibits of work done were arranged for the Morris

County Fair, the Flemington Fair and the Trenton State Fair where they attracted much favorable attention.

The work is subdivided into sections including: Men's Arts and Crafts; Women's Arts and Crafts; Plain Sewing; Printing and Bookbinding; Curative Workrooms and general routine work in the kitchen, bakery, laundry, clothes rooms, cafeteria, service unit, storehouse, gardens and grounds, dairy and other animal husbandry units, and offices and residences.

In the Men's Arts and Crafts this year there were produced 1,205 baskets of various types; 1,565 rugs, the majority woven on looms; 2,276 regular and whisk brooms; 902 pottery articles; 225 brushes; 194 pieces of furniture, including Adirondack chairs, bassinettes, stools, and so on; 145 toys; 153 copper articles, 84 cocoa mats; and numerous other articles making up a total of 6,861. Articles made and repaired for hospital use, some of which are included in the above figures totaled 1,219; among these were 208 chairs caned, 139 chairs repaired, 224 pool cues tipped, 47 baskets repaired. About 4⅔ tons of waste paper were salvaged and baled. Articles sent to the storehouse to be distributed upon requisition numbered 2,931. Brooms, brushes, rugs, cocoa mats, baskets and outdoor furniture made up the greater part of these.

In the Women's Arts and Crafts section 3,492 articles were made including 537 hooked and braided rugs, 739 embroidered aprons and apron sets, 232 pairs of embroidered pillow cases, 172 lunch sets and napkins, 167 crocheted and tatted doilies, and many other articles in great variety. Also, 83 yards of crocheted lace and 121 yards of tatting were made.

In the Plain Sewing section most of the work was made on power machines and the articles were turned out in quantity for hospital use. The figures this year show 9,492 towels, 8,384 sheets, 4,652 pillow cases, 7,882 gingham dresses, 5,532 nightdresses, 3,681 nightshirts, 4,869 petticoats, 1,719 pairs of men's pants, 1,992 aprons, and many other needed articles, making about 40 varieties and a total of 58,146.

In the Print Shop the patients' periodical, *The Psychogram* has been issued monthly, the annual report was printed and bound, and the great variety of record cards and sheets used throughout the institution were printed, ruled and cut to size. Some work was also done for other State needs. The record is as follows:



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY—PRINTING AND RULING DEPARTMENT

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	Printing	*Binding*	*Ruling*	*Padding*	*Pamphlet Binding*
Greystone Park	1,960,343	8,217	1,004,054	11,182	9,972
Marlboro	7,512	.....	.....	.....	939
Trenton	8,850	102	30,350	.....	.....
Woodbine Colony .	3,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....
W. P. A. Project...	6,880	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Total.....	1,986,585	8,319	1,042,304	11,182	10,911

In the curative workrooms the regular program was continued with Miss Margaret DeVries as director and a staff of nine assistants. Daily classes were held on 26 wards with an average monthly enrollment of 600. The patients were those who, temporarily at least, were unable to attend the shops and other occupational therapy activities. Articles produced for sale numbered 34,910 and included many forms of craft work. In addition, 5,660 useful articles were made from discarded materials and distributed throughout the hospital. Special attention was given to those patients receiving shock therapy and for diversion informal ward parties were held from time to time. Classes in occupational therapy were conducted for affiliate and Greystone Park undergraduate nurses with 293 students completing the course during the year. Members of the curative workrooms staff attended all State meetings and exhibits were sent to local fairs. There was representation also at the tri-state meeting held in Pennsylvania. A Christmas sale was held as usual at the Clinic building. Mrs. DeVries attended the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association and took part in the round table discussion on occupational therapy.

Physical Education Division

Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson who has done such excellent work in the past has continued as Director of the division of Physical Education and has carried on much the same schedule as in previous years, even though faced with difficulties due to the shortage of attendants. At the beginning of the year she had seven assistants; one resignation occurred and the vacancy was not filled at the end of the period. All teachers engaged for permanent duty were graduates of the physical education department of an approved normal school or teachers' college. The positions are under Civil Service, and at the close of the year four of the

assistants were classified as teachers and two as junior teachers. There were no accidents to teachers while on duty during the year and illnesses were chiefly grippe and bronchitis. Mrs. Johnson's report I have summarized as follows:

In the Main building four instructors reported morning and afternoon on the twelve wards where the patients were of the long resident types most in need of stimulation of orderly activity. The programs consisted of marching, calisthenics, folk dancing, social dancing, games and community singing. From these wards patients capable of more progressive work were organized in special classes for gymnasium work, soft ball, croquet, badminton, athletic meets and other sports. These groups were also given two mornings a week at the bowling alleys during the winter months.

At the Dormitory building classes were held on the wards in the winter and in the yards and groves during the summer months. Bowling was arranged once a week for a group of women from the Dormitory and Senile buildings. At the Reception building the two gymnasiums were used during inclement weather and on more favorable days groups were taken outside for game activities on the lawns. One morning each week Reception building women were taken to the bowling alleys and one afternoon each week bowling was arranged for the men.

Bowling was the chief activity offered during the winter for men patients and Main building, Reception building, Dormitory and new units and insulin group each had an opportunity to go to the alleys once each week. Parole patients were included with certain groups.

This summer Miss Moran, senior assistant in the division, has given three evenings a week to organizing games of soft ball on the baseball diamond for working and parole men patients. Other teachers have given their assistance and no attendants have been needed.

In general the attendant problem has been satisfactorily met by the division. The Main building classes have been carried on by the teachers without attendants and the teachers have assisted attendants in taking groups to the exercise yards, in helping to prevent escapes and in maintaining order in the yards. The special classes for insulin patients have been conducted without assistance. These have been held for an hour every afternoon and patients have been taken out on the lawn when weather permitted.

During each month of the year a party was held on the shut-in

wards of the Main building where physical education classes were scheduled, covering twelve section wards. Refreshments of cookies, tea and candy were served.

Large parties were held about once a month from July until April, when it became necessary to discontinue them because of the shortage of attendants. As usual, the Hallowe'en party held in the Dormitory building amusement hall was one of the most successful. A grand march with four hundred patients in costume, impromptu entertainment and seasonal games were featured; music was furnished by the hospital orchestra and doughnuts, cider, apples and peanuts, with cigarettes for the smokers made up much appreciated refreshments.

The Christmas Tree Party was held on December 23rd with many hospital and community officials present with their families. The annual play was presented in the form of "Adeste Fideles", with a series of well-designed scenes in which all parts were taken by patients. The scenery, costumes and rehearsals were in charge of this division and a month of preparation was given to produce the beautiful results. Two great trees in front of the stage were covered to the tip with decorations, the hall was hung with festoons and under the trees were many great baskets, gaily decorated with crepe paper and filled with packages of all shapes and sizes. After the singing of carols and the giving of the play, which was most appreciatively received by the audience which filled the hall to capacity Santa Claus appeared in his usual costume but spoke with the voice of Dr. McMurray, Dr. Curry being unfortunately ill at the time. After greeting had been extended by many of the distinguished guests present the nursing division took over the distribution of presents and every patient there received a personal gift, wrapped and with his name upon it. For patients unable to come to the large amusement hall many individual ward parties were held and each received a gift. Late in January a chicken dinner was served in the gymnasium of the Reception building to the patients who had participated in the Christmas play.

In April the bowling season was closed with a series of tournaments for the different groups. A May party and hot dog roast was held for 115 patients including the men's and women's insulin groups and the advanced women's class from the Main building and was conducted by the teachers without attendants present. An athletic meet was held on June 23rd, followed by ice cream and cake.

Organized baseball was out of the question this year, since the

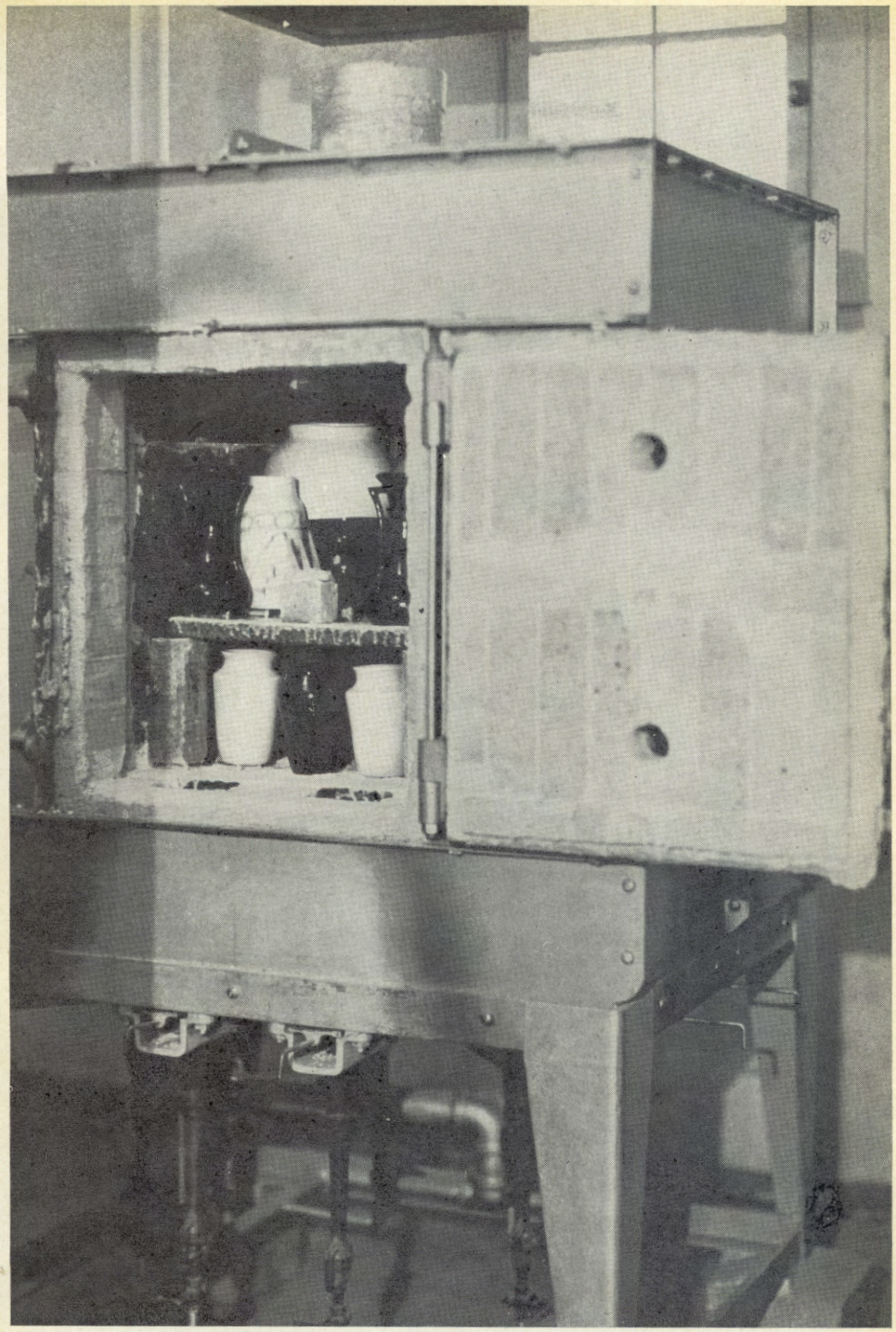
grandstand burned in October 1941 has not been replaced and the war situation has made it impossible to maintain a team. Many other activities have been curtailed, especially those in which large groups of patients had to be taken from their wards to the amusement halls. A consistent effort has been made to replace these as much as possible by ward and lawn parties for small groups who can be supervised adequately by the physical education teachers.

The average daily attendance at classes for the year was 579—510 women and 69 men. Total attendance at parties, with of course much duplication of individuals, was 8,710—7,378 women, 1,332 men. Mrs. Johnson conducted classes in recreation for student and affiliating nurses during the year. Instruction was given in the value and adaptation of the various activities with classes of patients on the wards.

Social Service Division

The hospital social service program has been conducted on much the same lines as in former years, with Miss Margaret Carlin as Director. She is thoroughly conversant with the needs of the position and her work is excellent. Her report follows:

"There have been a number of changes in personnel of the division during the fiscal year. On September 23, 1941 Miss Evelyn Fleming who had been a member of the Staff since July 16, 1934 resigned to accept a position with the American Red Cross and Miss Jean Bigler was appointed on October 1, 1941. Mrs. Helen Gebirtig who had been a field worker since July 1930 and assistant to me took over the supervision of the Old Age Assistance Plan for placing eligible patients in the community on February 1st and an additional social worker, Miss Helen Van Vlandren was appointed February 3, 1942. Mrs. Margaret Torrance who joined the Staff September 3, 1941 resigned February 15, 1942 and Miss VanVlandren resigned June 2, 1942. Miss Laura Bierstein was appointed on April 8, 1942 and Miss Phyllis Williams on June 9, 1942. Misses Rose Greenstein and Marie Gunn who had been on the Staff for several years resigned June 30, 1942 to attend the Smith College School for Social Work leaving two vacancies existing at present. Despite the numerous personnel changes and increased case-loads the statistics have increased slightly and all Staff members have cooperated in sharing added responsibility and over-time work. The present demand for social workers and opportunities for positions with higher salaries have made it ex-



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY—POTTERY KILN LOADED FOR FIRING

tremely difficult to secure workers who have the required qualifications but every effort is being made to do so.

During the year there were 9,992 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital. In the cases of patients being considered for parole 616 preparole investigations were made of the homes, both for the purpose of presenting the social and environmental factors to the Medical Staff and also in order to assist the families in planning for the future of the patients.

A total of 472 special investigations were made in the community, 206 of which were for the purpose of obtaining additional information on newly admitted patients to assist the physicians in making diagnoses. The remaining 266 were made for the following reasons: to obtain clothing for hospital patients and to deliver clothing and personal property to parole and discharged patients; to plan for the removal of recovered patients from the hospital; to obtain information necessary in locating escaped patients and to arrange for the return of parole patients when their condition justified such action; to assist patients in securing employment and to obtain financial aid for them when possible; to locate relatives and friends of hospital patients and to interview relatives regarding personal problems at their request; to investigate conflicting statements made by relatives and friends of hospital patients and also to verify legal residences of patients; to assist other agencies and hospitals making investigations at their request.

During the year 64 "surveyed", or recovered, patients were removed from the hospital; 33 of these were paroled to relatives and friends; 10 were discharged to relatives and friends; 1 was discharged in custody of Relief Director; 1 paroled in custody of her guardian; 1 paroled to attorney; 7 paroled to Director of Social Service; 1 discharged to Essex Mountain Sanitarium; 4 discharged in own custody; 1 discharged to Bergen County Prosecutor; 1 paroled under Old Age Assistance Plan; 3 paroled to employers.

Twenty-one cases were referred to outside social agencies for assistance. Of these, 15 parole patients were taken to clinics for medical treatment and in the other instances the patients or their relatives were referred for employment, financial assistance and advice.

Arrangements were made for the placement of 5 babies born in the hospital and reported under the surgical division.

Medical and social histories were obtained regarding 920 newly admitted patients and 132 interim histories were obtained on patients with previous residences in this hospital. Of these 920 anamneses, 886 were obtained in the office and 34 in the community. In order to secure this information 1,505 persons were interviewed. In addition 636 questionnaires were sent out regarding new admissions and every effort was made to locate relatives or friends of patients admitted without correspondents. Abstracts were received regarding our patients from other hospitals to the number of 1,074.

Office interviews totaling 3,239 were held with and in regard to patients on parole and in the hospital and also in regard to divisional affairs. At the request of the medical staff 52 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients and 377 special visits were made to patients on the wards.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escape ranged from 774 to 1,056 (Christmas Holidays), with an average number of 854. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 872. During the year 240 patients were returned from parole and 109 returned from escape. Of the 240 from parole, 117 were men and 123 were women. Of the 109 returned from escape, 100 were men and 9 were women. Patients were returned from parole for the following reasons: return of psychotic symptoms, inability to adjust in the home and community, inability of relatives for financial and other reasons to provide the supervision recommended by the medical staff.

It may be noted that the number of patients paroled has again increased and the staff has continued to concentrate its efforts in the interest of the shock therapy patients and in planning for removal of surveyed or recovered patients.

Members of the staff attended the New Jersey State Conference of Social Work, the Annual Meeting of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, The Salmon Lectures in New York and various other meetings relating to social work. Three members continued evening courses at the New York School for Social Work during the year and several members have assisted the Red Cross Chapters in taking psychiatric histories. Two lectures were given to the affiliate nurses. Several individuals interested in Social Work visited the division.

During the year the division has continued its usual relationship with the Confidential Social Service Exchange and has received and

appreciates the cooperation of various social agencies of this and other states, as well as of the medical staff and other divisions of the hospital.

Old Age Assistance

Near the end of the last fiscal year Mr. Harold Prettyman had been in correspondence with various Welfare Boards in the hospital district and had worked out the preliminaries of a project whereby elderly patients of suitable type could be removed from this hospital and placed to board in private families on an Old Age Assistance basis. The hospital social service division was called upon to arrange details of home-finding and placement, as well as continued supervision. At the close of that year eight persons had been removed from the hospital on this project. This year one social worker was assigned to this field only, Mrs. Helen Gebirtig, as indicated in Miss Carlin's report. Mrs. Gebirtig is exceptionally competent and well trained, knows the district thoroughly and has worked hard to make this new venture a success. Her report is as follows:

"The placement of elderly hospital patients in the community for adjustment under the Old Age Assistance Plan has been carried on during the year with encouraging results. Forty-two such patients have been released since July 1, 1941—20 men and 22 women. Four patients (1 man and 3 women) had been paroled prior to that date and have now been discharged from the hospital, having made satisfactory adjustments in the community.

Of the 42 patients released this year, 3 (2 men and 1 woman) have had to be returned for further hospital care after being at home for periods ranging from 2 to 5 months. One patient was discharged, having been a voluntary admission. The 38 patients who are on parole as of June 30th are apparently adapting themselves adequately to community life and have presented no serious problems; 18, or 43 per cent. of the patients released as a result of the Old Age Assistance plan this year have been placed in the homes of relatives able to care for them without financial assistance. This has brought about a considerable saving, both to the State and to the Counties. The 38 patients on parole as of June 30 represent a saving to the Counties of $566.88 per month and to the State of $482.64 per month, making a total monthly saving of $1,049.52. In this connection it should be pointed out that the 4 patients who have been discharged from parole under this project continue to represent a

saving both in space and in cost of maintenance, even though they are no longer carried on our parole records.

The distribution of the patients released is as follows: Bergen County 15, Essex County 11, Hunterdon County 1, Morris County 7, Passaic County 6, Sussex County 1, Union County 1. Considerable time and effort have been expended by the personnel of the Welfare Boards in these counties in cooperation with this program and their assistance is gratefully ackowledged.

Applications for Old Age Assistance have been completed on 24 additional hospital cases, and 22 others have been referred to the various counties, for consideration. Placement of a large percentage of these patients can be expected within the next two months".

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

Throughout the year the mental hygiene clinics have been continued under the effective direction of Dr. Earl W. Fuller, with Dr. Theodore Gebirtig as Assistant Director, Miss Mildred Hurley, Director of Social Service and Mrs. Sigal and Mr. Beechley, Psychologists. Thus there was no change in the directing personnel, although, as the report shows, general conditions brought new demands the meeting of which required readjustment. Dr. Fuller has submitted a detailed report to me which I have felt obliged to cut to some extent:

"During this fiscal year there has been no change in the location of the 173 regular community clinic sessions. However, there have been only 42 additional clinics conducted in the six counties of the district, making a total of 215 clinic sessions as compared with 264 last year. There have been several changes in the clinic personnel. On August 31, 1941, Mrs. Ruth Sekhon resigned from the social service staff to take a position with the American Red Cross. On September 20, 1941, Mrs. Glady Hall Taylor resigned to accept a position as head worker of a mental hygiene clinic in Long Island. On September 15, 1941, Miss Catherine Baschnagel joined the staff, filling the vacancy caused by Miss Preston's resignation in May, 1941. On December 1, 1941, Mrs. Marion H. Roberts and Mrs. Martha Topper came on the staff, completing the quota.

From September 15, 1941 to June 15, 1942, four students from Smith College School for Social Work were with the clinic for their nine

months training period. They were: Miss Jean Farquhar, Miss Claire Ford, Miss Elsie Holloran and Miss Catherine Wobus.

The demand for clinic service has not greatly changed during this year and at the present time the appointment schedules for some of the clinics are filled for several months in advance. As in previous years, much overtime has been necessary for all members of the clinic staff. Men who have been released from the armed services for neuro-psychiatric reasons have begun to appear in our clinics, having been referred by the Red Cross.

Lectures were requested by many groups and organizations in the course of the year and 16 were given by the psychiatrists and 72 by the social workers. Included in the latter group were 18 to Red Cross groups, 11 to mothers of a kindergarten group in Passaic, 8 to Public Health Nurses in Englewood, and 7 to student and affiliate nurses at Greystone Park. At a meeting of the Bergen County Council of Supervising Principals in Ridgewood a special program on clinic procedure was presented by Dr. Fuller, Miss Hurley, Mr. Beechley, Mrs. Mooney and Miss Baschnagel. This same program was also presented by the clinic personnel to the New Jersey Psychological Association. Other educational services of an interpretive type have been given to representatives of religious, educational, correctional, medical and welfare groups. The weekly staff meetings have been used again as an educational activity and have been attended by 507 individuals, including teachers, physicians, social workers, nurses and students of theology, psychology and psychiatric social work.

Dr. Gebirtig continued as psychiatric consultant for the North Jersey Training School at Totowa and examined three special cases there. One of the psychologists was loaned 18 days to Rahway Reformatory and 3 days to the Training School at Totowa. Dr. Fuller presided at one of the sectional sessions at the Annual Meetings of the American Psychiatric Association in Boston. Miss Hurley has served as a member of the Executive Board of Psychiatric Clinic and Hospital Social Workers and of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers. Miss Lyons, Miss Crow and Miss Baschnagel are all members of standing committees of these organizations.

In the course of the year the psychiatrists attended 10 meetings and visited 4 organizations; the psychologists attended 11 meetings; the social workers attended 70 meetings and visited 15 organizations.

During the year 215 clinics were held as follows: Englewood, 24; Franklin, 10; Hackensack, regular, 21; special 2; special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home, 27; Jersey City, 21; Morristown, regular, 23; special psychological, 12; Newark, regular, 19; Newark, special psychological, 77; at Theresa Grotta Home, 1; Newton, 10; Passaic, 22; Paterson, 23.

CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

		Patients on Rolls					
		16 years of age and over			Under 16 years of age		
	Total	*Total	M.	W.	*Total	M.	W.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year (7-1-41)	1,508	605	265	340	903	632	271
2. Cases opened during year—total	596	143	43	100	453	292	161
a. New cases never attending these clinics*	590	141	43	98	449	288	161
b. Readmitted cases**	6	2		2	4	4	
3. Total open cases during year (1-2)	2,104	748	308	440	1,356	924	432
4. Cases closed during year (Should agree with number of cards submitted.)	692	161	71	90	531	365	166
5. Total open cases on rolls end of year (3-4)	1,412	587	237	350	825	559	266
6. Total different cases attending clinics during year (to be reported on June 30th only)	1,055	306	99	207	749	510	239

*New cases interviewed in the clinics plus new cases seen by psychiatrists and psychologists in Central Office of Clinic and Community.

**Cases re-opened through clinic interviews and for further social service work only.

The total patients attending the clinics numbered 1,655 of whom 8 came to consult the social workers only, 6 were readmitted cases, 1,080 were continued cases and 548 were new cases. During this fiscal year 1,822 examination were given to clinic patients, 1,214 to children and 608 to adults. This is a slight reduction over the previous year when 2,083 examinations were given, 1,358 to children and 725 to adults. Of the total examinations given by the psychiatrists and psychologists, 1,655 were held in clinics, 165 at the central office, and 2 in the community. There were also 838 interviews about patients. The psychiatrists had 117 first interviews with new cases, 779 with continued cases and 201 with cases not having had previous psychiatric service on this admission.

to the clinic. The psychologists had 493 first interviews with new cases, 224 interviews with continued cases, and 7 interviews with cases not having had previous psychological service on this admission.

The social workers had 727 interviews with patients, 86 in the clinics 11 in the central office and 630 in the community. They held 4,252 interviews about patients, 687 in the clinics, 180 in the central office, and 3,385 in the community. There were 224 histories taken.

The tabulation of those referring patients to the clinics showed as the major sources 93 from the State Board of Children's Guardians, 93 from other family and child welfare agencies, 50 from physicians, 20 from general hospitals and clinics, 156 from school groups and 50 from relatives and friends. A total of 1,798 visits to clinics were made by persons not patients.

The diagnoses of new cases showed 296 child guidance problems, 157 with mental deficiency, 3 with convulsive disorders, 4 organic cases, 7 with psychoneuroses and neuroses 5 with psychoses and 24 with social adjustment problems. In 49 cases diagnosis was deferred at the end of the year.

Other services rendered included numerous special interviews, camp placement for 21 patients and advice given regarding 60 individuals who were not clinic patients. Letters and reports sent out by the clinic staff numbered 6,098.

War Situation Activities of the Mental Hygiene Clinics: The mental hygiene clinics have responded to the war emergency in a variety of ways. Even before the war began three projects regarding the psychiatric screening of selectees were being carried on by two clinic workers at the request of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Both the gathering and the evaluating of material were time consuming. The results of these studies were indirectly responsible for a plan to work out a similiar project in the clinic area for the New Jersey Selective Service. It is hoped that this project will demonstrate the advantages of a more careful screening procedure relative to mental and emotional problems of the draftee.

Then it was felt that the training program carried on by these clinics for the past twelve years with students from Smith College School for Social Work should be broadened so that students in training should have the privilege of meeting the practical problems engendered by the war. An

arrangement was worked out with the Newark Chapter of the Red Cross which proved productive for the Red Cross as well as the students. This was begun in January and was formalized within the limits of the clinic training program and confined to specified assignments. The records show 73 histories obtained—26 in the Red Cross office and 47 in the homes—79 contacts made with families and relatives, 39 contacts with agencies, 13 with schools, 5 with physicians and 12 with employers, as well as various others as required.

The association of the regular clinic social workers with the Red Cross began as advisory service and developed according to the organization of the war effort in each district. The workers are privileged to function according to their own desires within their districts which altogether included the five northern counties. In a number of instances instruction in social service techniques in case work practice was given to volunteer groups. This brought about leadership in regularly scheduled discussion groups and then an advisory connection between the clinic worker and the Home Service Secretary regarding the accomplishment of volunteers.

Incidental to these services the clinic workers have been asked by the Chapters to obtain psychiatric histories for the military and naval hospitals and a total of 36 were secured pending the completion of the Red Cross Chapter policies and training programs. A developing project has been the direct referral of ex-soldiers discharged for emotional disability to the clinic worker for interviews and advice as to future treatment, whether in hospital or community. Two communities have developed Referral Bureaus to assist in solving social problems relative to the draft with clinic workers as psychiatric consultants. Other communities, working out their situations differently, have called upon the clinic workers to participate in the organization plans and to function as leaders and committe workers. The problem of the handling of the man rejected by the armed forces after draft or enlistment in such a way that he can be a respected and self respecting member of the community is one of the most delicate and most serious both from the social and the psychiatric angle. And in this the mental hygiene clinics are in a position to offer invaluable service.

The entire social service group joined in the division of Registration and Information of the Red Cross Disaster Unit and has participated in practice testing. The National Headquarters of the American Red Cross

has been aware of these varied activities and because of its interest has requested to be kept informed of future projects. Both for the Red Cross and for the mental hygiene clinics the association seems to offer a way for further community service,

The clinic social workers have also met with three groups of volunteer workers of the office of Civilian Defense. The social problems of workers in war industries and the study of adequate day care for the children of working mothers are also receiving attention. One of the social workers, Mrs. Mooney, has been appointed a member of the Bergen County Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime.

A developing of the war activities plus the pressure for clinic appointments has resulted in the establishment of formal regular consultation services with social agencies in the community. In many instances the problems are more social and environmental than psychiatric and it is hoped that not only will unnecessary return appointments be avoided but the consultive service will prove educational as well as directional.

School of Nursing and General Nursing Service

Undoubtedly the nursing services has had the greatest number of changes and has suffered the most from decreased personnel of any division in the institution. This is doubly unfortunate because the nursing service had shown a remarkable growth in standards and personnel requirements over a long period of years and it is not only disheartening to see the organization disrupted but it is even more distressing to see the degree to which the care of patients has been affected adversely. Too much credit cannot be given to this division for the excellent morale shown and for the manner in which the loyal nucleus remaining has managed to cover the hospital.

On September 1, 1941, Miss Lydia A. DuQuaine was appointed Superintendent of Nurses, the resignation of Miss Mary E. Corcoran having become effective on August 31st. Miss DuQuaine was graduated from the Providence Hospital School of Nursing, Seattle, Washington, and has a B. S. degree from the University of Washington. She was in charge of nursing at the Northern State Hospital in Washington, came here in 1935 as educational director and assistant superintendent of nurses, was granted leave of absence during the fall and winter of 1939-40 for post-graduate study at the University of Washington, after which she resumed her former duties at this hospital. Her training and experience

have equipped her exceedingly well and in view of the tremendous difficulties she has had a surprisingly successful first year as Superintedent of Nurses. She has submitted to me a detailed report and finished it off with a convenient review, much of which can be included as follows:

Personnel Changes: On August 4, 1941, Miss Margaret Mary Larkin was appointed Nursing Arts Instructor to succeed Miss Rose Peeler. Miss Larkin is a graduate of Worcester City Hospital School of Nursing, Worcester, Mass., and of Teachers College, Columbia University. On August 16, 1941, Miss Jane W. Loucks was appointed Science Instructor, filling the position left vacant by Miss Ann McConkey. Miss Loucks is a graduate of Prospects Heights Hospital School of Nursing, Brooklyn, New York.

PATIENT CENSUS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Patient Census	1941						1942						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Total Patients	5506	5434	5511	5503	5496	5366	5508	5517	5508	5540	5484	5551	
Women Patients	2824	2793	2829	2806	2804	2744	2801	2812	2779	2794	2775	2807	
Men Patients	2682	2641	2682	2697	2692	2622	2707	2705	2729	2746	2709	2744	
Personnel Changes													
Graduate Nurses													
Began Service	4	3	8	4	1	2	1	4	0	0	1	2	30
Left Service	5	6	4	2	4	2	7	2	4	0	0	3	39
Total Enrolled	63	60	64	66	63	63	57	59	55	55	56	55	
Women Attend'ts													
Began Service	23	46	31	40	19	22	22	20	16	18	17	15	289
Left Service	27	22	45	32	18	19	15	12	10	13	7	8	228
Total Enrolled	189	165	179	171	170	167	160	152	146	141	131	124	
Men Attendants													
Began Service	25	47	90	67	57	67	63	67	42	21	24	26	596
Left Service	32	51	72	63	58	67	67	76	67	38	37	22	650
Total Enrolled	168	164	182	186	185	185	181	172	147	130	117	121	

Note: The 55 graduate nurses enrolled June 30, 1942 include 53 on duty and 2 on MILITARY LEAVE.

The 124 women attendants enrolled June 30, 1942 include 98 on ward duty and 26 on other assignments.

The 121 men attendants enrolled June 30, 1942 include 89 on ward duty, 27 on other assignments and 5 on MILITARY LEAVE.

The graduate nurses on duty at the end of the year were 51 women and 2 men and 2 on military leave of absence—a total of 55. There has been a decrease of 18 per cent. in the graduate nurse personnel in the last year. This decrease has affected the administration staff only, since replacements have been provided for teaching positions. In several instances, assistant supervisors in the service have had to be assigned to full time duty on the wards, thus leaving the supervisors to carry on with what relief could be provided.

Attendants: At the end of the year there were 124 women attendants, of whom 96 were on ward duty and the remaining 26 assigned to essential duties including marking rooms, food service, x-ray, hydrotherapy and so on. There were 116 men attendants on duty and 5 on military leave, a total of 121. Of those on duty, 89 were on ward service and 27 assigned to special duties including the 15 detail men whose work largely has to do with ward housekeeping, furnishings and equipment. Of the women attendants, 228 entered the service and 289 left it during the year; of the men, 596 entered and 650 left.

The attendant personnel has dwindled to a few men and women who have been here for a long period of time. We are at a point where the only ones who remain are those who have given many years of faithful service to the hospital. Were it not for their cooperation it would be impossible to carry on. The attendants, too, have done their part in their communities in connection with the national crisis. There were 147 day attendants and 55 night attendants who volunteered for and took courses in First Aid. This was done on their own time and represented commendable effort on their part.

Nurse Activities, Professional and Social: In addition to the many extra duties that graduate nurses have been expected to perform in the various services in the hospital and in their professional nursing organizations, they have been called upon also to participate in many other activities in connection with the national crisis. This has meant a demand on the time and effort of some of the graduates who were already working overtime to keep their services properly supervised at the hospital.

Four evening meetings of District No. 1 of The New Jersey State Nurses Association held in Newark were attended. Eleven graduates and 31 students attended the annual Florence Nightingale service, held this year at the First Baptist Church in Morristown. The Red Cross

Rally held in Morristown in the fall of 1941 was attended by 95 students and graduates. Two of the graduates were called upon to teach First Aid and Nurses Aide Courses in the community. This has entailed many extra hours of preparation and activity on their own time. Emergency Medical Service meetings have averaged two per month at various places throughout the defense district. Faculty members have gone out into the community to address organizations during the Red Cross Roll Call. On their own time thirty nurses took the First Aid Course to get themselves refreshed in case of emergency. Special functions were arranged by groups of nurses from time to time throughout the winter for the benefit of the Red Cross. Among the regular social activities the Greystone Park student body campaigned for 100 per cent. membership in the Red Cross. This was achieved through their own efforts in their group.

Miss Loucks, Science Instructor, succeeded in promoting a new social activity program for the students with good results. Parties were held by the Greystone Student Nurses Club and the affiliate students once a month throughout the year. Young men from Drew University, Brothers College and Montclair State Teachers College were invited to attend and reciprocated with invitations to the student nurses. The annual banquet was given by the senior class to the members of the graduating class on October 7, 1941.

The Resident School of Nursing: Considerable reorganization of the basic nursing course has taken place during the past year. An arrangement was made with the Montclair State Teachers College for a course in Sociology given by Dr. Paul Cressey at Greystone Park and with two points of College credit. In addition to the students, graduate nurses and several school teachers from the local community attended these classes.

Through an arrangement with Miss Dorothy Knowlton, Supervisor of Nurses at the Morristown Visiting Nurse Association, the public health affiliation will be extended from one week to two. At the suggestion of Miss Edith Jane Holden, State Inspector, medical and surgical nursing and a doctor's lectures were started for the class which entered in the fall of 1941. Dr. Edward Kessler, gave a 40 hour course of lectures on medicine and surgery and Miss Sophie Kraykowski followed these lectures with a 40 hour course in medical and surgical nursing. This number of hours in addition to the already full curriculm made a heavy schedule this year.

Graduation exercises were held on October 28, 1941, at which Dr. J. Berkeley Gordon, Superintendent of Marlboro State Hospital, was the principal speaker. Five graduates received pins and diplomas. They were: Ruby Inez Baines, Helen Moot Haddow, Eugenia Marie Richards, Bernette Wright and Barbara Louise Yard. Miss Rose Peeler, President of the Alumnae Association, presented their Incentive Prize to Helen Moot Haddow. The school year closed with 22 resident students enrolled; five entered the School in September, 1941; one of these left after a period of one month; three other students who had entered in the 1941 spring class discontinued; no class was admitted to the School tn the spring of 1942. Of the 22 students on June 30th, 10 were on duty at the hospital, 5 on affiliation at Orange Memorial Hospital and 7 on affiliation at the Essex County Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

The Affiliate School: During the year 257 student nurses from 14 general hospital schools were admitted to the Greystone Park School for a three months period of affiliation in psychiatric nursing. These came every six weeks in groups of from 30 to 35, eight groups being received during the year. The number of affiliating students admitted to the School this year is an increase of 18 over last year. General hospitals affiliating with Greystone Park continue to ask if they may increase the number of students in the groups being sent for their three months affiliation in psychiatric nursing. Because of limited housing facilities it has not been possible to grant these requests. Two hospitals which have not previously sent students here for affiliation have asked to do so,—Cooper hospital in Camden and Paterson General in Paterson. These requests have likewise had to be refused because of lack of housing. This is the only hospital in the State at this time accepting students for affiliation in psychiatric nursing and trends indicate that this training is becoming an essential in the basic course. We can accommodate only a small percentage of the schools in New Jersey. Unless further provision is made, affiliations will undoubtedly be sought outside the State, which would be regrettable, since there is adequate clinical material to accommodate all schools.

Special Assignments

Shock Therapy: The original number of personnel allotted to the two shock therapy wards was 12 graduate nurses and 9 men and 9 women attendants. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 4 graduate nurses, 4 men attendants and 6 women attendants assigned to this service. The

supervisor who had been in charge had recently resigned, leaving the nursing situation without the supervision that is an essential in this service. More resignations have been presented and are continuing to be received.

Tonic and Sedative Baths: In 1941, 28,692 tonic and sedative baths were reported. This year we list 25,990. This service has probably been one of the best maintained until the last two months. At the time of this report all hydrotherapy service had been closed except for four continuous tubs for women and four continuous tubs for men in the Reception building and the male hydrotherapy in the Reception building operated by Mr. Wilbur Riker. A further decrease is expected with the continued decrease in personnel.

Personal Grooming of Patients: The number of items given by the beauticians in the personal grooming of patients is 27,495 against 76,456 last year. The two women attendants who have done this work have had to be assigned to part time duty on the wards. The beautician service has done much to uphold the morale of the women patients and it is with regret that it had to be curtailed.

Out-Patient and Employees' Ward: The Out-patient personnel service should have a graduate nurse assigned to it. The treatments have gradually increased and while the Clinic building Supervisor and her assistant continue to carry this duty, the problem of arranging time for it is becoming more and more difficult because of the additional responsibility in the Clinic building as a whole. Nursing service has been supplied for general ward cases on M-3 but nurses from outside have been brought in for individuals needing extra care, usually at the expense of the patient.

Sewing Room: This affords a special therapy for patients who are not suitable to go to other working areas and has continued under the very satisfactory charge of Miss Catherine Salmon. Seventeen women patients helped with the sewing for from two to two and one-half hours, morning and afternoon. A light lunch was served for them twice a day and when the weather permitted they were taken outdoors for walks. Holidays were always pleasantly anticipated since Miss Salmon arranged suitable observances with refreshments, games, music and attractive favors. One outdoor picnic was held last year. This year 1,061 new articles were made and 50,760 repaired. Most of the new articles were made from discarded table cloths, bedspreads, blankets and towels.

Student nurse caps, head kerchiefs for the tuberculosis service and the cannery, muslin table covers and drapes trimmed with scraps from the cotton dress cutting room were made from new material.

Supplies: The full account of replacements for condemned material has been received each week. As an outcome of discussion at supervisors' meetings, new styles of dresses have been suggested which provide a decrease in the amount of material, set-in belts and the elimination of buttons and fancy trimmings. These dresses are plain but quite as pleasing as they are well cut of attractive prints. Both the laundry and the repair service benefited by this change. As in other years, items of clothing donated by the relatives of deceased patients or received occasionally from other sources have been helpful additions to the supplies. This year about 2,000 articles for women and 1,700 for men were so received. This does not include the generous amount provided each year through the Christmas Fund, without which our patients would be much more poorly clothed.

Routine Duties: In the nursing division were handled 8,507 transfers of patients from ward to ward and into and out of buildings (not including admissions); 55,243 treatments; 55,036 dressings; 393,902 medications; nursing service for 343 surgical procedures; preparation of trays for 3,510 injections and transfusions.

Accidents and Incidents: A monthly record was kept of all accidents and minor mishaps occurring in connection with employees and students. It was noticeable that when personnel decreased on the wards such incidents increased and the least number averaged ten daily. Many of these would be preventable with proper supervision.

Diet Therapy: The dietary service has continued under the very satisfactory charge of Miss Marie Plante, Administrative Dietitian. On November 17, 1941, Miss Lillian Marguerite Nugent, Assistant Dietitian, was appointed Dietetics Instructor to replace Mrs. Margaret Jenkins Conover whose resignation was effective on that date. On the same date, Miss Lois Albrecht, a graduate of Pratt Institute was appointed Assistant Dietitian to fill the vacancy left by Miss Nugent. On January 16, 1942, Miss Virginia Takacs, graduate of New York University was appointed Assistant Dietitian to fill the vacancy at the Tuberculosis building left by Mrs. Rita Pope McGowen who resigned December 14th. Miss Plante has submitted the following report:

"The variety of special diets served by the diet kitchen increases each year. Because of the valuable experience offered we have a demand by dietetic students that they be permitted to do their six weeks summer project here and through the cooperation and interest of the medical and nursing staffs we this year again have two students from the college of St. Elizabeth. It is possible for us to give these students an experience in special diet work which it would be hard to duplicate in most hospitals.

During the year the dietitians attended the state dietetic meetings. The spring meetings of the institutional dietitians was held at Greystone Park this year. Work on the cook-book was continued and a demonstration was given by the Standard Brand people. After a luncheon in the nurses' dinning room a tour of the hospital kitchens was made. The visitors were especially impressed by the size of the kitchens and the large daily output of food.

After the resignation of the dietitian in the Tuberculosis building we were without a dietitian there for a time, which resulted in a decrease in special diets for that building. This year a new arrangement has been made for serving nourishment to personnel from a separate kitchen. Miss Takacs has done much to make the nourishment for both patients and personnel appetizing and appealing and has provided many foods to supplement the regular house diets. We were requested to provide nourishment for the personnel in both Clinic and Reception buildings this year. This was begun about the first of April and proved very successful. The summary of the work done is as follows:

Total Yearly Output:	Number Each	Total
1. Therapeutic Diets (Clinic Diet Kitchen)		
a. Ward service	95,451	
b. Personnel Dining Room	11,921	
c. Ill Personnel—Male 3	16,120	
d. Diets for working patients, diet kitchen and M-3	29,565	
Total		153,057
2. Therapeutic diets, (Tuberculosis Building)		
a. Ward service	3,521	3,521
Grand Total Diets Served		156,578
3. Nourishments:	Quarts	
a. From Reception diet kitchen, ward service	12,875	
b. From Clinic diet kitchen, ward service, ill personnel	39,208	
c. From Reception diet kitchen for personnel	1,820	

	d. From Clinic diet kitchen for personnel	910	
	e. From Tuberculosis diet kitchen, ward service	38,837	
	f. From Tuberculosis diet kitchen, personnel	3,523	
	Total Nourishments		97,123
4.	Lunches:	Number Each	Total
	a. For Clinic and Reception personnel	7,644	
	b. For insulin patients	21,900	
	Total lunches		29,544
5.	Special feedings	Each	
	a. Tube feedings	1,825	
	b. Infant feedings	1,040	
	Total special feedings		2,865

Nursing Service—Tuberculosis Report

The report of her annual visit to Greystone in 1941 was received from Miss Jane Holden, State Inspector of Nursing Schools, in September of that year. In this report recommendation was made that because of inadequate technique in the Tuberculosis service, student assignment be discontinued in this unit. One of the major efforts of the Nursing division during the past year has been to analyze and reorganize the nursing program in this service. On October 1, 1941, Miss Anna T. Lownie was employed to study and survey the Tuberculosis service so that a better technique and more adequate teaching program might be promoted here. Miss Lownie is a graduate of St. Elizabeth's Hospital School of Nursing in Boston and Teachers College, Columbia University; she has had post-graduate psychiatric work at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains. The results of Miss Lownie's efforts has been one of the outstanding pieces of work accomplished this year. Miss Holden's next annual visit of inspection was made in February, 1942. Her report brought the recommendation that student assignment to the Tuberculosis service be resumed and gave the statement, "This unit is now safe for student and personnel experience." Miss Lownie's report considerably summarized, is herewith presented:

"A survey was started as of October 1, 1941, to determine the clinical material available in this building for student experience. Although there is yet a three-months period to go before this can be completed, there is valuable evidence of the richness of experience and the possibility of tracing trends in the control of tuberculosis in the hospital. Upon such statistics there is the hope that we may be able to

seek out our weak spots and continue to build up the quality of nursing care for patients and to increase, wherever possible, student experience.

During this nine months period, a total of 299 patients have been in residence in the Tuberculosis building. Of this number, 157 were males; 74 were admitted, 67 of these being first admissions. Forty-one per cent. of the male first admissions had a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, far advanced; 32 per cent. moderately advanced; 12 per cent. minimal; 12 per cent. observation or questionable activity; 2 per cent. pleurisy with effusion and 1 per cent. chronic adhesive pleuritis. Fifty-one per cent. of these first admissions had a Greystone Park residence from 2 to 11 years prior to transfer to the Tuberculosis building; 15 per cent. were transferred during their first month's residence and the remainder anywhere from 11 to 42 years after admission to the hospital.

Twenty-six died during this period; 4 within the week of admission; 6 during the first month's residence; 7 in from two to five months; 3 in eight to eleven months; and the remaining 6, from two to ten years. Three of the deceased had a diagnosis of pleurisy with effusion; 1 chronic adhesive pleuritis; 1 minimal, 6 moderately advanced and 15 far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

During the nine months under study 142 women patients have had residence in the Tuberculosis building; 49 were admitted, 34 of these being first admissions. Thirty-one per cent. of the women admissions had a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis far advanced; 32.6 per cent. moderately advanced; 16.3 per cent. pleurisy with effusion; 14 per cent. observation or questionable activity; 6.1 per cent. minimal. Fifty-seven per cent. of these first admissions had a Greystone Park residence of from 2 to 11 years prior to transfer to the Tuberculosis building; 16 per cent. were transferred during their first month's residence and the remainder from 11 to 37 years. Twenty died during this period; 4 within the week of admission; 4 during the first month's residence; 5 within two to five month's residence; 6 in two to six years after admission.

As the figures show that 50 per cent. of all first admissions have a 2 to 11 year hospital residence prior to the transfer to the Tuberculosis building and 36 per cent. have a diagnosis of "far advanced" pulmonary tuberculosis, it is obvious and only too clear that the undiagnosed case presents a real hazard both to the patients and personnel. In the face of such findings, one can realize that a screening program is not merely a whim but a dire necessity.

Our present building is overcrowded and not large enough to accommodate all "known tuberculosis cases" throughout the hospital and with a more intensive case-finding program would fall far short of meeting our needs. Pavilion II, formerly known as the "Senile" building and now being utilized for the housing of arrested cases of tuberculosis, has been studied as to whether, with some structural changes, it could be converted into an isolation building.

Seventy-eight affiliating students have been on service during this nine months period. Ward class hours have been increased from 4 to 5 hours to $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ hours per student. Under the able supervision of Miss Takacs, dietitian, nourishment is provided for all personnel which is adequately high in caloric value. Pasteurized bottled milk is sent daily from our dairy and this combined with chocolate serves as a basis for nourishment. Forty-nine out of 78 students have shown weight gains; 5 showed no change in weight; and 18 had weight losses varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 lbs. Many of these weight losses were among those students who came to us on their 2nd or 3rd service and were desirous of losing weight which they had gained since coming to Greystone Park.

Previous to December, 1941, all affiliating students were x-rayed prior to and following service in the Tuberculosis building. At that time, this policy was changed. Now students assigned to the Tuberculosis building are x-rayed during the first week on the service and before leaving for their home schools. By November 1, 1941, the isolation technique was revised. This applied not only to nursing personnel but to all workers coming into the building. It is now harmoniously accepted by all. Our great problem of nurse shortage means that we must of necessity re-check procedures, study the nursing and non-nursing tasks now being performed by nurses which could well be done by non-professionals or other divisions. Economy of time, persons and materials are of vital importance to our country in these trying times.

Staff Matters

The general staff organization has been unchanged this year, but there has been considerable change in personnel, such as calls for military service, appointments and resignations. At the end of last year there were two vacancies for substitutes during military service and at the end of this year there are three such vacancies. Doctors appointed to fill substitute vacancies have been changed to regular staff members as

vacancies there became available. Those appointed to the regular staff during the year were: Dr. Edgar Braun, at the beginning of the year as a substitute for Dr. O'Gorman, Dr. Francis A. Figuerelli, Dr. Amedeo C. Naclerio and Dr. Archie Sofman. Substitutes for those in military service not placed on the regular staff were: Dr. Charles E. Fiman, substitute for Dr. Oatman; Dr. Samuel Pollock, substitute for Dr. O'Gorman; Dr. Morton M. Stern, substitute for Dr. Longley. Resignations included Dr. Gasper J. Palagonia, Dr. Anthony J. Graffeo, Dr. Ernest Z. Bower and Dr. Laura E. Ehrlich from the regular staff and Dr. Morton M. Stern, substitute for Dr. Longley. Two physicians were granted military leave, Dr. J. Lloyd Morrow and Dr. Amedeo C. Naclerio. These, with the three granted military leave last year, make a total at the end of the year of five members of the staff absent in military service.

Those in charge of large areas and special services have not yet been affected by the call to military service, but the time spent in training a succession of new physicians to the complex duties of a psychiatric hospital and the increasing scarcity of nurses and attendants have resulted in a considerable decrease in some of the medical treatments. The special services, not so directly affected by war conditions as yet, have shown an increase greater than would be expected from the large number of patients under care. I feel that without exception the physicians in key positions have made a decided effort to carry on the work in the hospital in the manner in which they were accustomed, which means with improvements wherever new methods or equipment became available, and many of them have also taken on extra duties in the hospital and the community in order to meet war demands.

The general organization of the staff has been the same as last year, Dr. McMurray was appointed acting superintendent in any absence of Dr. Curry and was regularly in charge of the male service in the Main building, assisted by junior physicians, and of the division of occupational therapy and the recreational and amusement program, much of which was handled through the division of physical education. Dr. Collins as clinical director and chief surgeon of the hospital was in immediate charge of the medical staff, the staff meetings, the care and treatment of patients. the hospital social service division, the educational division and the work of interstate transfers and deportations; Dr. Crandell as assistant clinical director and Dr. Kessler as assistant surgeon relieved him as much as possible. Dr. Minford continued in charge of the Clinic building with

Dr. Esposito, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Morrow and Dr. Stern in the shock therapy service there and on the other wards where electric shocks were given and a junior man on general duty. Dr. Minford, however, was absent on sick leave at the end of the year. Dr. Donovan was in charge of the examination and clinic and ward care of employees; Dr. Hampton was in charge of the x-ray and electrotherapeutic work and the electrocardiogram. Dr. Gambill carried on the eye, ear, nose and throat work; from November on, Dr. Warne gave full-time to the gynecological work; and Dr. Hogan, as part-time consultant, was in charge of urology, proctology and colonic therapy. All of these specialties and also the surgical and fracture work of Dr. Collins and Dr. Kessler, were located at the Clinic building. At the Reception building, Dr. Judd was in charge of the women's service and Dr. Dredge, who was promoted from resident to senior grade in November, was in charge of the men. At the Main building, as already indicated, Dr. McMurray was in charge of the men; Dr. Harquail was in charge of the women's service, assisted by junior physicians. The Dormitory building group had Dr. Washburn at the head of the women's service, with Dr. Anderson taking care of the women's infirmary, and Dr. Riggs in charge of the men's service. Dr. Melvin was on full-time duty at the Tuberculosis building, with Dr. Hatch as part-time consultant. Dr. Sagert was pathologist and Dr. Lasley was regularly in charge of night service of the entire institution. For considerable time, however, Dr. Lasley has been on sick leave with a serious kidney condition. The end of the year found the hospital with a staff of twenty-eight physicians on duty, two on sick leave and three vacancies for substitutes. In addition to these, two physicians were regularly engaged on a part-time basis while the two physicians with the Mental Hygiene Clinics were paid from a special appropriation, did not live at the hospital and their work was extramural.

Some improvement in housing for physicians was provided this year, a much needed asset. The old Jaqui house which was obtained with purchase of land to protect sewer rights in the vicinity of Jacqui's pond was rebuilt with funds from the insurance on the sewer field cottage which burned last year with additions from the current repairs account. This was completed in the early winter and was immediately occupied by Dr. Kessler and his family who had been living in an apartment at the Dormitory building. In the spring, funds having been made available, work was begun on two single cottages which when

completed will be assigned to doctors who have been on the staff for some time and who are married and have two or more children. There will remain, however, several physicians who because of long service, seniority and number in family consider themselves entitled to a separate residence, but for whom the State has not yet provided living conditions at all comparable with what they would have if they were engaged in practice on the outside.

Several of the physicians have had post-graduate work this year. Dr. Sagert visited various pathology laboratories in New York, but was unable to take a contemplated course at Mt. Sinai, the war preventing enough applying to form a class. Dr. Warne was sent by the hospital during the month of October to take a course at New York Post-Graduate Hospital in gynecology under Dr. Walter P. Danreuther. Dr. Crandell completed a twelve weeks course in neurophysiology offered by the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Association and conducted by Dr. Paul F. A. Hoefer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Special work in electroencephalography was included at Dr. Hoefer's laboratory at the Neurological Institute. Dr. Judd and Dr. Crandell have continued on the staff at Vanderbilt Clinic in Endocrinology and in Neurology, but both have been on leave the latter part of the year, due to pressure of work at this hospital. Previous to that time they each gave one day a week at the Clinic. Dr. Hampton took special work in the operation and interpretation of the electrocardiograph. Dr. Gambill in the fall after examination received certification from the American Board of Oto-laryngology and in April attended a symposium in Roanoke, Virginia, on his specialty.

A commendable interest has been shown in professional organizations. Dr. Judd has continued to serve as Reporter for the Morris County Medical Society and was re-elected for another term. The meetings have been well attended by staff members, several have been held here at the hospital during the year. Dr. Crandell was elected to the Executive Board of the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Association and to membership in the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry and to the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease. Dr. Collins completed his year as President of the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Association and is now serving on the Executive Board. Dr. Curry, Dr. Fuller, Dr. Crandell and Dr. Esposito attended the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Boston. Dr. Curry, Dr. Fuller, Dr. Gambill,

Dr. Gebirtig, Dr. Crandell, Dr. Kessler, Dr. Braun, Dr. Figurelli, Dr. Sofman and Dr. Pollock attended meetings of the American Medical Association Convention in Atlantic City.

Defense Activities

In addition to his numerous other activities, Dr. Archie Crandell has done a great deal of work for the Morristown Chapter of the Red Cross and has had charge of teaching First Aid over a considerable area. As soon as war broke out these classes were enormously expanded. Dr. Crandell has submitted the following statement as to the work done at this institution only:

During December, emergency medical teams were formed from the members of the medical staff and nursing service in cooperation with the local Morristown hospitals and according to plans we had received from the New Jersey Defense Council. These teams cooperated with the local Red Cross Chapter in a defense test when a nearby industrial plant was supposedly bombed.

During the early part of 1942, twelve first aid classes were conducted under the auspices of the American Red Cross and were taught by members of our medical staff, over one hundred employees being trained. There were separate classes for day attendants, taught by Drs. Anderson, Boyd, Naclerio and Sofman; night attendants by Drs. Braun and Warne; social service workers by Dr. Dredge; stenographers by Dr. Melvin; physical education and occupational therapy workers by Dr. Fenimore; supervising nurses taught by Drs. Crandell and Voorhies and a course for doctors' wives taught by Mrs. Crandell.

The Superintendent appointed Dr. Crandell to be in charge of defense activities at the hospital with an advisory committee which would act as a local defense council. Mr. Henry B. Smith, Chairman, Committee on Vulnerablity and Committee on Police Reserves. Dr. George B. McMurray, Chairman, Committee on Public Relations and Education and Committee on Transportation and Evacuation. Mr. Charles H. Acker, Chairman, Committee on Fire Reserves and Committee on Air Raid Precautions. Dr. Laurence M. Collins, Chairman, Committee on Health and First Aid and Chief of Emergency Medical Service. Mr. Henry E. Landesman, Chairman, Committee on Demolition, Rescue and Repair. Mr. Harold M. Prettyman, Secretary, Local Defense Council.

We participated in two practice blackouts, one on the evening of

Tuesday, April 28 and the second on June 1. These were conducted with no untoward incident and the patients apparently showed no excitement or apprehension while the lights were out. During the year, blackout curtains have been installed in a room on each ward and the hospital has been equipped with sand and shovels as air raid precautions. Arm bands and identification cards for the defense workers have also been issued.

In addition to the direct participation in the war effort of several members of the medical staff who have joined the armed forces, many of the remaining physicians have cooperated with local draft boards and the army induction board at Newark, acting as consultants and neuropsychiatrists on their own time. On June 30th, the following members of the staff were listed for such duty: Dr. Crandell, Dr. Dredge, Dr. Gebirtig, Dr. Harquail, Dr. Kessler, Dr. Melvin and Dr. Riggs.

Pharmaceutical Division

The local drug room has been continued throughout the year under the careful direction of Mr. Philip G. Roberts, Ph. G. as chief pharmacist. Mr. Louis G. Bangert, Ph. G. has been assistant pharmacist. Mr. Robert's health has seemed somewhat improved over last year, although he has not completely recovered. Mr. Bangert sustained a bad burn of the right hand on June 9th and at the close of the year was still unable to return to duty.

In order to facilitate the added work undertaken two years ago of making up and maintaining a perpetual inventory and cost table of all medical and surgical supplies Miss Nora Leyhan was assigned to assist with clerical work on November 24, 1941 and has remained with the drug room office since that time. Mr. George Zelenak, bookkeeper, remained with the office until June 9th, when he was called into the service and given a military leave of absence. He has not yet been replaced in the office.

At the time of the report made by Mr. Roberts at the end of the fiscal year, difficulty was being experienced in obtaining certain items. Some were controlled by the Bureau of Mines and licenses had to be obtained from the Bureau before needs could be supplied. Glycerine was strictly rationed on a monthly basis. Instruments were difficult to obtain; burs for dental work were fast disappearing from the wholesale markets; some stainless steel articles were no longer obtainable.

Mr. Roberts prepared a list of 74 pharmaceuticals manufactured in quantity at the institution in his division with a tabulation of the market price, the hospital cost to make and the approximate total saving on the quantity made. In one instance the savings represented approximately 94 per cent. over the market cost and in several the saving was 90 per cent. The total for the year was figured at $4,695.61 on the manufactured items. Also, ten other items were purchased in quantity and repackaged in smaller units for dispensing; this procedure resulted in an additional saving of $1,541.35, making a total of $6,236.96 saved on these various items. The greatest savings were in solutions made in great quantities, such as bathing lotion and tincture of green soap for general hospital use, vanilla flavoring for the kitchens and solution sucrose 40 per cent. and solution metrozol 10 per cent. used in shock therapy.

During the year a total of 22,356 individual prescriptions were filled, an increase of 2,603 over the previous high of last year, or a daily average of 61 for 365 days. The individual prescriptions do not include the "ward use" stock medications which are largely reflected in the list of bottled and labled items, 12,017 units. There were also 1,477 grippe capsules made up during the year.

Photography

At the hospital studio Mr. Daniel J. Lutz, photographer, took pictures of each patient soon after admission and also of most patients before they were paroled. Duplicate prints were made for the medical and studio files. These served many useful purposes, such as a means of quick identification, a check for condition and progress, and a convenient reference when need arose. When patients escaped and it was necessary to notify the police suitable prints were made from the pictures on file. Other pictures were made by the photographer, including views of construction work to show progress, pictures of patients engaged in activities and scenes of interest about the buildings and grounds. Copies and enlargements were produced as directed. During the year Mr. Lutz reports 2,839 pictures taken and 11,828 prints made.

Barber Shop

Mr. Adolf Eberle has continued as chief barber of the institution, although his health has been considerably impaired at times. Most of the work has been carried on in a large central barber shop in the Main

building, and in smaller shops in the Dormitory and Reception buildings, but in order to conserve the time of working patients a number of centers have been established at various points, including the laundry and the occupational therapy unit. Special bedside equipment has been utilized to provide services for the Tuberculosis building and many in the Clinic and infirmaries. The working force has included about nine assistant barbers and patients have helped with lathering. The schedule provided that patients should be shaved twice each week, with an extra shave each week for about fifty of the men having parole of the grounds and working in certain occupations. Hair-cuts were given once in three weeks. Under this system there were approximately 283,100 shaves and 46,700 hair-cuts during the year. Barber service was also regularly given to the men employees who were ill on ward M-3.

Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

Early in the fiscal year Mr. William R. Knowles was assigned to the position of Executive Assistant to the Superintendent as a substitute, taking over the duties of Mr. William G. Beucler who was called into Military Service in June of 1941, since he was a Captain in the Reserve Corps. Mr. Knowles has worked faithfully at this exacting position and has achieved much success in view of the many difficulties encountered this year.

Primarily he acted as liaison officer between the Superintendent, the Business Manager and the heads of various divisions and activities. One phase of the work consisted in establishing new members of the staff in living quarters and in distributing house furnishings. The living quarters of employees with their furnishings were also under his supervision and he had charge of the moving, installing and taking to and from repair shops of ward furnishings as well. Supplies and equipment required for hospital house-keeping, especially the testing of new materials and devises, came under his division.

When patients were transfered to different buildings he handled the details in cooperation with the nursing division. A separate paint and repair shop for bed maintenance made it possible to keep this essential furnishing in good condition. Materials considered beyond repair were sent to the condemning room. Here they were sorted and usuable bits of goods were assigned to different sewing units to be made into bibs, compresses, ice-bag covers, wash cloths and similar small useful articles for hospital service.

Special work at Christmas was handled through this division. Mr. Knowles accompanied the Superintendent on trips to buy Christmas gifts in quantity and was in charge of the receiving, checking and distribution of these articles to the wards and buildings. He also distributed the Christmas decorations to the wards, dining rooms and offices and aided in trimming the two large trees for the Christmas Party. After the holidays he had collected and stored all decorations which could be used the following year.

Another duty which consumed considerable time was handling personnel problems, especially misconduct on the part of men attendants. Investigations were also carried through in matters of accidents and complaints after which reports were submitted to the Superintendent if indicated. With the extremely rapid turn-over in employees complications have been numerous.

Under Mr. Knowle's direction for carrying on these varied duties was a force of "Detail" men trained in their special requirements. This year the lack of ward personnel has resulted in their being called upon to perform numerous duties not usually assigned to them and the division has thus been able to render much needed services to the institution.

Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading

During the greater part of the year the work of this division was continued under the supervision of Mr. Otto Koch who had carried it with such success for years and more recently had added to it the work of the hospital vegetable gardens. Early in the spring Mr. Koch unfortunately became ill and at the end of the year had not been able to resume any of his duties. His son, Mr. Britton Koch, who had been assisting his father for several years was able to continue the supervision of the work along much the same lines as had been developed in the past and has shown commendable effort and a surprising degree of success.

Many of the men and much of the equipment assigned to the greenhouse and grounds division have been used seasonally in the large garden area and also in the smaller garden near the Reception building. This would amount to approximately 2,440 days of employee time, 700 days of truck time and 575 days of team—two horse—time as well as approximately 27,650 days of patient time.

About 85,683 plants and bulbs were grown at the greenhouse for

cut flowers and flower beds; included in this total were 20,000 gladiolas, 12,000 snapdragons, 8,000 petunias, 4,800 coleus and 2,528 chrysanthemums. New flower beds were made and planted, six leading to the entrance to South Cottage, and two leading to the entrance of the Nurses' dining room. Other outside flower beds were planted as usual. In all, 563 flats of flower seeds were sown and cared for in the greenhouse this year. The total of cut flowers, complete list of which will be found in the tables at the end of this Report, was 116,151. There were 28,483 snapdragons, 21,572 chrysanthemums of all sizes and 16,928 roses. Decorations for the hospital Chapel were arranged for the graduation exercises, Christmas and Easter, using palms, crotons, ferns and flowers and flowering plants according to season. Christmas trees were delivered throughout the institutions, to wards, cottages, offices, dining rooms and other centers.

All the greenhouses were painted both inside and out with two coats of paint; repairs were made to rafters, some being replaced. This was done with the assistance of patients regularly assigned to this division. An addition was built onto the greenhouse garage, using old lumber and iron with concrete blocks and with labor supplied by the greenhouse division. This addition will be used as a paint and repair shop for trucks and machinery. During the year 24 gallons of mixed paint and 88 lbs. of dry paint was used, with 20 gallons of varnish. Nine trucks were repaired, two concrete mixers, the power sprayer, the gasoline shovel, snow plow equipment, power mowers and the tractors. In all nearly 1,000 hours of work was done on this equipment plus over 400 hours on the machinery of the garden department.

At the hospital willow holt the shoots were cut and put in the pond during the cold weather. New plants, seedlings, were set out numbering 9,010. This work required 39 days of employee time with a group of patients from 11 to 18 in number, making up a total of 618 days patient time. Plants were sprayed as required, using 2,000 gallons of arsenate of lead and lime.

Dead trees were cut and underbrush cleared in the South grove and the wood at the lower end of Central Avenue. In all 43 trees were cut down and removed, being converted into firewood where suitable and 46 days of employee time and 552 of patient time were utilized. This was a cold weather activity.

Snow removal was not burdensome this year, requiring only about one-half the time of last year. Regular time given to this work showed 110 employee days and 1,438 patient days. Overtime for employees, including Sundays, holidays and nights, amounted to 218 hours. On slippery walks 15½ tons of sand were spread and on the roads 301 cubic yards of ashes were used.

Grading around the buildings and grounds required the time of an employee for 44 days, assisted by a group of patients averaging about 11 in number. Trucks were used for 17 days and 280 cubic yards of fill were put in, 96 lbs. of rye grass seed sown and 86 lbs. of white clover. Thirty-one evergreens of various sizes were planted.

Tractors and power mowers were used 82 days cutting grass and the tractor was used 88 days rolling lawns in the spring. For the cleaning up of the grounds, care of flower beds and grass cutting with a hand mower, the area was divided into three sections; the Tuberculosis building, Dormitory and golf ground; the Main building, Clinic building and Nurses' residences; and the buildings along lower Central Avenue. In all 395½ employee days and 4,537 patient days were spent on this work. Materials were mixed for spraying Japanese beetles around the grounds and two employees and one patient worked for 8½ days with the power sprayer, using in all 7,200 gallons of spray. Trucks were used for 46 days cleaning up around the grounds.

The gasoline shovel was used to load 360 cubic yards of top soil for a new soil pile in the garden, 645½ cubic yards of fill for the yard of the Main building, North side and 280 cubic yards of fill for the grading along the sides of Central Avenue. Cellars were dug with it for the new cottages on Central Avenue, requiring 7½ days of working time. It has also been used for a total of 22 days in clearing trees from the new land in Wilsonville.

The usual decoration was set up at the Trenton Fair around the bandstand in the State building and a smaller arrangement was made in the Agriculture hall. In these were used 1,405 plants, 140 evergreens and 350 square feet of sod. At the fall show of the Morris County Gardeners and Florists Society a well arranged group of palms, crotons, fuchsias, ferns and chrysanthemums was set up as the central feature of the hall. It received much favorable comment aud was given a special award. Eleven first prizes were received for chrysanthemums, eight of which were for ten blooms each, one for twelve and two for vases of

sprays. A second prize was received for cut roses of any variety and a third prize for cut roses mixed in three varieties. Mr. Otto Koch was again appointed as one of the jurors for the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace in New York in March and was able to serve, although taken ill not long after.

Library

The hospital library service has completed another year of useful work under the direction of Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin who has continued active in every detail. Each month she has presented an interesting account for *The Psychogram* and her annual report is most complete. I have summarized it somewhat as follows:

"In compiling this report it has proved both interesting and informative to review the very definite service that the hospital library has been engaged in rendering this past year. The patients in the various buildings have all received some form of library service. The book truck containing books, magazines, papers, jig-saw puzzles, playing cards and games has helped to lighten many long hours for patients who must spend their time on the wards. Hospital employees have also availed themselves of the opportunity to use the library.

During the Christmas season many friends and organizations donated new and reconditioned Christmas cards to be placed with the presents for the patients. Another group donated Christmas seals and tags. The Junior Red Cross and Girl Scouts donated calendars which were much appreciated as there are many requests from the patients for them.

Patients at the Tuberculosis building and at Pavilion II have been provided with books, magazines, puzzles and games, which were not returned to general use. Birchwood Camp, the parole patients' recreational building, received a small collection of books from the duplicate collection in the Main building library. These patients had been asking for books for a long time and it was a pleasure to be able to give them some.

Nursing students were addressed by the Librarian and given information regarding hospital library service. Assistance was given at the Nursing School Library, and reference books in considerable numbers were obtained from the Morris County Library Service for special courses at the School. A new filing cabinet for reference material was placed in the Clinic building library.

Donations to the library this year included subscriptions to *The*

National Geographic Magazine, The Reader's Digest and *Good Housekeeping* Magazine, as well as two Jewish newspapers. The hospital library is receiving for its file material released by the Federal Government regarding national defense and other material pertaining to national affairs sent out to the members of the Special Libraries group. Material for the files was also donated regarding the organization and work of the Seeing Eye. And one of most interesting donations was a collection of magazines from a former patient in appreciation of the library service he had received while here.

The Librarian did not attend the annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association, since it was held in Detroit this year. But she did attend the regular meetings of the New Jersey Chapter, held in different parts of the State; a joint meeting of the New Jersey and New York Chapters, the New York Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, held in New York; and several other local conferences. The hospital Print Shop has continued to help the library service by repairing books and by printing a library page each month in *The Psychogram*. A copy of *The Psychogram* was included in the New Jersey Chapter exhibit at the national convention of the Special Libraries Association and the library has been informed that this publication is also included in material from New Jersey in the Library of Congress at Washington.

Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:

Fiction	10,800
Non-fiction	2,171
Foreign	41
Magazines	42,484
Total	55,496

Donations to the Hospital Library:

Books	983
Magazines	27,103
Papers	1,063
Decks of playing cards	148
Jig-saw puzzles	163
Games	22
Christian Science Literature (distributed)	12,159
Copies of religious booklets	1,109
Copies of Gospel of St. Luke	100
Copies of foreign religious literature	400
Miscellaneous pamphlets and booklets	15
Miscellaneous cards	3,118

Post-card albums	21
Scrap books	11
Calendars	599
Christmas cards	10,011
Christmas seals	145
Christmas tags	225
Medical magazines	130
Magazines subscriptions	3
Copies of Italian papers	374
Copies of Jewish papers	545
Copies of Polish paper	1
Copies of Russian papers	21
Miscellaneous:	
Books purchased by the State	66
Books sent to the Print Shop	326
Books returned from the Print Shop	290
Jig-saw puzzles loaned	734
Decks of playings cards distributed	244
Games loaned	6
Christmas cards distributed	4,027
Books sent to Pavilion II	137
Games sent to Pavilion II	2
Puzzles sent to Pavilion II	6
Decks of playing cards sent to Pavilion II	6

Recreation: Amusements, Sports, Music and Entertainment

Again, Dr. George B. McMurray has been active in supervising the field of amusement and recreation for patients which like so many other features of the regular hospital program has been greatly handicapped by conditions arising out of the war situation. His report runs somewhat as follows:

The division of Physical Education cooperated in every possible manner, serving as "social directors" and making consistent effort to promote enjoyment and interest at all affairs, whether arranged by them or by some other sponsor. Careful consideration has been given to the type of entertainment provided; not a patient has been forced to take part in any activity and only those in suitable physical condition were permitted to engage in the more strenuous sports.

Moving picture entertainments were not begun until October 23, 1941 and were shown only once or twice a month until March, 1942, when it was necessary to cancel all shows because of the shortage of personnel. The bowling alleys were thoroughly renovated during the

warm season and with the coming of cool weather they were in such frequent use that careful schedules had to be arranged. Patients, employees and officers all found them a source of health and fun. The new tennis courts have proved a great success and have been kept in excellent condition by an interested patient. The golf course was used whenever the condition of the grounds permitted. Softball has been played on the diamond all summer, but baseball seems to be out for the duration.

Various improvements have been made during the year. A new piano was placed in one of the gymnasiums in the Reception building. A horseshoe pitching court was made in the rear of the Firehouse and was highly popular. A recreation building has been constructed at the dairy barns and supplied with books, magazines and games.

The central radio system has continued to give pleasure and entertainment to many patients. Books, supplied by the hospital library, and games of all kinds provide diversions on the wards, and pool and billiard tables are kept in service on some of the men's wards and at the bowling alleys.

With the parole patients we continued the form of therapeutic recreation which has been successfully used here for a number of years. In uncultivated areas, usually with trees and a brook, the men have been encouraged to work out projects for themselves. Some have cleared land to make park areas, others have built bridges and water-wheels; shacks have been constructed with waste materials and flower and vegetable gardens planted. There are three or four such areas and in most instances they are subdivided into a number of small plots and spheres of interest. The most complete is Camp Birchwood where, after the original construction was destroyed by fire, the men were provided with better materials and assisted to put up a substantial recreation building. This was done last year, but in the past twelve months many improvements have been made and the men have had the satisfaction of producing something for the common good.

Religious Services

There has been no noteworthy change in the regular program of religious services here at the hospital this year. No chaplain has been maintained. The Catholics of the institution are included in the parish of St. Virgil's at Morris Plains, the priests have said Mass each Sunday

morning in the hospital chapel and they have been constantly on call to visit the sick and the dying. Protestant services have been provided each Sunday afternoon in the chapel, arranged by ministers from the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of Morristown and Morris Plains. Music has regularly been supplied by an organist and other musicians from the hospital orchestra and by a choir of patients trained by the division of physical education. Occasionally, one of the ministers has brought a choir from his own church.

Jewish services and special observances for holy days have been provided by leaders of this faith. A Christian Science church in the vicinity has supplied a reader for services here and provided literature for distribution on the wards. The hospital officers have made every effort to cooperate with recognized leaders of all faiths who can offer consolation to patients of their own creed under care here.

Fire Protection and Fires

During the past year the loss from fires was fortunately small, although with reduced personnel both on the wards and in the fire service and with many possibilities of fire danger known to the officers of the institution there is no complacency in recording that fact. The fire service personnel and equipment has been continued under the immediate charge of Fire Chief Charles H. Acker who has given excellent service. His report consists in part of the following:

A series of incendiary fires have occurred during the past year in the adjoining communites, but fortunately we were the victim of but one of these malicious occurrences in which a tool shed near the willow holt was destroyed; the shed was uninsured but the loss was not over $300, at most. Close contact has been maintained with the law enforcing agencies at all times and much valuable information was exchanged. A night fire patrol was maintained on October 30th, 31st and November 1st with foot patrol at vulnerable buildings and two cars covering the grounds and maintaining contact with the other watchers. Last year several fires were set on the grounds and in the vicinity at Hallowe'en.

There were 4 general alarms during the year, two for fires off the grounds, one of which was for mutual aid to the Township in Wilsonville, and two for unimportant fires on the grounds. Seven extinguished fires were investigated. There were 6 still alarms for fires in the buildings: one in the coffee roaster, damage slight; one in the range at the



GREYSTONE PARK FIRE HEADQUARTERS

Service Unit, damage moderate; one at the Print Shop, slight damage; three on the wards, in which the damage was very slight. There were 18 still alarms for grass or brush fires, more than half of them for fires near the salvage yard. There were 2 still alarms for fires in automobiles and two emergency calls without fires, one to rescue a patient from a roof and one to get a child out of a room. One false general alarm resulted from a patient pulling a box, and there were 3 false alarms from the sprinkler system; in one of these which resulted from a frozen tee the water damage done on the ward was moderate.

Details of firemen were on duty at all movies and patients' parties in the Dormitory building amusement hall during the year. For the annual Christmas party, forty-one men were on duty at fire headquarters and in the amusement hall. Hose line were laid from nearby hydrants and additional fire extinguishers were made available. While construction work was in progress in the Scullery the sprinkler system was frequently shut off and hose was laid from adjoining shops to provide protection if emergency should arise.

All equipment has been regularly inspected and tested. There are 53 hydrants, 45 on the high pressure system and 8 on low pressure mains. These were inspected by the fire service in conjunction with the hospital plumbers twice during the year. Frequent inspections have been made of attics, basements, buildings and grounds for fire hazards by the Fire Chief and his assistant. Reports have been submitted monthly to the Business Manager.

The personnel consisted of a fire chief, operator-driver who acted as assistant, a supervisor at the Firehouse dormitory who was capable of driving and operating the pumping engine under supervision; all of these were on the pay-roll for these duties alone. The remainder of the force consisted of call men, certified for active duty, but regularly employed in the outside divisions of the hospital, at the end of the year forty-eight in number. Of these twenty-three lived in the Firehouse, twelve on the hospital grounds and the remainder in nearby communities. The number had dropped from a high of sixty-four chiefly from loss to defense employment and the armed services.

A total of 17 fire drills were conducted with an average attendance of 65 per cent. They were held monthly, beginning at 7:00 P. M. and lasting two hours, or more. Beginning in June and to continue for the

New Jersey State Library

next two months at the request of the men drills are scheduled weekly to secure more outside practice. On December 10th, Deputy State Fire Warden, William J. Seidel and his assistants showed moving pictures and lectured on the work of the State Forestry Service. At various times during the year members of the Fairchild Engine Company and of the Morris Township and Morris Plains Departments with their apparatus met with the hospital force and worked at drills as a unit. The drills consisted of lectures and demonstrations in hose laying, ladder raising, use of tools and equipment, use of various kinds of fire extinguishers on actual fires, pump operation and fire fighting in general. In December and in February special drills were held for lectures on procedure and control of incendiary bombs. Three tons of sand in pails and cans and thirty shovels have been distributed about the hospital for use in case of incendiary bombs. Portable hand lanterns with batteries have been ordered by the local defense council and assigned for use on the wards during blackouts.

The apparatus and auxiliary equipment consisted of: one Ahrens-Fox triple combination pumping engine purchased in 1924 and carrying 1,400 feet of 2½ inch cotton rubber lined hose, a 60 gallon booster tank and hose and minor equipment; one Pirsch combination city service ladder and chemical tank truck, purchased in 1925 with about 250 feet of ladders which can be raised to a maximum height of 65 feet, 200 feet of ¾ inch chemical hose, a life net, gas masks, various types of hand extinguishers and a fair assortment of fire service tools; a squad car, remodeled 1928 Chevrolet, placed in service in 1938, equipped with 500 feet of 2½ inch cotton rubber lined hose, extinguishers and brush fire specials. Throughout the institution unlined linen standpipe hose has been maintained and replaced as necessary; there are approximately 18,500 feet in all, ranging in size from 1¼ inch to 2½ inch. At fire headquarters 1,950 feet of rubber lined hose has been kept in reserve. Available throughout the buildings of the institution are 475 hand type fire extinguishers; of these, 407 are soda-acid type, 34 foam type, 30 vaporizing liquid type and 4 carbon-dioxide type. All were recharged during the year.

Numerous recommendations were included in the report of the Fire Chief, all of which will be examined and some of which will be included in the section on recommendations in this Report.

Water Supply

At all times this year there was a sufficient supply of water, although for a period in the late summer and autumn rains were scant and the use of water was curtailed for the safety of the fire fighting supply. In October deep well pump #1 failed and a broken shaft had to be replaced. While this well was out of commission the entire pump was overhauled. In the past year the Westboro system of hydrotherapy control was applied to eight continuous baths and resulted in a saving of 97 per cent. of the water used by these tubs previously. Frequent tests have been made of the water supply by local personnel and samples have been checked each month by the State Health Board, thus proving to be free from contamination.

The Laundry has had less trouble with muddy water this year. Chlorination of all supplies except those for watering plants has been continued. As heretofore, drinking water has been piped from a spring and bottled for distribution.

Federal and State Relief Work, W. P. A.

The various W. P. A. projects were being closed up at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 2, 1941 being the final date for several. Work on projects under the supervision of the Construction Office was continued until March 15, 1942 and will be found described in detail in the following section. From the beginning of the year the painting force was greatly reduced and only a little redecorating was accomplished on the South side of the Main building; then this was stopped and painting proceeded intermittently at the bull barn until March.

New Building and Improvements

In regards to construction at the hospital, Mr. Smith, Business Manager, reports as follows: "Mr Stanley Sailer who was in charge of the construction office submitted his resignation effective March 14, 1942, to enter defense work with the Walter Kidde Construction Company. Fortunately for us Mr. Gordon P. Mundrane who had been electrical superintendent in charge of new construction at this hospital for a number of years was qualified to take over Mr. Sailer's duties and carry on the work. Mr. Mundrane deserves great credit for the way he has stepped into the breach and taken full charge of a construction program under adverse and difficult conditions". Mr. Mundrane has submitted a complete report, which I have condensed as follows:

"A large part of the construction and reconstruction carried on during the past year has consisted of new projects under the direct supervision of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. However, up to March 15, 1942, when the Works Project Administration was removed from Greystone Park, a fair portion of work had been accomplished through the mutual assistance of the Federal Government and the State. The new projects include alterations to the scullery and bakery, a recreation building at the dairy, two doctor's cottages and additional housing for employees in the Employees' building. W. P. A. projects in operation during the year were: laundry addition, farm building repairs, alterations to the Jaqui house, painting of hospital buildings and the erection of a bull barn.

By November 3, 1941, construction on the new laundry addition was completed and the building was ready for the installation of equipment and machinery. The capacity of the old building, which had been built in 1900 and enlarged in 1910, had been out-stripped for many years by the increasing demands resulting from the tremendous growth of the institution. The new addition is 110 feet long and 50 feet wide, attached to the original laundry building and similar to it in design. The addition has concrete foundations, a 12-inch brick wall, cement floors, wood windows and doors, a built-up roof part slate and part slag coated and an overhead monitor for ventilation.

Alterations to the Jaqui house were completed in November after a thorough reconstruction job including the removal of all plaster and interior partitions, replacement of worn-out framing, demolition of old chimney, leveling of sagging floors, construction of new chimney with open fireplace, complete new electrical wiring installed, a new two story addition, new porches and a new two car garage constructed.

Operations on farm building repairs and the painting of hospital buildings were practically halted as early as August, 1941. Work on the bull barn was continued intermittently until the withdrawal of the W. P. A. in March, 1942. The building is a cinder block structure, 70 feet by 43, to house 8 bulls. The roof is of wood covered with salvaged slate and most of the supporting beams were salvaged from the demolition of the two stucco shacks. A 2-inch cold water line and an electrical conduit were connected to the building and three roof ventilators installed. The building is practically completed with the exception of the finish plaster coat on the exterior walls.

Road construction by the State Highway Department included reconstruction of the Dormitory hill road, with a Macadam foundation, asphaltic penetration course and an 8-inch amiesite topping. A new 18-inch storm sewer and seven catch basins were constructed. This was finished in November. New concrete curbs were constructed along the drive past the Service Unit, the road was widened and the shoulders finished with stone and binding. A road around the laundry and addition was completed except for amiesite topping which cannot be obtained.

In the Scullery project a great deal was accomplished; old partitions and wood flooring were demolished, new concrete floors laid, a masonry stack was laid up from the basement through the roof for the coffee roasting machines, a vegetable storage room was constructed with 4-inch cork insulation, a pudding room and a fruit storage room were also cork insulated and an ice cream hardening room was insulated with 8-inch cork. These three rooms were equipped with unit coolers and refrigerating machines. In the ice cream room, temperature can be maintained at minus 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Partitions were set for a number of additional rooms. On the second floor seven bed rooms, a recreation room and a bathroom were constructed. A new stairwell of steel frame and concrete was opened up at the front and the old stairwell at the rear of the scullery was closed. The entire area was rewired and changed from direct to alternating current. The project is 90 per cent. complete.

The recreation building for the dairy is a one story structure with cinder block walls, concrete footing and concrete flooring, plaster finish inside and out, an open fireplace at the north end and three toilets and wash basins at the south end. Across the front is a screened porch 10 feet wide. Construction was started April 14th and completed June 1st After the building had been painted on the outside and the priming coat applied on the inside the rest of the painting was continued by the dairy workers. Part of the materials used were salvaged from demolitions.

The project for additional housing for employees at the Employees building provides for the making of 30 bed rooms, 3 baths and an incinerator room in the basement area at the rear of the building which, owing to the slope of the land, is above grade. There are three wings in the area; work was begun on April 21st and at the end of the year was still in early stages.

The construction of two houses for doctors was begun on April 28th. Each will consist of six rooms and a bath; they are two story, of brick construction with slate roof and each has a large side porch. The date of completion cannot be estimated because of the difficulties in obtaining materials.

Throughout the year and with increasing effect general labor conditions and the national defense program have hindered the progress of construction. Our priority rating has not permitted us to obtain many required materials, especially those pertaining to plumbing, heating and electrical work. Substitutions have been made where possible, as the use of plastic shower heads. The absorption of skilled labor by defense projects has made it difficult to obtain skilled men in many trades and has completely halted the installation of the new fire alarm system.

Buisness Department

Throughout the year the Business Department has functioned under an increasing handicap, but its standards have been well maintained and up to the close of the year no serious loss of men in key position had been sustained. Mr. H. Brevoort Smith, Business Manager, has had to meet many problems this year but has continued to keep on with the program of improvements and the end of the year finds the laundry and main kitchen service much better equipped than ever before. Mr. E. I. Coursen, Assistant Business Manager, has continued active supervision of the animal industries and the farm; Mr. Henry Landesman, Engineer in Charge, has supervised the work of the mechanics of the maintenance and repair force and the upkeep and proper functioning of the various service plants of the institution; and Mr. Robert A. Lowery as Chief Clerk and Treasurer of the institution has been in charge of the clerical force of the Business Department and the many details of ordering, accounting, bookkeeping and other financial transactions.

Mr. Smith has submitted reports for the numerous divisions under his supervision and has offered the following general statement:

"During the past fiscal year the entire Business Department of the hospital has been under a heavy nervous and physical strain, due to the National Emergency. The loss of trained and experienced personnel has perhaps been our greatest problem. Many of our most valuable employees have either gone into the armed forces or accepted lucrative offers from manufacturers and concerns working on defense contracts.

Restrictions and rationing of materials and commodities have caused confusion and difficulty in our routine operations. Many of our standards have had to be lowered in order to meet the emergency. However, in spite of the various handicaps imposed by war time conditions, we have learned operating lessons which will be valuable in the future."

Engineering Division

Mr. Landesman, Engineer in Charge, has submitted a somewhat detailed report of the many activities which have come under his direction during the year. Although all of this work is of vital importance to the functioning of the institution, it seems necessary to condense the report as follows:

"The water records show a total of 412,605,000 gallons of water consumed and 396,222,000 pumped. This was a daily average consumption of 1,130,000 gallons and a daily per capita average of 204.6, which was a decrease of 34.1 over last year's average and a decrease of 4,911,000 in the total gallons consumed. The daily K.W. load for the pumps was 1,981 with a high in May of 62,594 K.W. hours for the month, which was somewhat higher than last year. At the power house the total consumption of coal was 28,629, a daily average of 78 tons; this was an increase in all of about 200 tons over the amount used last year. July and August were low months, with a daily average consumption of 52 tons and February was high with 113 tons. At the dynamo room the total K.W. load for the year was 4,339,000 with a maximum and minimum on the A. C. of 565 and 200 and on the D.C. of 312 and 60; this is a slight increase on the A. C. and decrease on the D.C. Ice production for the year amounted to 22,114 cakes or a daily average of 60.6. July was the highest month with 2,688 cakes made and February low with a total of 1,176 cakes made. The total production is 1,818 cakes under last year and the last few months of the year show more than the usual seasonal decrease, probably because of the placing in service of more refrigerating equipment. At the sewage disposal plant the total flow was 316,767,000 gallons, or a daily average flow of 867,854 gallons. This was a drop in the daily average low of some 55,000 gallons.

At the power station sufficient good fuel was obtained to give very efficient evaporation and a larger supply is now stored than in many years previously. Up to October of 1941 all samples of fuel were ana-

lyzed by the Federal Bureau of Mines; on that date this work was terminated by the Bureau and the Central Office and the State Agricultural Experiment Station are now establishing and equipping a laboratory at New Brunswick to handle such testing. Every effort has been made to keep the boilers and auxiliary equipment in the best possible condition, but with the aging of the plant and the increasing strain of additional buildings and equipment in the institution the need of enlarging the plant is keenly felt. At peak load there is now no reserve and boilers are operated at 200 per cent. of their rated capacity, which is uneconomical of fuel and bad for the boilers.

At the dynamo room no failure occurred on any machine during the year. There was some difficulty with the governor on the large Moore unit and an expert field engineer from the manufacturer finally took it down and put the mechanism in proper condition. The laundry new machinery is now operating on alternating current so the direct unit consumption has been decreased and alternating increased. The Moore unit alone is capable of carrying the requirements, and the two smaller units have been maintained in operating condition as a standby in case of emergency. Unaflow engine No. 3 is still operating with a cracked frame, but an effort is being made to keep it in service if possible, due to the difficulties of the war period. The entire dynamo was put in good condition, with the wall pointed up, walls and floor painted, and steam pipe covering reconditioned.

In the water system few leaks developed and there was practically no water loss during the year. Some piping was renewed due to corrosion. It is felt that if the liming treatment could be procured much loss in pipes and equipment could be avoided, since all of our water, deep well and surface, has shown an acid reaction at all periods of the year. As noted in a previous section, one deep well pump failed and had to be repaired. The filter box in the upper garden reservoir receiving water through the pipe lines was thoroughly cleaned, but the reservoir should be dredged and all valves, screens and other equipment gone over and reconditioned. It is interesting to note that although numerous savings have been effected, especially in the continuous baths in the Reception building, there have also been increases in the use, particularly in the cooling of milk at the dairy and in new water cooled refrigeration machines, so that the night flow has to be maintained at about 10,000 gallons per hour.

At the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. Radcliffe who had been serving as the representative of Dr. Rudolfs and the Central Office in checking on the operation of our water and sewerage systems resigned at the outbreak of hostilities to join the United States Health Service and has been replaced by Dr. Gehm and Mr. DelGuercio. They are now making bacteriological tests of water and sewage specimens twice monthly. Special study of the results of these tests have been made to make certain that sewage plant treatment has been effective and complete to such a degree that no contamination of the Whippany river or public bathing areas may occur from the hospital plant. Jaqui pond has become overloaded with solids from the final effluent and it is of vital importance in order to maintain it as a satisfactory natural sterilizing medium that it be dredged and enlarged.

Various changes have been made in refrigeration during the year. At the Cafeteria the machinery was changed over from a single ammonia compressor to two freon units. Since the old compressor operated on direct current, the change involved the running of new alterating current lines. New water lines for cooling were run, the cold storage boxes rebuilt and new food racks constucted. The old equipment was entirely removed. At the Main building the two ammonia units were overhauled, but with the decreased requirements it has been possible to run the ten ton unit almost entirely, keeping the fifteen ton unit as a standby. At the dairy and pathological laboratory ammonia units some condenser piping was replaced, the automatic regulators cleaned and repaired, and all valves checked.

Painting at the institution was much reduced with the closing out of the W.P.A. project. However, a number of areas were painted, including the Cafeteria interior, the Nurses' dining hall interior, several offices and rooms at the Clinic building, ward 10 of the Reception building, the Dormitory building Center and doctors' dining room, and numerous smaller jobs.

The sheet metal shop turned out a large amount of new work, in addition to routine repairs. A metal conveyor for taking canned goods from the cannery to a storage room was built and erected. A new sheet metal roof was laid over the rear kitchen area at the Main building. Ten stainless steel food cars with containers were built. There were also completed 1 stainless steel bread truck and 2 pie carts, as well as, 36 food truck containers, 48 bread pans, 40 roast pans, 50 cake pans, 40

scrapple pans, 48 counter pans, 24 pudding pans, 48 steamers, 24 bread boxes, 36 coffee cans, 24 milk cans, and numerous other smaller articles.

Routine and extraordinary repairs and installations throughout the institution were in progress to the limit of the force and funds available. At the cannery an entire new steam box was built and all machinery was overhauled and gears for decreasing speed of cans travelling through steam box were installed. At the upholstery shop a new hair storage and picking room was built and a new hair picking machine was installed. In the shoe repairing shop new tables and shelving were built and a complete electrically driven shoe repairing machine was installed. At the dairy numerous repairs were made and doors, windows, plumbing work and some electrical work were taken care of to complete the con struction of new dairy buildings when the activities of W.P.A. ceased. A new milk tank with pump and with stainless steel piping and demountable fittings was installed. At the Print Shop a 3-inch gas main was run from the cable car tunnel to supply the pottery kiln. A small addition to house the kiln, built of concrete blocks and concrete with cement floor and slate roof was designed and constructed. At the laundry the mechanics assisted in moving machinery to the new addition, made new vents to the roof and built a porte-cochere for trucks to load and unload under shelter. At the Cafeteria a set of three new gas fired ovens was assembled, installed and put in service. The incinerator unit near the piggery was closed down for ten days and rebuilt with a new monolithic lining, arch, bridge wall and so on.

In the Clinic building a modern dental surgery room was added to the dental suite by taking the room from the adjacent pathological laboratory formerly used for blood chemistry work, changing over the laboratory and taking a small room from the ward area. This involved cutting walls, opening new doorways and sealing old ones, running new electric, gas, and water lines, installing equipment and redecorating.

On the basement floor of the Reception building a room was built for the encephalograph unit. In order to shield the unit from outside currents the room had to be completely grounded by copper screening over all surfaces. The construction also provided a sliding door with contacts made to preserve the continuity of the copper screening. The interior and exterior of the room were covered with plywood paneling to protect the screen. An alternating current line was run for the machine, since this building is still on direct current. The room is of

sufficient size to accomodate the machine and a couch or cot bed for the patient being tested; the door is wide enough so that the patient can be wheeled in on a cot if desired.

The reconstruction of the Jaqui cottage by the Construction Office force made it necessary to supplement by supplying from the maintenance force the putting in of all plumbing and the heating system, putting up gutters and leaders, making jambs and doors, building fly screens, book-cases, dining room cabinets and painting.

The monthly average of repair orders was 2,764 with a total of 33,274 for the year. There were 5,757 furniture repairs, including 2,783 chairs, 360 rockers, 260 benches. At the large sterilizer 3,160 pieces were processed, including 1,086 mattresses, 698 blankets, 476 sheets, 385 pillows, 340 bundles of clothing and various other articles.

Because of war conditions requests for repairs and improvements have had to be studied to avoid as far as possible the use of materials required in defense work. Every effort has been made to schedule the most important work first and watch costs so that the current repair money available would provide the essential materials. Loss of workmen has been another handicap. Charles Carroll, an electrician here for sixteen years, left to enter defense work; Russell Rogers, night electrician, also entered defense industry; Casimir Zientek, locksmith and Edward Leming, plumber, also resigned to go into defense industry; George Kline, fireman in the boiler house, was called to active duty in the United States Navy. James Holly, mason, retired on pension and Leslie Barry, dynamo operator, died. Replacements have been difficult to make. The remaining mechanics of long standing have exerted themselves to give cooperation. With many defense plants paying high wages in this area, however, the salary situation causes understandable unrest".

Laundry

The laundry has continued under the competent direction of Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan who has made every effort to meet requirements under especially difficult conditions. He has submitted the following data:

"During the past year a new extension has been added to the laundry and the equipment has been greatly increased. Although the work is not yet complete, a great improvement is noticeable and we feel that we are well on the way to having a first-class modern laundry. The addition has been set up mainly as a soiled clothes sorting room and wash room.

The old washers have been moved in and installed and new machinery consisting of one 42 x 82 American washer, one 42 x 84 two-speed Hoffman washer, and one 48 inch Fletcher extractor. Some difficulty has been experienced with the wiring of the Hoffman machine, but our own electricians have installed a jumper wire which enables us to use it. The new addition also has a lavatory for men patients, a stock room, a rag room and an electrical control room. This contains the panels and switches for all A.C. current in the laundry and is kept locked.

The dry cabinets and the conveyer dryer have been removed and replaced by two new dry tumblers installed by the American Laundry Machine Company. This brings the total to five dry tumblers. The sewing room, starch room and patients' wearing apparel sorting rooms were moved to the former washroom. Four new metal trays were installed in the starch room. More than half of the office stockroom was used to make a lavatory and shower room for women employees. Two eight-roll flatwork ironers were moved and they and one new American eight-roll flatwork ironer were set up by employees of the American Machine Company assisted by our own mechanics. The floor where these machines had stood was replaced by new cement. The collar starcher and collar ironer have been moved. The wood floor in the ironing room is being replaced by cement preparatory to re-locating the present presses and setting up new ones. The equipment yet to be installed is 3, 51 inch apparel presses; 6, 18 inch apparel presses; 1 air compressor; 1 shirt unit; 1 combination blanket and curtain dryer.

While new machines were being installed and old ones moved to better locations, additional strain was thrown on the remaining pieces of equipment, but they were kept in good condition through the cooperation of the engineering division and the necessary laundry was gotten out by means of harder work and longer hours. We still have one old brass washer in which the metal is worn thin. It breaks down frequently and is difficult to repair because of this condition.

During the past year we have lost eleven of our old employees. Four of these were called for military service and the remaining seven left for better paying positions. Among these were the two washmen and as yet we have been unable to obtain a competent senior washman; so the assistant laundryman has had to remain in the washroom constantly. A number of the most competent patients have also left the laundry.

On January 15th the annual dinner party was given to the patients.

This year they were served a full-course chicken dinner in the laundry at noon and a seven piece orchestra was present from two to four-thirty p. m. and played for dancing. The patients greatly appreciated the extra time for recreation.

The laundry counted was 6,771,381 pieces this year, but it is felt that because of the lack of employees and competent patients an accurate count was not kept. Included in the figure were 4,539 curtains ironed by machine and 2,077 curtains placed on stretchers".

Food Service

During the year a consistent effort has been made to supply food in greater variety and more attractively served. This is reflected in the longer lists submitted by the different food divisions, such as the bakery and cannery, and also the interest shown in the improvements in the scullery and bakery area. New refrigeration and new ovens in the Cafeteria have also permitted better food service for the large group of employees fed there.

Mr. William Walton has served another year as head of food service and given close and experienced attention to the many details to be covered. Mr. Smith has kept in close touch with the entire set-up and has initiated improvements wherever they seemed possible. The shortage of employees has made itself keenly felt in this division and has placed extra burdens on those in charge.

The kitchen has continued to prepare spreads, both as an economy measure and to provide variety, by mixing butter or cheese with milk and thus doubling the quanity. The report shows that 110,648 lbs. of butter spread and 2,640 lbs. of cheese spread were so made this year. The doughnut machine has been continued in operation in the kitchen and a total of 31,628 dozens were turned out to serve as a simple and popular dessert.

Bakery

The renovation and rebuilding of the scullery area brought many improvements to the bakery, directly or indirectly. Additional rooms were partitioned off, including a new office for the bakery, a bread slicing room and a pot and pan room. The bread drying racks were placed in the bakery. New concrete flooring was laid in the hallway outside the bakery. The entire area was re-wired and changed from direct to alternating current. A new concrete stairway was erected from the second

floor of the scullery to the flour storage room above. The bedrooms of the kitchen and bakery employees located on this second floor were entirely reconstructed. This work, with the remodeling of the bakery itself last year which included the installation of a gas fired modern type revolving tray oven in place of the old coal-fired brick ovens, has resulted in a complete transformation of the area.

The bakery report shows the following production for the year:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf	691,689
Cake, 8 lb.	11,361
Raisin cake 8 lb.	1,606
Applesauce cake, 8 lb.	1,208
Ice box cake, 10 lb.	40
Open apple cake, 8 lb.	38
Sponge cake, 10 lb.	38
Glazed peach cake, 8 lb.	76
Fruit cake, 4 lb.	50
Coffee cake, 8 lb.	8,601
Jelly rolls, 8 lb.	114
Pies, 8 lb.	16,306
Iced apple dumplings	3,972
Total	735,099
Buns, dozen	7,566
Muffins, dozen	2,698
Rolls, dozen	6,879
Cookies, dozen	1,877
Total dozen	19,020
Mince meat, lbs.	1,600

Cannery

The cannery was overhauled and improved this year and the following products were prepared and canned for hospital use:

	No. 10 Cans
Tomatoes	46,602
Tomato puree	17,574
Peppers and puree	903
Chili sauce	1,211
Tomato catsup	739
Applebutter	3,969
Applesauce	7,520
Total	78,518

There were also prepared and put in barrels:

Dill green tomatoes, 30 gallon barrels	15
Cold pack peppers, 50 gallon barrels	15
Sauerkraut, 50 gallon barrels	116

Service Unit

At the Service Unit, where new equipment was installed last year, a side door was constructed by the hospital mechanics. Work on this was begun at the close of last year and was completed early this year. This has proved a great help in relieving congestion on busy days. The Service Unit continued under the capable management of Mr. William H. Allen until spring, when he received an Army Commission. On May 1st, Guy VanWhy, who had been employed there for a considerable time, was appointed temporary manager at the pleasure of the Board of Managers. He has done excellent work in the two months since his appointment. This restaurant and registration area continued very popular with visitors throughout the year and sales this spring were the largest in history. Employees and patients also find this attractive little lunch room very convenient.

Garage

The hospital garage has been continued under the careful and experienced supervision of Mr. John T. Murphy. There have been various changes in the personnel, more than in normal years and at times the shortage has been marked. Illness has still further reduced the force, particularly during the winter. Even more than the usual effort has been made to keep all motor vehicles in good running condition and to conserve tires, gas and all equipment.

In November three passenger cars were received, 1942 models, 2 Ford sedans and 1 Buick sedan. The Fords were assigned to the social service workers and the Buick to regular hospital duty. Sold in exchange for these were: 1 1936 Ford, tudor; 1 1937 Ford, tudor; 1 1936 Buick, sedan; these cars were taken by three sales companies of Trenton.

In June were received three Ford trucks: 2 dump trucks, 1 truck chassis, all with cab over engine. Where body is not included a suitable one will be built by the hospital mechanics. In return for these trucks a White truck, 1935; an International truck, 1931 and a Ford truck, 1929, have been sold and will be taken over at an early date by the Newark branch of General Motors.

Upholstery Division

Mr. William T. Barry, appointed last year, continued in charge of the work of this division. The reconstruction work being carried on in the rear of the main kitchen on the second floor will eventually result in considerable improvement to the upholstery shop, although as yet the work is incomplete. A new shoe repairing machine was installed this year and has made it possible to increase the work in this section. A hair picking and hair storage room was built and a new hair picking machine installed. The following list of work done this year was submitted:

NEW WORK		
Double mattresses made	2	
Single mattresses made	94	
Hair pillows made	267	
Feather pillows made	5	
Double mattress ticks made	9	
Single mattress ticks made	257	
Pillow ticks made	453	
Pieces furniture upholstered	72	
Chair cushions made	25	
Carpets laid	6	
Linoleum laid	34	
Curtains made, pairs	128	
Curtains hung, pairs	92	
Shades made	547	
Flags made	5	
Ticking mits made, pairs	79	
Furniture slipcovers made	35	
Miscellaneous work	335	
Total pieces new work		2,445
REPAIRS		
Double mattresses made over	6	
Single mattresses made over	1,692	
Hair pillows made over	339	
Carpets repaired	21	
Shades repaired	86	
Mattress ticks repaired	668	
Awnings	450	
Pieces of harness repaired	5	
Shoes repaired, pairs	2,279	
Special shoe repairs, pairs	25	
Shoes reclaimed from condemning room, pairs	200	
Miscellaneous	68	
Total repairs		5,839
Total pieces work done		8,284

Tailor Shop

The hospital tailor shop has continued to provide employment for a considerable number of patients whose condition was suitable for such work and has also supplied a need at the institution. A certain amount of clothing was pressed for the resident officers; and when material was available uniforms were made for certain employees, such as police officers, fire chief and chauffeurs. This year only one uniform and four pair of trousers were so made. Many work clothes for men made at the plain sewing room were sent to the tailor shop to be pressed before being issued through the storehouse. Also most men's outer garments after being washed were sent from the laundry to the tailor shop for pressing. There have been a number of changes in the employee personnel of this division this year: Mr. James Fay, Chief Tailor, after a period of leave because of poor health, resigned on June 30th, and Emil Bergman who had been employed for a number of years as assistant died at the Clinic building after a rather long illness. At the time of this Report, Mr. Vito Sylvester was acting as chief tailor.

Work Done for Patients at Tailor Shop

Suits pressed and repaired	35	
Trousers pressed and repaired	802	
Trousers pressed for Storehouse	569	
Trousers shortened, pressed and repaired	560	
Overalls pressed for Storehouse	775	
Overalls pressed and repaired	769	
Overcoat repaired	2	
Coat pressed and repaired	2	
Dress pressed	1	
Heavy canvas articles made	333	
Heavy canvas articles repaired	857	
Laundry bags repaired	120	
Total		4,825
Work from Laundry, Patients'		
Trousers pressed and repaired	16,920	
Coats pressed and repaired	12,930	
Vests pressed and repaired	985	
Total from Laundry		30,835
Grand total		35,660

Garden

The work at the garden division was continued under Mr. Otto Koch, an exceptionally competent and faithful director, until early

spring when he became ill and his son, Britton, who had been working with his father for a number of years took over the supervision and has done very well with all parts of the work. In his report he gives chief credit to the faithful employees who have made every effort to carry on the whole division in the best possible manner.

The production report with the valuation will be found in the statistical appendix. Including products sent to the dairy and vegetables sent to the North Jersey Training School at Totowa, the total value was $33,282.77, which is exceptionally high.

Kept at the garden office and included in the report submitted to me were not only the productions lists, but also the list of vegetables purchased during the year and delivered through this division. The largest quantity was potatoes, which have not been grown at this institution for several reasons, but the storing, sorting and distributing of which has formed a considerable part of the work. Cabbage was another rather large item purchased in the spring when the supply grown and stored here had become exhausted. Records were also kept of the quantities of vegetables delivered to each of the large kitchens and cottage groups, but these have been omitted for lack of space.

Some of the work done in this division may be summarized as follows: At the greenhouse seeds of onions, leek, lettuce, tomatoes, celery, egg plant, peppers and cabbage were sown in numerous varieties in 581 flats. Lettuce transplanted in flats included 25,000 plants in three varieties. Quantities of seeds were sown in garden frames and a total of 313,362 plants were transplanted in garden frames, including lettuce, endive, cabbage, tomatoes, celery, broccoli and peppers in many varieties. Seeds sown directly in the gardens included twenty-one vegetables in numerous varieties and quantities; among the largest amounts were: string beans, 12 varieties, 3,009 lbs.; carrots, 2 varieties, 83½ lbs.; onions, 11 varieties, 73½ lbs.; beets, 5 varieties, 184 lbs. Fifty-one bushels of onion sets were grown and planted in the garden. Four varieties of egg plant, 11,080 plants, were transplanted in 2½" pots. A total of 1,380 strawberry roots were potted in 3" pots and set in garden frames. In the garden fields 11 vegetables were transplanted in 66 varieties, a total of 328,428 plants. Seeds sown in the garden fields for cover crops included rye, wheat, vetch and alsike clover, a total of 17,262 lbs.

Manure hauled from the dairy amounted to 1,660 truck and team loads; from the horse barn, 185 loads and from the hennery 53 team loads; also hauled from the Morristown Armory by hospital trucks was 223,625 lbs. of horse manure. Other products used included 62,050 lbs. of lime, 1,025 lbs. of salt, 4,717 lbs. of bone meal, 6,050 lbs. nitrate of soda, 7,100 lbs of asparagus salt; 6,721 lbs. of fertilizers and 302 lbs. arsenate of lead. During the year 1,001 cubic yards of ashes were spread on the garden fields to condition the soil.

Other work accomplished covers a long list of miscellaneous jobs, such as 1,945 saplings cut for tomato and bean poles, 1,717 tomato crates repaired and painted, 450 hot bed sash repaired and painted, stone picked from the gardens and used to repair the roads leading through them. This year several acres of land have been placed in cultivation the clearing of which was largely a W. P. A. project, but the completion was left to the garden and greenhouse division when the W. P. A. was withdrawn. Also a great deal of work has been done clearing land in the Wilsonville area purchased for pasture. Because of existing conditons it has seemed wise to plant this area to vegetables as soon as it is ready for seeding, so late cabbage, string beans and turnips have already been planted.

In the fall at the Trenton State Fair Greystone Park was able to win first prize in the booth display and second prize in the sweepstakes. This represented much hard work on the part of all the men connected with the garden, especially since dry weather was a handicap early in the growing season of 1941. The competition was close, as the institutional section had an excellent series of exhibits.

At the Morris County Fair held in August, 1941, a greater number of prizes were taken of which 43 were firsts. A team of horses and a team of mules entered in the live stock exhibit both won top awards in their respective classes. "Uncle Don" of radio fame was present and broadcast favorable comments on the work being done by the patients. At the Morris County Florists and Gardeners Flower Show held in Morristown in the fall, vegetable exhibits were one of the features. A booth display was arranged which won a gold medal, and numerous other prizes were also received.

Farm

Work on the hospital farm has been continued with Mr. P. F. Havens as head farmer and Mr. Coursen having general oversight of the

work. This year additional farm land in the amount of 192 acres was purchased. The tract lies at the west of the hospital, in the area on the other side of West Hanover Avenue and at the rear of the hamlet of Wilsonville. Much of the land had not been cultivated in recent years and was covered with growth varying from scrub to woodland. It is intended to clear this and seed it for pasture land and about fifteen acres had been cleared and plowed at the end of the year. By fall an additional twenty acres should be ready for seeding. As noted in the report of the Garden Division, some of the land has already been planted to vegetables in view of the war-time requirement for increased food production. Some of the land cleared under a W. P. A. project has been put into corn for ensilage this year. This area along the Old Dover road has long been a part of the hospital property but was rather heavily wooded and not regarded as suitable for clearing except as a special project.

In 1941 the Ebling farm of 40 acres, lying North of the hospital property, was rented and an exceptionly heavy crop of ensilage was harvested there. The Garabrant farm near Mendham, consisting of appoximately 80 acres, was rented and a large amount of hay cut.

In 1941 a total of about 120 acres were planted to ensilage corn, sweet corn, mangel wurzel beets, turnips, and carrots. The early part of the growing season was dry, and later there was some washing from heavy rains, but in general the crops were good, with the exception of carrots which the dry weather eliminated. Turnips produced a supply which lasted through the winter and spring months, and 38,749 ears of sweet corn were furnished. Apple trees supplied a total of 1,652 baskets of fruit, but this by no means represents the full crop as many were gathered and eaten by patients and others. The list of the farm production is printed in the statistical appendix; the valuation totaled $20,550.59 which was higher than last year.

Stable

There was no change in the animals at the farm and garden stable. There were fifteen, four mules and four horses assigned to the garden aud seven horses to the farm. The general health of the animals has been good, although two of them had occasional attacks of indigestion. As noted in the garden report, a team of horses and a team of mules were shown at the County fair and each received first prize in its class.

Dairy

Mr. Hugh McLellan has continued as head dairyman while Mr. Coursen has devoted much time throughout the year to dairy problems. In this as in most other services the shortage in employees has offered a serious problem. It has even been difficult to obtain a sufficient number of patients who were good milkers, since so few of our admissions are from rural districts. A Recreation building was constructed this year for patients working at the dairy as described in the section on New Buildings. This was completed just at the end of the year and now provides a pleasant place for rest and recreation, either summer or winter and adequate toilet and washroom facilities. This will make it possible to keep the men out of the barns when they are not working and should be a decided inducement for patients of the better types. The number of employees at the dairy at the close of the year was only 75 per cent of the minimum allotted and the men had not been given their regular days off because of the necessity of keeping the herd properly cared for and milked.

A careful watch has been kept of all animals and those affected with mastitis, poor producers, or otherwise not of good type have been eliminated. During the year 45 cows and 3 heifers were slaughtered and passed for food by the veterinarian and 86 calves were vealed. Two cows and 7 calves were killed as diseased and 2 cows, 1 bull and 51 calves died; these were sent to the incinerator for destruction. Loss of calves was unusually heavy; the chief causes of death were scours, pneumonia, hemorrhagic septicemia and enteritis. Housing conditions in the calf barn are congested and unsatisfactory as the animals are in such close contact that diseases spread rapidly. This is felt to be the chief cause of the high calf mortality.

The herd was tested for tuberculosis on December 8th and remained accredited. The herd was tested for Bang's disease on July 9th and February 3rd and retests of suspects were made on February 23rd and June 1st. One animal found highly suspicious was promptly disposed of; two found slightly suspicious were segregated for further testing. A system for the control of mastitis specifically for control of streptococci agalactia has been worked out by Dr. R. A. Hendershott, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture. This included an examination of all milking cows to determine the bacterial flora of each udder. Following the report of this

examination, all cows were restanchioned in accord with the findings. All fresh cows were examined before being stanchioned. Various other examinations were recommended and also hygienic procedures. Dr. R. A. Hendershott and staff, assisted by Dr. H. W. Dustan, local veterinarian and Mr. McLellan took samples of milk on June 8th and again on June 22nd. On June 30th, Dr. Hendershott and two assistants, with Mr. Houston from the Central Office visited the dairy and three cows were injected with a gambine emulsion.

Throughout the year the use of the strip cup before each milking has been rigidly adhered to in order to detect the presence of flakes in the milk, the thybromol test has been used and the udders of all milking cows regularly examined by Dr. Dustan.

Pasture land was again rented and young stock kept there for the summer months. It is hoped that within a few years time the new land purchased this summer will be available for pasture use, since the transportation of animals to and from pastures fifteen or more miles distant and their supervision while there presents numerous problems. Other recommendations for the Dairy include: a new maternity barn; complete rewiring of three barns; another pasteurizer; and further fire protection.

The herd census at the end of the fiscal year was as follows:

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1942

Milking cows	192	
Dry cows	29	
		221
Heifers	59	
Heifer calves	74	
		133
Bull calves	10	
Bulls	6	
		16
Total		370

The daily average number of cows milked was 190 as compared with 180 last year, and the daily average quantity of milk produced was 3,109 quarts. Total milk production for the year was 1,135,078 quarts which was valued at $90,806. The total valuation of dairy products was $110,136.56, an increase of $6,427.59 over the previous year.

Piggery

During the year 387 pigs were born and 198 were purchased. Of those born at the institution, 50 were dead at birth and 153 sucklings

and 67 weaned pigs died. The chief causes of death were: weakness at birth, hemorrhagic septicemia and pneumonia. Weakness at birth was ascribed by the veterinarian to the fact that the sows were fed institutional garbage only, whereas up until April, 1941 minerals had been purchased and mixed with the feed ration to sows and young stock. This was felt to be necessary since the piggery has been located in the same area for a long time and the ground has doubtless been greatly depleted in that period. A total of 17 older animals died, chiefly as a result of injuries sustained while fighting. Throughout the year, young animals were given treatment with bacterin by the veterinarian, in an effort to prevent disease, but deaths from hemorrhagic septicemia occurred throughout the fall and winter months, the disease being especially virulent in December.

The census at the end of the fiscal year showed the following stock:

PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1942

Sucklings	2
Shoats	194
Fattening hogs	112
Sows	42
Boars	3
Total	353

During the year 327 hogs were slaughtered, giving 99,440 lbs. of pork; this was about 1,100 lbs. less than last year, but owing to higher prices the valuation was nearly $3,300 higher. The total valuation of piggery products this year was $16,695.08.

Hennery

Conditions at the poultry plant were favorable this year. A few cases of fowl paralysis appeared among the Rhode Island Reds, not sufficiently numerous as to cause concern. Paralysis often follows vaccination for fowl pox and apparently these cases came from this source. The flock has been free of coccidiosis, the result in part of built up resistance in the opinion of Professor Black of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The birds have also continued free from the picking habit, with proper care.

Egg production for the year amounted to 22,150 dozen, about 600 dozen less than last year, but with higher prices allowed considerably more value. Total production also included 1,896 lbs. of broilers and 5,086 lbs. of fowl with a valuation of $10,164.45 the highest on our records.

During the year 3,059 chicks were purchased; 792 fowls died, chiefly chicks and pullets; 7 died from injury, 6 were killed as unthrifty; 2,136 were killed for food. The flock at the end of the year was as follows:

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1942

Hens	548
Pullets	1,077
Young stock	524
Chicks	919
Total	3,068

Miscellaneous

Throughout tbe year a variety of institutional work in the outside areas was carried on under the direction of Mr. Coursen.

Trucking Service: In hauling freight, livestock, exchanging products with other institutions, taking goods to and from fairs for exhibition purposes and various other necessary activities hospital trucks were used on trips varying from 8 miles to 145 miles and from Morristown, N. J. to Allentown, Pa. In all 615 such trips were made with a total mileage of 32,913. An attempt has been made to reduce this hauling as much as possible and in the last quarter of the year only about 14 per cent. of the total amount was done. Hauling on the grounds has included delivering supplies, laundry, coal, drinking water, materials for mechanics and taking to the disposal units ashes, garbage and all kinds of waste materials.

Coal and Ashes: Unloading of coal cars has been a regular activity, 565 having been received during the year. The tonnage on the stock pile at the end of the year was about twice that on hand a year ago. Ashes were used on roads and construction work on the grounds, carbon was used at the piggery, and ashes were also used in the garden soil. Ashes were given to various State, County and town organizations and ashes were sold to private individuals. The sums received from sales during the year amounted to $297.31.

Drinking Water: Spring water piped into the Dormitory building and there placed in 3 or 5 gallon bottles has been distributed throughout the institution daily. In all during the year 83,085 bottles were sent out.

Exterminator: Two men were employed to control pests, such as rats, mice, roaches, beetles flies and ants throughout the institution.

On March 7th both resigned and they have been replaced by one man with limited experience. Pests have been fairly well controlled, but some breed so rapidly in hot weather that is is difficult to eliminate them.

Railroad: Funds have not been provided for the purchase of creosoted ties for the hospital railroad spur line. Such ties as were obtained were bought as a current repair item. The rails used are 85 lb. size, while the rails now used on the main line are 120 lb. Engines and car loads from the regular track are brought up over this spur, so it is necessary to keep the roadbed in good condition and watch the rails carefully. A crew of six or seven patients under supervision of an employee have worked on the railroad as required and also carried on necessary grading and other work.

Working Patients: On an average about 80 working patients were assigned to the outside divisions under Mr. Coursen's supervision. These included 4 at the poultry plant, 4 handling coal and ashes, 6 on the railroad and grading work, 7 at the piggery, 34 on the farm, 6 at the dairy as milkers and 19 at the dairy as general workers. These men were all carefully supervised and were permitted certain privileges in return for their work.

Recommendations

Mental Hygiene Clinics

In view of the added service to the community which the Mental Hygiene Clinics are competent to render in assisting with draft screening and in guiding the rejected draftee or discharged soldier to find a satisfactory place in civilian life without dangerous humiliation and in view of the advancing cost of maintaining such clinics, I recommend that an additional sum be appropriated for this work,

Cottages for Physicians

Although two single cottages have been started this year, the number is not sufficient for the needs. Since this is the largest hospital in the State, its extra requirements should be met and its work should not be hampered by inadequate living quarters for the medical staff. I again urge that a housing program for the staff be instituted and continued with the construction of one or two small cottages yearly until living arrangements for physicians are placed on a basis comparable with that in other hospitals of this size and type.

Cottage Near Sewer Bed

Since the small frame cottage occupied for many years by the sewage disposal plant operator was destroyed by fire its loss has been keenly felt. The constant presence of a competent man near the plant to guard against accidents and damage is important in view of the fact that the State has a quarter of a million dollars invested here and the continued operation is vital not only to the health of the hospital but to a wide area along the river below us. Such a cottage could be of the simple type designed for defense housing and yet meet the requirements.

Jaqui Pond

Over a period of years Jaqui pond has been gradually filling in until it can no longer be depended upon to act as a sterilizing agent for the effluent from the sewer plant. It is vitally necessary that this pond be dredged at once as a public health protective measure.

Boiler House

The present boiler capacity is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of an institution which has greatly increased in population and number of buildings since the boiler plant was last enlarged. During severe winter months it has been necessary to operate the full complement of boilers two hundred per cent. of their rated capacity in order to supply adequate heating and power for the institution. In this practice fuel is wasted and the boilers are subjectcd to excessive strain which results in a high maintenance and repair cost. If any boiler should fail, the institution has no reserve. It is accordingly recommended that an extension be made to the power house and two additional boilers installed.

Dairy Barn

At the dairy a new barn for cows with young calves is urgently needed. The present quarters are crowded and difficult to keep in a sanitary condition. There is no provision for isolating sick calves and diseases spread rapidly. Cows and calves are highly valuable in these days and adequate housing should be supplied for their care during the period when diseases are most easily contracted.

Electrical Wiring

An inspection of the electrical system in the Main barn, North barn and South barn at the dairy has been made by the construction division and conditions have been found to be extremely hazardous. These barns

are not protected by a sprinkler system and the water pressure available is problematical. Most of the dairy cows are stabled in these three barns and hay and feed are kept overhead. It is recommended that new wiring be installed in these barns as soon as possible. This request has been made for several successive years and refused. Conditions have now reached a point where something has to be done.

It is recommeded after inspection of the electrical system of South Cottage, used for housing affiliate students of the School of Nursing, that new wire, outlets and fixtures be installed together with switches. Not only is the present arrangement of fixtures very poor for students, but the antiquated wiring presents a real hazard to the building.

Filters—Water System and Laundry

The reservoirs should be cleaned and new filter material installed.

During heavy seasonal rains the water in our several collection basins becomes filled with silt. An efficient sand filter should be constructed to eliminate this nuisance and protect our mains and water system from deterioration.

Our water varies in hardness at different seasons of the year. In the summer especially when we are pumping heavily from our deep wells our consumption of soap and the time necessary for washing and rinsing are greatly increased. This in turn contributes greatly to the wear on all fabrics. It is recommended that a Marl Sand Filter and Softener as manufactured by the Permutit Company be purchased and installed.

Clerical Force

Many requests for additional clerical workers have come from the different medical divisions, including the school of nursing, the drug room, the hospital social service and the physicians. Since the W.P.A. clerical force was withdrawn this shortage is more keenly felt and I recommend that at least six additional stenographers and clerks be allowed this Department.

Addition to the Tuberculosis Building

Owing to the limited facilities of our present Tuberculosis building many known cases of tuberculosis are still being maintained on the regular wards and many others, not now known, could be found in a careful screening. It is axiomatic that every case of tuberculosis comes from another case. Both employees and patients, young and old, are being

daily exposed to tuberculosis through contacts with these general ward cases where it is impossible to maintain any kind of protective hygiene. The existing facilities are being used to far beyond their rated capacity, so that no more patients can be crowded in. I earnestly recommend that an addition capable of caring for from 150 to 200 patients be made to the present Tuberculosis building and that this shall include a separate kitchen. This last is important both because patients suffering from tuberculosis need a special diet and because the sending of food and containers back and forth between the Main kitchen and the Tuberculosis building is not good medical practice.

Infirmary Building

Again I recommend the construction of an Infirmary building. This has become necessary simply because of the practice throughout our hospital district of dumping upon the State Hospital increasing numbers of aged infirm and chronically ill. It is true that these patients have a demonstrable mental deviation due to age, but their condition is not amenable to treatment. Alleviation of their physical ills and nursing care is all that can be done for them. Many are bed-ridden on admission; more become so with advancing age. I still feel that patients of this type should be a County Welfare problem, not foisted upon the State Hospitals, but meantime we have them in large and growing numbers, our facilities are overcrowded and we need an infirmary building of at least 250 beds. Otherwise, our active treatment and remedial services will become clogged to a degree which will greatly reduce their efficiency.

Loss of Employees—Retirements and Deaths

James Holley who entered the employ of the institution on September 27, 1926, retired on pension April 1, 1942, because of advanced years and failing health. He was employed as a mason and was a faithful workman.

James E. Lauenstein was first employed at the hospital on September 1, 1910 and continued in the service until he retired on May 31, 1942. Mr. Lauenstein was an expert stenographer, was secretary to the Superintendent for many years. He was also appointed Secretary to the Board of Managers and served in that capacity from about 1923. When the medical-clerical force reached a size which made a principal clerk imperative, Mr. Lauenstein was assigned the task of organizing the force and meeting the numerous requirements. He frequently reported

hospital affairs for the newspapers and took down the minutes of many meetings of the Morris County Medical Society. Cheerful and efficient in his many duties he probably enjoyed writing for publication more than any of the other activities. He was well known and liked throughout the hospital and in the neighboring community where he made his home and when his health became such that he felt it wise to retire on pension a place was left in the ranks of loyal institutional personnel which cannot be filled.

James Fay entered the hospital service on April 13, 1922, as a tailor. He continued in that division and for a number of years was head of the shop. During the past year his health became poor and he was off on sick leave for a time. Every effort was made to persuade him to retire on pension, but he decided to resign as of June 30, 1942.

James Sutherland was employed at the institution from April 26, 1920 until February 29, 1940, when he became unable to continue regularly his duties as cold storage plant operator. He could not be persuaded to retire on pension, was carried on sick leave for a time and finally died on the Employees' ward on July 6, 1941, of adenocarcinoma of the rectum.

Patrick Daly who retired on April 30, 1939, died on the Employees' ward of the hospital on July 22, 1941, of myocardial insufficiency. He was 70 years of age at the time of his death. He was first employed at the hospital in May, 1900, in the kitchen division, left and came back a number of times and finally on January 15, 1917, entered the laundry service where he remained until his retirement.

Albert Richards who entered the hospital service on April 7, 1939, as an attendant, died on the Employees' ward on August 21, 1941, of a cerebral hemorrage, aged 58. Although his employment at the institution was not long he was well known to many of the hospital officers and employees because of his lifelong residence in a nearby town.

Thomas R. Palmer, D. D. S. entered the hospital service on October 1, 1927, as chief of the dental division. He rendered valuable service to the institution, was energetic and deeply interested in his work. For the past two and one-half years his health had been poor and he died at his residence on the hospital grounds on December 15, 1941, of coronary thrombosis, aged 69.

Homer Hatch entered the service of the institution on March 14,

1942, as an attendant and died on the Employees' ward on May 4, 1942, of cardio-renal disease, aged 52.

Emil Bergman entered the employ of the institution on October 5, 1925, as a tailor. He was a competent workman and remained continuously in the service until he became ill and was admitted to the Employees' ward for care. He died there on May 17, 1942, of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 63.

Leslie Barry employed here as a dynamo operator since September 19, 1933, and holder of a gold seal, first class, operating license, died after an illness of a few months, on May 24, 1942. He had served the institution well and his loss was keenly felt. Death did not occur at the hospital.

Distinguished Visitors

Throughout the year, despite restrictions in traveling, visitors have continued to come to the institution. Many of course have been friends or relatives of patients who have come to visit them or to interview physicians and social workers. As reported by the Educational Division and the Mental Hygiene Clinics numerous professional people have come here, either for further continued study, for lectures and demonstrations, or simply to learn more about what was being done here.

On November 19th Dr. J. K. Hall, President of the American Psychiatric Association and Medical Director of the Westbrook Sanitarium, Richmond, Virginia, accompanied by Dr. H. C. Henry, Director of State Hospital of Virginia, spent the day going through the various medical divisions of the hospital. It is unusual for the active President of the Psychiatric Association to find time to visit many institutions, but Dr. Hall has made a special point of covering as many parts of the country as possible in the interests of better care for the mentally ill.

Members of the State Board of Control, especially Mr. Earle, its President, have paid a number of visits to the hospital during the year. Commissioner Ellis and his assistants in the Central Department have carried on with the same untiring energy and interest as in previous years, have been on hand for many conferences and committee meetings, and have assisted the local officers in every way possible. The local Board of Managers, although somewhat depleted by war conditions, has continued to carry on with a warm personal interest which made their visits a pleasure to both patients and officers.

Acknowledgments

Each month in the pages of *The Psychogram* thanks were expressed for the gifts made to the hospital and letters and cards have also been sent to many people acknowledging their generosity. It is more than probable, however, that more gifts have been received for which no thanks were expressed than the great total formally acknowledged. Every visiting day a long line of people came in, bringing packages to their own particular patients and also in many cases to others on the same ward or in the same group of workers. Nurses and attendants, physicians and divisional heads made many gifts to patients, gave them pocket money, planned picnics and dinner parties for suitable groups, even arranged to take them out of the hospital for visits.

During the holiday season the post office and all other receiving stations were almost swamped with the gifts pouring in, many for individual patients and many also for those who had no friends or relatives. Money was sent to purchase gifts for special patients and for the General Christmas Fund. In either case it was carefully listed, acknowledged, used as directed and the statements turned over to the hospital treasurer, the overhead being entirely absorbed by the institutional personnel with the exception of a few transportation costs. Even the candy, purchased in bulk to save money, was put up in individual bags by the nurses on their time off duty.

This year more than ever the kindnesses and services of the patients to each other have been remarkable. With the shortage of employees in all divisions, the "good" patients have taken up much of the work, escorted other patients to the treatment services, fed and cared for the bed-ridden, assisted in ways not usually considered possible. Without their unselfish gifts of time and effort the institution could not have been maintained.

I hereby express my deep appreciation to all givers of gifts during the past year, to those who sent presents and money and entertainment and to those who have given friendliness and cheer and help of all kinds to make the patients happier and more comfortable.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

Francis A. Figurelli, M. D.	July 1, 1941
Amedeo C. Naclerio, M.D.	October 1, 1941

Archie Sofman, M. D.	November 1, 1941
*Charles E. Fiman, M. D.	December 15, 1941
(Substitution during military leave of Dr. Oatman)	
*Samuel Pollock, M. D.	February 9, 1942
(Substitution during military leave of Dr. O'Gorman)	
*Morton M. Stern, M. D.	March 1, 1942
(Substitution during military leave of Dr. Longley)	
Resident Physicians Promoted:	
Thomas J. Dredge, M. D., Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician	November 1, 1941
Resident Physicians' Resignations:	
Gasper J. Palagonia, M. D.	August 15, 1941
Anthony J. Graffeo, M. D.	September 30, 1941
Ernest Z. Bower, M. D.	November 5, 1941
Laura E. Ehrlich, M. D.	December 9, 1941
**Morton M. Stern, M. D.	April 27, 1941
Resident Physicians' Leave for Military Service:	
J. Lloyd Morrow, M. D.	May 5, 1942
Amedeo C. Naclerio, M. D.	June 13, 1942
Other Staff Appointments:	
James R. Mentel, D. D. S., Junior Resident Dentist	August 1, 1941
Lydia A. DuQuaine, R. N., B. S. Superintendent of Nurses	September 1, 1941
Walter F. Barry, Sr., D.D.S., Resident Dentist	January 29, 1942
Other Staff Resignations:	
Charles K. Doland, D. D. S., Junior Resident Dentist	July 31, 1941
Mary E. Corcoran, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses	August 31, 1941
Thomas R. Palmer, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, Died	December 15, 1941

*Appointed as substitute for physician on leave for military service.
**Entered military service, but not on leave of absence, as he was in substitute position.

Conclusion

This year has been marked by many and increasing difficulties, with shortages in supplies, in material and most of all personnel. That so much has been accomplished is due solely to the continuous efforts of all individuals remaining on duty here. Too much credit cannot be given to the faithful employees in all departments who have carried on so well.

Despite all adverse conditions, certain progress has been made. The food service area has been greatly improved and is now completely modernized. The laundry has been enlarged and re-equipped. Some new housing for physicians and employees is being constructed. Farm land has been increased and more crops have been put in than ever

before, The dairy has reached new production heights and other animal industries have shown good credit balance for their contribution to the hospital food supply. The medical services have all been continued and many have been increased during the year. While the number of recovered and improved patients did not quite reach the high level of last year, it was still better than most other years. New equipment was added for examination and treatment and the resident staff took special courses to prepare themselves to use the new equipment and new treatments to the best possible advantage. The system of old age assistance was widened and improved to take more patients from our wards into the community.

In addition to meeting all these requirements, the hospital staff and personnel took active part in Red Cross work, defense plans and other community welfare programs. A good proportion of the resignations were for military service, over forty having gone directly from the hospital into the armed forces, including doctors, nurses and employees from all divisions.

And so, despite all handicaps, I am proud of Greystone Park's record this year and I submit this Report to the Board of Managers knowing that you who have been so closely in touch with the institution will appreciate it at its true value.

This is only the first war year. What the future holds none of us can guess, but we know that it will be hard to bear, probably harder than this year. We can only hope that in some way we can be given the absolute necessities in material and supplies and enough workers and enough recompense for them so that the work of caring for and treating the mentally ill may be continued in the American way.

In closing, I wish to express my thanks to the State Board of Control and its President, Mr. Earle, to the Central Department and Commissioner Ellis, who has made so much of our success possible by his constant promotion of ways and means, and to the individual members of the Board who have been so unfailing in their support.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent

and Chief Executive Officer

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REPORT

TABLE I.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Date of opening as a hospital for mental diseases.... .....August 17, 1876

2. Normal capacity.....4,170

3. Value of hospital property—Total.....$13,418,627.96
   Real estate, including buildings..... .....12,034,791.05
   Personal property..... 1,383,836.91
   Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.) 1,121.29
   Additional acreage rented.....
   Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....263.08

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total	5,264	2,625	2,639	798	355	443
Insane	5,006	2,489	2,517	781	345	436
Epileptics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	258	136	122	17	10	7
Alcoholics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Drug addicts	....	....	....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics	....	....	....	..	..	..
All other cases	....	....	....	..	..	..
COLORED—Total	287	119	168	74	33	41
Insane	269	111	158	71	33	38
Epileptics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	18	8	10	3	..	3
Alcoholics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Drug addicts	....	....	....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics	....	....	....	..	..	..
All other cases	....	....	....	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	5,551	2,744	2,807	872	388	484

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report	2,589	1,315	1,274
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	146	84	62
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year	1,055	609	446

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time		Part Time	
	M.	W.	M.	W.
Grand Total	477	366	2	
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total	195	297	2	
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer	1			
2. Other Physicians—Total	*31	3	2	
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients	*25	3		
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty	5		2	
c. Pathologists	1			
3. Dentists	2			
4. Dental Internes	1			
5. Pharmacists	2			
6. Graduate Nurses (excluding occupational therapists)	2	**52		
a. Supervisory or administrative duty		26		
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients	1	16		
c. Special duty (X-ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy laboratory, etc.)	1	10		
7. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 62 affiliate nurses	***136	156		
a. Ward duty (including 22 student nurses)	93	130		
b. Special duty	43	26		
8. Occupational Therapists and assistants	8	17		
a. Professional	4	6		
b. Attendants assigned to special service	4	11		
9. Physical education directors and teachers		7		
10. Medical Clerks	3	31		
11. Other Employees	***9	18		
12. Hospital Social Service—Parole Division—Total		13		
a. Directors		1		
b. Social Workers		12		
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total	279	55		
13. Business Manager	1			
14. Assistant Business Manager	1			
15. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers	16	9		

TABLE I—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time			
	M.	W.	M.	W.
16. Housekeeping Employees	2	28		
17. Farm Employees (excluding attendants)	24			
18. Other Employees	***235	18		
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC—Total	3	14		
a. Physicians	2			
1. Director	1			
2. Assistant Director	1			
b. Director Clinic Social Workers		1		
c. Assistant Psychologists	1	1		
d. Social Workers		6		
e. Clerical Employees		6		

* Includes 5 physicians being carried on military leave.

** Includes 2 nurses being carried on military leave.

*** Includes 20 other employees being carried on military leave.

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

RECEIPTS

1.	Balance on hand from previous fiscal year		$ 0.00
2.	Received from appropriations		2,076,326.96
3.	Received from paying patients:		
	(a) Devoted to hospital use	$.....	
	(b) Paid into State general fund	138,122.23	138,122.23
4.	Received from other government sources:		
	(a) Federal	$.....	
	(b) State	.....	
	(c) County	890,459.32	
	(d) City	.....	890,459.32
5.	Received from all other sources:		
	(a) Devoted to hospital use	$.....	
	(b) Paid into the State general fund	26,618.06	26,618.06
6.	TOTAL receipts (Sum of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)	.....	$3,131,526.57

DISBURSEMENTS

	Expenditures for maintenance:		
7.	Salaries and wages	$1,106,393.81	
8.	Provisions (food)	404,375.05	
9.	Fuel, light and water	134,994.50	
10.	All other expenditures for maintenance	345,267.38	
11.	TOTAL expenditures for maintenance (Sum of items 7, 8, 9, and 10)	.....	$1,991,030.74
12.	Expenditures for improvements, including new buildings, additions, permanent betterments, etc.		16,000.00
13.	Expenditures for other purposes (specify)		65,629.25
14.	TOTAL expenditures (Sum of items 11, 12, and 13)		$2,072,659.99
15.	Amount returned to State treasurer or other officials		1,058,866.58
16.	Balance on hand at close of year		.....
17.	TOTAL disbursements (Sum of items 14, 15, and 16; also equal to item 6)		$3,131,526.57
18.	Estimated value of consumed food raised on hospital farm		153,930.30
19.	Do amounts reported above (items 8 and 18) include meals fed to staff and their families and other employees?		Yes ✓ No___
	(a) If so, how many individual meals were fed to staff, etc., during year?		971,839
	(b) If so, how many individual meals were fed to patients during year?		6,022,686

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

		Total	Men	Women
1.	Patients on books first day of year—Total*	6,260	3,039	3,221
	a. Resident	5,490	2,673	2,817
	b. In family care			
	c. On parole	696	327	369
	d. On temporary visit	52	18	34
	e. On escape	22	21	1
2.	Admissions during year—Total*	1,471	755	716
	a. First admissions	1,193	609	584
	b. Readmissions	248	134	114
	c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	30	12	18
3.	Total on books during year*	7,731	3,794	3,937
4.	Discharged during year*	738	370	368
	a. As recovered	376	185	191
	b. As improved	304	154	150
	c. As unimproved	34	12	22
	d. As without psychosis	24	19	5
5.	Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases*	26	18	8
6.	Died during year*	546	274	272
7.	Total discharged, transferred and died during year*	1,310	662	648
8.	Patients on books last day of year*	6,421	3,132	3,289
	a. Resident	5,549	2,744	2,805
	b. In family care			
	c. On parole	777	343	434
	d. On temporary visit	62	16	46
	e. On escape	33	29	4
9.	Average daily resident population*	5,497.23	2,697.38	2,799.85
10.	Average daily population on books*	6,355.0	3,092.5	3,262.5
11.	Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books* (count the total number of times patients were transferred from resident to absent status)	2,964	1,455	1,509
12.	Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, escape, etc., status*	2,310	1,165	1,145

TABLE III. (Continued.)

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
4 (Supplement)			
a. Discharged directly from institution...	186	102	84
b. Discharged while on parole or otherwise absent (excluding deaths)	529	256	273
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital	23	12	11

*Excluding patients transferred from other state institutions to receive special surgical or medical care of a general hospital nature. These are recorded below:

	Total	Men	Women
Receiving special care beginning of year	3		3
Admitted for special care	11		11
Discharged from special care	12		12
Transferred to regular mental population			
Died while receiving special care			
Receiving special care end of year...	2		2

TABLE IV.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Nativity	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	Total	Men	Women	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers
Africa									
*Asia									
Australia	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Austria	22	8	14	14	15	15	22	24	25
Belgium									
†Canada	5	2	3	3	4	4	2	4	4
Central America									
China									
Czecho-Slovakia	12	5	7	8	11	8	13	15	15
Cuba									
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
England	14	8	6	10	15	12	10	18	14
*Europe									
Finland	5	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	4
France	10	5	5	6	7	8	3	5	7
Germany	37	21	16	41	46	45	32	46	35
Greece	7	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
Holland	6	4	2	5	6	6	3	5	4
Hungary	11	6	5	8	8	9	8	8	9
India									
Ireland	35	12	23	33	38	42	54	59	66
Italy	68	43	25	72	74	73	53	56	55
Japan									
Jugo-Slavia							1	1	1
Lithunia	3	1	2	5	5	5	4	4	4
Mexico									
Norway	1	1		2	3	2			
Philippine Islands									
Poland	38	21	17	47	48	48	36	37	37
Portugal	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Roumania	2	2		2	2	2		1	
Russia	25	15	10	22	22	22	21	22	23
Scotland	8	4	4	6	8	7	7	12	10
South America					1				
Spain	3	3		3	4	3		1	
Sweden	10	7	3	7	7	7	3	4	3
Switzerland	3	2	1	3	4	3	3	3	3
Turkey-in-Asia	5	3	2	5	5	5	2	2	3
Turkey-in-Europe									
*United States	849	422	427	246	259	267	221	242	254
Wales	3	3		3	4	3		1	
‡West Indies	2		2	1	1	1	1	3	2
Other countries									
Unascertained	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1193	609	584	564	609	609	509	584	584

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

TABLE IV. A

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO NATIVITY AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Age Groups	Total			Native Born Parentage									Foreign Born Time in United States Before Admission												Nativity Unascertained	
				Total			Native		Foreign		Mixed		Total			Under 5 years		5–9 years		10–14 years		15 years and over			
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M	W.
Total.....	1193	609	584	849	422	427	246	222	142	152	34	53	342	186	156	3	2	2	2	7	9	174	143	1	1
Under 15 years..	4	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 years....	37	15	22	36	14	22	8	11	4	9	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
20—24 years....	89	42	47	87	41	46	20	17	17	20	4	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
25—29 years....	114	60	54	109	58	51	18	20	34	24	6	7	5	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
30—34 years....	116	66	50	103	58	45	31	22	21	18	6	5	13	8	5	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	..	..
35—39 years....	83	41	42	66	33	33	24	16	7	12	2	5	17	8	9	2	1	..	1	..	1	6	6	..	..
40—44 years....	109	47	62	83	34	49	24	30	8	15	2	4	26	13	13	..	..	1	..	..	5	12	8	..	..
45—49 years....	90	43	47	58	26	32	17	10	7	16	2	6	32	17	15	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	14	..	..
50—54 years....	95	44	51	60	29	31	19	21	8	4	2	6	35	15	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	20	..	..
55—59 years....	88	51	37	50	29	21	23	15	5	2	1	4	38	22	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	16	..	..
60—64 years....	53	33	20	29	16	13	10	9	4	4	2		24	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	..	..
65—69 years....	99	59	40	51	24	27	16	18	7	7	1	2	48	35	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	13	..	..
70 years and over	214	105	109	113	58	55	35	32	19	20	4	3	101	47	54	..	..	1	1	..	..	46	53	..	..
Unascertained...	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth	849	422	427
Citizens by naturalization	188	99	89
Aliens	154	87	67
Citizenship unascertained	2	1	1
Total	1193	609	584

TABLE VI.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	1193	609	584
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis	65	47	18
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system	33	23	10
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	31	22	9
b. With intracranial gumma			
c. Other types (to be specified) Tabes Dorsalis	2	1	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis	10	6	4
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4	
a. With tuberculosis meningitis			
b. With meningitis (unspecified)			
c. With acute chorea (Sydenham's)			
d. With other infectious disease (to be specified)	4	4	
e. Post-infectious			
5. Alcoholic	55	39	16
a. Pathological intoxication	4	4	
b. Delirium tremens	22	17	5
c. Korsakow's	14	8	6
d. Acute hallucinosis	11	7	4
e. Other types (to be specified) mixed and alcoholic deterioration	4	3	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	1	
a. Due to metals (to be specified)			
b. Due to gases (to be specified)			
c. Due to opium and derivatives	1	1	
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified)			
7. Traumatic	7	6	1
a. Traumatic delirium	4	3	1
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders	3	3	
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration			
d. Other types (to be specified)			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	287	147	140
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	9	6
a. With cerebral embolism	1		1
b. With cardio-renal disease	13	9	4
c. Other types (to be specified) Hypertension	1		1

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	21	10	11
a. Epileptic deterioration	8	4	4
b. Epileptic clouded states	13	6	7
c. Other epileptic types.			
11. Senile	106	55	51
a. Simple deterioration	92	48	44
b. Presbyophrenic type	3	1	2
c. Delirious and confused types	1		1
d. Depressed and agitated types	6	2	4
e. Paranoid types	4	4	
12. Involutional	50	9	41
a. Melancholia	17	3	14
b. Paranoid types	7	1	6
c. Other types (to be specified) (mixed) and excited.	26	5	21
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	3	10
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands	1		1
b. Exhaustion delirium			
c. Alzheimer's disease			
d. With pellagra			
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified) post partum	12	3	9
14. Due to new growth	1		1
a. With intracranial neoplasms	1		1
b. With other neoplasms (to be specified)			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	4	4	
a. With multiple sclerosis	2	2	
b. With paralysis agitans			
c. With Huntington's chorea	1	1	
d. With other brain or nervous diseases	1	1	
16. Psychoneuroses	33	17	16
a. Hysteria	2	1	1
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states	1		1
c. Neurasthenia			
d. Hypochondriasis			
e. Reactive depression	11	6	5
f. Anxiety state			
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis	19	10	9

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
17. Manic-depressive	90	30	60
a. Manic type	38	15	23
b. Depressive type	21	8	13
c. Circular type	1		1
d. Mixed type	25	6	19
e. Perplexed type	4	1	3
f. Stuporous type	1		1
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	213	101	112
a. Simple type	3	3	
b. Hebephrenic type	82	50	32
c. Catatonic type	69	28	41
d. Paranoid type	56	19	37
e. Other types			
f. Type not specified	3	1	2
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	26	15	11
a. Paranoia			
b. Paranoid conditions	26	15	11
20. With psychopathic personality	52	29	23
21. With mental deficiency	33	19	14
22. Undiagnosed	55	22	33
23. Withhout psychoses	19	13	6
a. Epliespy	1		1
b. Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1	
c. Alcholism	7	7	
d. Drug addiction	1		1
e. Syphilis of central nervous system	6	4	2
f. Mental deficiency	1		1
g. Cerebral arteriosclerosis	1	1	
h. Disease of central nervous system (type und.)	1		1
i. Psychopathic personality			
f1. With pathological sexuality			
f2. With pathological emotionality			
f3. With asocial or amoral trends			
f4. Mixed types			

TABLE VII. and VII. a

COLOR OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			White			Black			Japanese & Chinese		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1193	609	584	1069	543	526	124	66	58			
Total With Psychoses	1174	596	578	1051	530	521	123	66	57			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	65	47	18	46	33	13	19	14	5			
2. With other forms syphilis C.N.S.	33	23	10	22	16	6	11	7	4			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	10	6	4	10	6	4						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		4	4							
5. Alcoholic	55	39	16	47	34	13	8	5	3			
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	1	1		1	1							
7. Traumatic	7	6	1	6	6		1		1			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	287	147	140	260	132	128	27	15	12			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	9	6	13	8	5	2	1	1			
10. With convulsive disorders	21	10	11	16	7	9	5	3	2			
11. Senile	106	55	51	101	52	49	5	3	2			
12. Involutional	50	9	41	50	9	41						
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	3	10	13	3	10						
14. Due to new growth	1		1	1		1						
15. With organic changes of nerv. sys.	4	4		3	3		1	1				
16. Psychoneuroses	33	17	16	33	17	16						
17. Manic-depressive	90	30	60	84	28	56	6	2	4			
18. Dementia Praecox	213	101	112	193	93	100	20	8	12			
19. Paranoia & paranoid conditions	26	15	11	26	15	11						
20. With psychopathic personality	52	29	23	51	28	23	1	1				
21. With mental deficiency	33	19	14	29	17	12	4	2	2			
22. Undiagnosed	55	22	33	42	18	24	13	4	9			
23. Total without psychoses	19	13	6	18	13	5	1		1			
Total Without Psychoses	19	13	6	18	13	5	1		1			
1. Epilepsy	1		1	1		1						
2. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1		1	1							
3. Mental deficiency	1		1	1		1						
4. Syphilis of C.N.S.	6	4	2	5	4	1	1		1			
5. Alcoholism	7	7		7	7							
6. Cerebral arteriosclerous	1	1		1	1							
7. Drug addiction	1		1	1		1						
8. Diseases of C.N.S. (type undeterm'd)	1		1	1		1						

TABLE VIII.

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over		Unascertained	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	1193	609	584	2	2	15	22	42	47	60	54	66	50	41	42	47	62	43	47	44	51	51	37	33	20	59	40	105	109	1	1
Total With Psychoses	1174	596	578	2	2	15	22	42	47	58	54	65	49	41	41	46	59	40	47	41	50	50	37	33	20	58	40	104	109	1	1
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	65	47	18							1		6	6	7	2	11	3	5	1	6	1	6	1	1		3	2	1	2		
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	23	10		1					1	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	6		1	2	3		3		2					
3. With epidemic encephalitis	10	6	4	1						1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1												
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4								1		1				1		1													
5. Alcoholic	55	39	16					1	1	3	1	10		3	1	5	5	5	3	4	3	4	2	3				1			
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	1	1																1													
7. Traumatic	7	6	1					2	1			1				1				1		1									
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	287	147	140													1		2	2	9	8	21	21	17	19	46	35	51	55		
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	9	6														1	1	4	2	1	2		2				2			
10. With convulsive disorders	21	10	11	1		1	1	2		2	2		2	1	2	1	1			1		1	2		1						
11. Senile	106	55	51																					1		6	1	48	50		
12. Involutional	50	9	41												3	2	5	1	18	3	11	2	4	1							
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	3	10						5	1					3		1			1	1	1									
14. Due to new growth	1		1														1														
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	4	4														1		1				1						1			
16. Psychoneuroses	33	17	16					4		6	3	4	3	2	3	1	2		2		2		1								
17. Manic-depressive	90	30	60			1	4	4	7	6	17	4	4	5	10	3	6	2	6	3	4	2	1				1				
18. Dementia præcox	213	101	112			8	9	20	27	28	20	25	19	7	8	7	12	4	9	2	6						1		1		
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	26	15	11									1		5	1		3	1		3	5	4	2	1							
20. With psychopathic personality	52	29	23			1	4	2	2	2	1	6	5	5	3	3	6	4	1	3	1			3							
21. With mental deficiency	33	19	14		1	3	3	4	3	5	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1				1									
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	55	22	33			1	1	3	1	1	5	2	5	2	3	3	8	4		2	5	1	3	1		1		1		1	1
23. Total Without Psychoses	19	13	6							2		1	1		1	1	3	3		3	1	1				1		1			
24. Primary Behavior Disorders																															

FIRST ADMISSIONS WITHOUT PSYCHOSES BY AGE

(Supplement to Table 8)

Diagnosis	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total Without Psychoses	19	13	6							2		1	1		1	1	3	3		3	1	1				1		1	
Epilepsy	1		1														1												
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1														1													
Mental deficiency	1		1										1																
Syphilis of central nervous system	6	4	2							1					1		1	2		1									
Alcoholism	7	7								1		1						1		2		1				1			
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	1	1																										1	
Drug addiction	1		1														1												
Disease of central nervous system, type Undetermined	1		1																		1								
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis																													
Psychopathic personality																													
Primary behavior disorders																													
Unclassified																													

TABLE IX.

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

Psychoses	Total			Illiterate			Reads and writes*			Common school			High school			College			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1193	609	584	74	33	41	121	68	53	763	398	365	188	84	104	45	25	20	2	1	1
Total With Psychoses	1174	596	578	73	33	40	119	67	52	753	391	362	183	80	103	44	24	20	2	1	1
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	65	47	18	5	3	2	10	8	2	45	31	14	5	5							
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	23	10	1	1		5	2	3	23	18	5	3	1	2	1	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	10	6	4							7	4	3	3	2	1						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4								3	3		1	1							
5. Alcoholic	55	39	16	1	1		5	2	3	44	32	12	4	3	1	1	1				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	1								1	1										
7. Traumatic	7	6	1	1	1					4	4		2	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	287	147	140	31	15	16	44	29	15	185	92	93	18	6	12	9	5	4			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	9	6				2	2		12	6	6				1	1				
10. With convulsive disorders	21	10	11	3	2	1	1	1		15	6	9	2	1	1						
11. Senile	106	55	51	12	3	9	11	7	4	75	41	34	5	1	4	3	3				
12. Involutional	50	9	41	2		2	6	3	3	33	5	28	6	1	5	3		3			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	3	10							9	3	6	4		4						
14. Due to new growth	1		1										1		1						
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	4	4					1	1		1	1		2	2							
16. Psychoneuroses	33	17	16				2		2	15	7	8	15	9	6	1	1				
17. Manic-depressive	90	30	60	4	2	2	4	2	2	43	16	27	35	8	27	4	2	2			
18. Dementia Præcox	213	101	112	5	1	4	9	2	7	124	60	64	61	32	29	14	6	8			
19. Paranoia and paranoid cond.	26	15	11	2	1	1				18	11	7	1		1	5	3	2			
20. With psychopathic personality	52	29	23				5	3	2	37	21	16	9	5	4	1		1			
21. With mental deficiency	33	19	14	6	3	3	11	5	6	16	11	5									
22. Undiagnosed	55	22	33				3		3	43	18	25	6	2	4	1	1		2	1	1
23. Total Without Psychoses	19	13	6	1		1	2	1	1	10	7	3	5	4	1	1	1				
24. Primary Behavior Disorders																					

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

TABLE X.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Urban			Rural			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total With Psychoses	1174	596	578	1060	530	530	112	65	47	2	1	1
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	65	47	18	59	44	15	6	3	3			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	23	10	32	22	10	1	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	10	6	4	10	6	4						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		3	3		1	1				
5. Alcoholic	55	39	16	48	32	16	7	7				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	1		1	1							
7. Traumatic	7	6	1	5	4	1	2	2				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	287	147	140	253	129	124	34	18	16			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	9	6	13	7	6	2	2				
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	21	10	11	19	8	11	2	2				
11. Senile	106	55	51	92	47	45	14	8	6			
12. Involutional	50	9	41	46	9	37	4		4			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	3	10	12	2	10	1	1				
14. Due to new growth	1		1	1		1						
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	4	4		4	4							
16. Psychoneuroses	33	17	16	30	15	15	3	2	1			
17. Manic-depressive	90	30	60	85	28	57	5	2	3			
18. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia)	213	101	112	202	93	109	11	8	3			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	26	15	11	22	11	11	4	4				
20. With psychopathic personality	52	29	23	49	28	21	3	1	2			
21. With mental deficiency	33	19	14	29	16	13	4	3	1			
22. Undiagnosed	55	22	33	45	21	24	8		8	2	1	1
23. Total Without Psychoses	19	13	6	15	10	5	4	3	1			
24. Primary behavoir disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1193	609	584	1075	540	535	116	68	48	2	1	1

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1193	609	584	239	142	97	893	439	454	59	27	32	2	1	1
Total With Psychoses	1174	596	578	237	141	96	880	429	451	55	25	30	2	1	1
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	65	47	18	12	10	2	49	35	14	4	2	2			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	23	10	4	3	1	29	20	9						
3. With epidemic encephalitis	10	6	4	4	3	1	5	2	3	1	1				
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4					4	4							
5. Alcoholic	55	39	16	3		3	52	39	13						
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.	1	1					1	1							
7. Traumatic psychoses	7	6	1	1		1	6	6							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	287	147	140	105	71	34	174	71	103	8	5	3			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	9	6	1		1	14	9	5						
10. With convulsive disorders	21	10	11	7	3	4	13	6	7	1	1				
11. Senile psychoses	106	55	51	49	25	24	53	26	27	4	4				
12. Involutional psychoses	50	9	41	1		1	42	7	35	7	2	5			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	3	10				11	2	9	2	1	1			
14. Due to new growth	1		1				1		1						
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	4	4					4	4							
16. Psychoneuroses	33	17	16	2	1	1	27	15	12	4	1	3			
17. Manic-depressive	90	30	60	4	1	3	81	27	54	5	2	3			
18. Dementia Praecox	213	101	112	22	11	11	180	87	93	11	3	8			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	26	15	11	1	1		23	13	10	2	1	1			
20. With psychopathic personality	52	29	23	2	1	1	44	26	18	6	2	4			
21. With mental deficiency	33	19	14	17	10	7	16	9	7						
22. Undiagnosed	55	22	33	2	1	1	51	20	31				2	1	1
23. Total Without Psychoses	19	13	6	2	1	1	13	10	3	4	2	2			
24. Primary Behavior Disorders															

TABLE XII.

USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSION CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1193	609	584	536	193	343	443	262	181	212	153	59	2	1	1
Total With Psychoses	1174	596	578	530	191	339	439	259	180	203	145	58	2	1	1
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	65	47	18	18	12	6	35	26	9	12	9	3			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	23	10	9	4	5	17	13	4	7	6	1			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	10	6	4	5	3	2	5	3	2						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		2	2		2	2							
5. Alcoholic	55	39	16							55	39	16			
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	1		1	1										
7. Traumatic	7	6	1	2	2		2	1	1	3	3				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	287	147	140	147	46	101	97	68	29	43	33	10			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	9	6	7	2	5	7	6	1	1	1				
10. With convulsive disorders	21	10	11	18	7	11	3	3							
11. Senile	106	55	51	63	23	40	36	25	11	7	7				
12. Involutional	50	9	41	22	4	18	23	3	20	5	2	3			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	3	10	9	3	6	4		4						
14. Due to new growth	1		1				1		1						
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	4	4		1	1		3	3							
16. Psychoneuroses	33	17	16	14	5	9	15	9	6	4	3	1			
17. Manic-depressive	90	30	60	34	11	23	50	17	33	6	2	4			
18. Dementia Præcox	213	101	112	103	38	65	93	49	44	17	14	3			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	26	15	11	12	4	8	8	5	3	6	6				
20. With psychopathic personality	52	29	23	9	3	6	13	9	4	30	17	13			
21. With mental deficiency	33	19	14	25	12	13	7	6	1	1	1				
22. Undiagnosed	55	22	33	29	8	21	18	11	7	6	2	4	2	1	1
23. Total Without Phychoses	19	13	6	6	2	4	4	3	1	9	8	1			
24. Primary Behavior Disorders															

TABLE XIII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Single			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1193	609	584	372	221	151	499	250	249	241	95	146	52	31	21	27	11	16	2	1	1
Total With Psychoses	1174	596	578	370	221	149	486	239	247	239	94	145	52	31	21	25	10	15	2	1	1
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	65	47	18	10	9	1	37	28	9	10	5	5	4	3	1	4	2	2			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	23	10	5	4	1	18	13	5	4	1	3	4	3	1	2	2				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	10	6	4	6	4	2	4	2	2												
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4					2	2		1	1		1	1							
5. Alcoholic	55	39	16	15	13	2	20	14	6	10	4	6	10	8	2						
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	1					1	1													
7. Traumatic	7	6	1	3	3		2	2					2	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	287	147	140	36	24	12	111	65	46	121	49	72	13	6	7	6	3	3			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	9	6	3	1	2	8	5	3	3	3					1		1			
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	21	10	11	18	10	8	1		1	2		2									
11. Senile	106	55	51	14	10	4	27	17	10	62	25	37	3	3							
12. Involutional	50	9	41	9	4	5	35	5	30	3		3	1		1	2		2			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	3	10	1	1		12	2	10												
14. Due to new growth	1		1				1		1												
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	4	4		1	1		3	3													
16. Psychoneuroses	33	17	16	14	11	3	15	5	10	1		1	2	1	1	1		1			
17. Manic-depressive	90	30	60	32	12	20	52	18	34	4		4	1		1	1		1			
18. Dementia Præcox (schizophrenia)	213	101	112	133	78	55	68	21	47	6		6	5	2	3	1		1			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	26	15	11	6	4	2	16	8	8				2	2		2	1	1			
20. With psychopathic personality	52	29	23	18	8	10	27	17	10	2	2		1		1	4	2	2			
21. With mental deficiency	33	19	14	31	18	13	1		1	1	1										
22. Undiagnosed	55	22	33	15	6	9	25	11	14	9	3	6	3	1	2	1		1	2	1	1
23. Total Without Psychoses	19	13	6	2		2	13	11	2	2	1	1				2	1	1			
24. Primary behavior disorders																					

TABLE XIV.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

PSYCHOSES	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	248	134	114
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	237	126	111
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	4	3	1
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	7	7	
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1	1	
4. With other infectious diseases			
5. Alcoholic	7	7	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons			
7. Traumatic	2	2	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	17	7	10
9. With other disturbances of circulation			
10. With convulsive disorders	4	3	1
11. Senile	3		3
12. Involutional	8	3	5
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases			
14. Due to new growth			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system			
16. Psychoneuroses	8	1	7
17. Manic-depressive	64	20	44
18. Dementia præcox	85	56	29
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions			
20. With psychopathic personality	19	11	8
21. With mental deficiency	5	3	2
22. Undiagnosed	3	2	1
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	11	8	3
Epilepsy			
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1	
Mental deficiency			
Alcoholism	6	4	2
Drug addiction	2	1	1
Personality disorders due to epidemic enceph.			
Psychopathic personality	2	2	
Unclassified			
24. Primary behavior disorders			

TABLE XV.

DISCHARGES BY PSYCHOSIS AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	738	370	368	376	185	191	304	154	150	34	12	22
Total With Psychoses	714	351	363	376	185	191	304	154	150	34	12	22
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	26	20	6	16	11	5	9	8	1	1	1	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	23	22	1	13	13		10	9	1			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1	1		1						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	3	1	4	3	1						
5. Alcoholic	30	22	8	26	22	4	4		4			
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	3	1	2	3	1	2						
7. Traumatic	7	7		4	4		3	3				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	70	30	40	34	18	16	30	11	19	6	1	5
9. With other disturbances of circulation	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	2				
10. With convulsive disorders	10	4	6	6	3	3	4	1	3			
11. Senile	8	1	7				3		3	5	1	4
12. Involutional	59	7	52	38	5	33	18	2	16	3		3
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	2	3	4	2	2	1		1			
14. Due to new growth												
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	2	1	1	1		1	1	1				
16. Psychoneuroses	36	11	25	18	8	10	18	3	15			
17. Manic-depressive	170	76	94	139	58	81	29	16	13	2	2	
18. Dementia Praecox	147	79	68				137	75	62	10	4	6
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	22	13	9	5	4	1	15	9	6	2		2
20. With psychopathic personality	54	28	26	41	20	21	11	6	5	2	2	
21. With mental deficiency	21	11	10	17	9	8	1	1		3	1	2
22. Undiagnosed	11	9	2	3	2	1	8	7	1			
23. Total Without Psychoses	24	19	5									
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1										
Mental Deficiency												
Syphilis of central nervous system	5	4	1									
Alcoholism	11	10	1									
Drug addiction	3	1	2									
Cerebral arteriosclerous	1	1										
Psychopathic personality	2	2										
Diseases of C.NS.. (undetermined)	1		1									
24. Primary Behavior Disorders												

PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY DEATH WHILE ABSENT FROM HOSPITAL BY PSYCHOSIS

(Supplement to Table 15)

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	23	12	11	8	5	3	6	4	2	9	3	6
Total With Psychoses	23	12	11	8	5	3	6	4	2	9	3	6
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1					1	1				
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	1	1					1	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis												
4. With other infectious diseases												
5. Alcoholic	2	2		2	2							
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons												
7. Traumatic												
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	9	4	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	2		2
9. With other disturbances of circulation	1	1					1	1				
10. With convulsive disorders												
11. Senile	3	1	2							3	1	2
12. Involutional	2		2	1		1	1		1			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases												
14. Due to new growth												
15. With organic changes of the nervous system												
16. Psychoneuroses												
17. Manic-depressive	1	1								1	1	
18. Dementia Praecox	3	1	2							3	1	2
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions												
20. With psychopathic personality												
21. With mental deficiency												
22. Undiagnosed												
23. Total Without Psychoses												
Epilepsy												
Syphilis of central nervous system												
Alcoholism												
Drug addiction												
Syphilitic meningo encephalitis												
Psychopathic personality												
Unclassified												
24. Primary Behavior Disorders												

TABLE XV a.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE ON PRESENT ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED ALIVE BY PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Under 6 mos.			6 – 11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5 – 9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
Total Discharged	715	527	188	442	332	110	122	87	35	56	36	20	30	21	9	28	24	4	10	8	2	22	16	6	5	3	2
Total With Psychoses	691	513	178	419	318	101	121	87	34	56	36	20	30	21	9	28	24	4	10	8	2	22	16	6	5	3	2
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	25	22	3	12	11	1	2	2		3	1	2	3	3					1	1		4	4				
2. Other forms of syphilis of the C.N.S.	22	18	4	13	12	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2					1	1							
3. Epidemic encephalitis	1	1		1	1																						
4. Other infectious diseases	4	4		1	1		2	2		1	1																
5. Alcoholic	28	26	2	16	15	1	9	9		2	1	1	1	1													
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	3	3		2	2		1	1																			
7. Traumatic	7	7		3	3					1	1		1	1		1	1					1	1				
8. Cerebral arteriosclerosis	61	53	8	44	37	7	7	7		5	4	1	1	1		4	4										
9. Other disturbances of circulation	4	3	1	3	3		1		1																		
10. With convulsive disorders	10	9	1	7	6	1	3	3																			
11. Senile	5	4	1	5	4	1																					
12. Involutional	57	46	11	36	28	8	10	7	3	5	5		3	3		1	1		1	1		1	1				
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	5		4	4		1	1																			
14. Due to new growth																											
15. With organic changes of nervous system	2	2		2	2																						
16. Psychoneuroses	36	27	9	28	23	5	4	2	2	2	2					1		1				1		1			
17. Manic-depressive	169	114	55	111	78	33	32	22	10	9	2	7	5	3	2	6	5	1	1	1		4	2	2	1	1	
18. Dementia praecox	144	98	46	62	40	22	31	23	8	18	12	6	9	4	5	10	9	1	4	2	2	9	8	1	1		1
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	22	14	8	12	9	3	4	1	3	1	1					1	1					1		1	3	2	1
20. Psychopathic personality	54	36	18	36	25	11	7	3	4	4	4		3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1		1		1			
21. With mental deficiency	21	14	7	11	7	4	4	3	1	1		1	2	1	1	2	2		1	1							
22. Undiagnosed	11	7	4	10	7	3	1		1																		
Total Without Psychoses	24	14	10	23	14	9	1		1																		

TABLE XV b.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE ON PRESENT ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED ALIVE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total			Under 6 mos.			6—11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5—9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
Total discharged	715	527	188	442	332	110	122	87	35	56	36	20	30	21	9	28	24	4	10	8	2	22	16	6	5	3	2
Under 15 years	1	1					1	1																			
5— 9 years																											
10—14 years																											
15—19 years	31	28	3	17	15	2	7	7		4	3	1				2	2					1	1				
20—24 years	73	54	19	41	30	11	19	12	7				2	2		6	5	1	1	1		4	4				
25—29 years	93	76	17	60	52	8	19	13	6	5	3	2	3	3		2	2		2	2		2	1	1			
30—34 years	93	65	28	55	42	13	13	9	4	12	6	6	5	2	3	1	1		4	2	2	3	3				
35—39 years	88	64	24	51	39	12	19	15	4	9	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1				2	1	1	1		1
40—44 years	91	63	28	55	35	20	12	9	3	10	7	3	6	5	1	6	5	1				2	2				
45—49 years	95	63	32	57	39	18	14	8	6	7	6	1	7	3	4	3	2	1				4	2	2	3	3	
50—54 years	55	39	16	35	25	10	9	6	3	2		2	2	2		3	3		2	2		2	1	1			
55—59 years	36	24	12	24	15	9	5	3	2	3	3					2	2		1	1					1		1
60—64 years	32	28	4	24	21	3	2	2		2	2		2	2								2	1	1			
65—69 years	15	11	4	12	9	3	2	2		1		1															
70 years and over	12	11	1	11	10	1				1	1																
Not stated																											

TABLE XV c.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE ON PRESENT ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED ALIVE BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

Duration of Hospital Life	Total Discharged Alive					
	Total	Total with condition	Recovered	Improved	Unimproved	Without psychoses
Total	715	691	368	298	25	24
1st admission	527	513	280	213	20	14
Readmission	188	178	88	85	5	10
Under 6 months	442	419	239	157	23	23
1st admission	332	318	185	114	19	14
Readmission	110	101	54	43	4	9
6 – 11 months	122	121	61	58	2	1
1st admission	87	87	46	40	1	
Readmission	35	34	15	18	1	1
1 year	56	56	22	34		
1st admission	36	36	12	24		
Readmission	20	20	10	10		
2 years	30	30	17	13		
1st admission	21	21	14	7		
Readmission	9	9	3	6		
3 years	28	28	14	14		
1st admission	24	24	12	12		
Readmission	4	4	2	2		
4 years	10	10	3	7		
1st admission	8	8	3	5		
Readmission	2	2		2		
5 – 9 years	22	22	11	11		
1st admission	16	16	7	9		
Readmission	6	6	4	2		
10 years and over	5	5	1	4		
1st admission	3	3	1	2		
Readmission	2	2		2		

TABLE XV d

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

Duration of Hospital Life	Total	Male	Female
Total discharged	738	370	368
Less than one month	40	20	20
1 month	97	49	48
2 months	67	38	29
3 months	71	36	35
4 months	64	23	41
5 months	41	21	20
6 months	37	18	19
7 months	31	17	14
8 months	22	6	16
9 months	20	8	12
10 months	16	9	7
11 months	14	8	6
1 year	91	43	48
2 years	39	21	18
3 years	37	20	17
4 years	14	12	2
5 years	9	4	5
6 years	10	5	5
7 years	4	4	
8 years	5	4	1
9 years	1		1
10 - 14 years	5	2	3
15 - 19 years	1	1	
20 - 24 years	1		1
25 - 29 years			
30 - 34 years			
35 - 39 years	1	1	

TABLE XV e.

DISCHARGES ALIVE BY PSYCHOSIS AND AGE AT DISCHARGE

Psychoses	Total	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70 years and over
Total	715	1	15	60	97	86	90	85	103	58	51	33	18	18
With psychosis	691	1	15	60	95	86	86	81	96	53	49	33	18	18
Without psychosis	24				2		4	4	7	5	2			
Male—Total	358		6	37	51	43	52	39	45	29	24	20	7	5
With psychosis	339		6	37	49	43	48	38	39	25	22	20	7	5
Without psychosis	19				2		4	1	6	4	2			
Female—Total	357	1	9	23	46	43	38	46	58	29	27	13	11	13
With psychosis	352	1	9	23	46	43	38	43	57	28	27	13	11	13
Without psychosis	5							3	1	1				

TABLE XVI.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Causes of Death	Total			General Paresis		Alcoholic		With cerebral arteriosclerosis		Convulsive disorders		Senile		Involutional		Psychoneuroses		Manic-depressive		Dementia præcox		Paranoia and paranoid conditions		With psychopathic personality		With mental deficiency		All others with and without psychoses	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
ALL DISEASES	546	274	272	22	5	3		117	115	1	2	40	48	3	11	1	1	6	16	44	37	3	1	2	3	3	6	29	27
1. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	1		1		1																								
Tuberculosis—all forms	85	49	36	3	1			13	5			4			4	1		1	3	20	14						4	7	5
Syphilis	22	16	6	11	2															1								4	4
2. Cancer and Other Tumors	31	16	15	2		1		4	5			2			2				3	4	1	1			1			2	3
3. Rheumatic, Nutritional, Endocrine and Other General Diseases	8	5	3					1	1			1		1						1	1	1							1
4. Diseases of Blood and Blood Making Organs	1	1												1															
5. Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication	1	1				1																							
6. Diseases of Nervous System and of Organs of Special Sense	18	10	8					6	3	1	1									1	2					1		2	2
Cerebral hemorrhage	56	27	29	2	1	1		13	21			3	3	1	1			1	1	2	1					1		3	1
Mental diseases and Deficiency																													
Diseases of organs of special sense																													
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	217	85	132					40	68		1	28	40					1		12	14			1	2	1	2	2	5
Heart Diseases—total	14	5	9	1											3				6								4		
Arteriosclerosis	36	27	9					27	5				1								2		1						
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	4	2	2	1				1									1		1										
Bronchopneumonia	10	6	4					4				1	2							1									2
Lobar pneumonia	7	7		1				4				1																1	
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	7	5	2	1					1										1	2								2	
10. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	2	2																1										1	
Nephritis	16	6	10					3	6									2	1		1							1	2
11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Child-Birth and Puerperal State	2		2																										2
12. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue																													
13. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion																													
14 Congenital Malformations																													
15. Diseases of Early Infancy																													
16. Senility	3		3										2								1								
17. Violent and Accidental Deaths	1	1																		1									
Suicide	4	3	1					1							1							1		1					
18. Ill-Defined Causes																													

TABLE XVII.

AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF DEATH

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	546	274	272		1	1			8	5	4	9	5	11	8	9	11	11	9	20	19	40	20	21	21	45	33	102	133
With psychosis	542	271	271		1	1			8	5	4	9	5	11	8	9	10	10	9	20	19	39	20	20	21	45	33	102	133
Without psychosis	4	3	1														1	1				1		1					
Male—Total	274	274				1				5		9		11		9		11		20		40		21		45		102	
With psychosis	271	271				1				5		9		11		9		10		20		39		20		45		102	
Without psychosis	3	3																1				1		1					
Female—Total	272		272		1				8		4		5		8		11		9		19		20		21		33		133
With psychosis	271		271		1				8		4		5		8		10		9		19		20		21		33		133
Without psychosis	1		1														1												

TABLE XVIII.

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

Psychoses	Total			Less than 1 month		1—3 months		4—6 months		7—11 months		1 year		2 years		3—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	546	274	272	51	44	47	39	19	13	11	25	26	29	18	12	29	28	31	36	23	17	19	29
Total With Psychoses	542	271	271	51	44	47	39	19	13	11	25	26	29	18	12	27	28	30	35	23	17	19	29
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	27	22	5	2	2	5	2	3		1		6		1		2		1		1	1		
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	13	7	6	1	1	1	1				3	3				1	1	1					
3. With epidemic encephalitis	3	2	1														1	2					
4. With other infectious diseases	5	3	2	2	2	1																	
5. Alcoholic	3	3		2												1							
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons																							
7 Traumatic	1	1														1							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	232	117	115	19	21	21	18	10	2	7	14	14	18	11	6	10	15	17	15	7	5	1	1
9. With other disturbances of circulation	10	6	4	4	3	1	1	1															
10. With convulsive disorders	3	1	2				1						1					1					
11. Senile	88	40	48	19	9	14	14	3	9	2	2		4	2	3		2		4				1
12. Involutional	14	3	11		1	1						1	1	1	1		1		4		1		2
13. Due to other metablic, etc., diseases	4		4								1		2						1				
14. Due to new growth	2		2		1						1												
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	4	1	3			1					2								1				
16. Psychoneuroses	2	1	1									1					1						
17. Manic-depressive	22	6	16		2		1		1				2	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	1		3
18. Dementia præcox	81	44	37			1	1	1	1			1	1	2	1	6	5	6	3	11	8	16	17
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	4	3	1	1												1				1			1
20. With psychopathic personality	5	2	3							1									1	1	1		1
21. With mental deficiency	9	3	6													1	1		2			2	3
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	6	4	1	2	1		1			2					2		1					
Total Without Psychoses	4	3	1													2		1	1				

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL BY TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF CASES WITHOUT PSYCHOSES

(Supplement to Table 18)

Diagnosis	Total			Less than 1 month		1—3 months		4—6 months		7—11 months		1 year		2 years		3—4 years		5—9 years		10 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total Without Psychoses	4	3	1													2		1	1		
Epilepsy																					
Epidemic encephalitis	2	1	1															1	1		
Mental deficiency	1	1														1					
Prog. spinal mus. atrophy	1	1														1					
Alcoholism																					
Drug addiction																					
Personality dis. due to epidemic Enceph.																					
Unclassified without psychoses																					

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF RESIDENT POPULATION—JUNE 30, 1942

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	5551	5264	287
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne	60	60	
Belleville	9	8	1
Bloomfield	24	23	1
Bridgeton			
Burlington			
Camden	1	1	
Carteret	1	1	
Cliffside Park	3	3	
Clifton	138	138	
Collingswood			
Cranford	4	4	
Dover	49	49	
East Orange	45	43	2
Elizabeth	82	77	5
Englewood	54	46	8
Garfield	113	112	1
Gloucester			
Hackensack	101	92	9
Harrison	16	16	
Hawthorne	16	16	
Hillside	5	5	
Hoboken	74	73	1
Irvington	24	24	
Jersey City	350	340	10
Kearny	27	27	
Linden	10	10	
Lodi	31	31	
Long Branch	1	1	
Lyndhurst	40	40	
Maplewood	9	9	
Millville			
Montclair	26	22	4
Morristown	92	82	10
Neptune			
Newark	1404	1233	171
New Brunswick			
North Bergen	35	34	1
Nutley	11	11	
Orange	25	21	4
Passaic	306	302	4
Paterson	668	646	22
Pennsauken			
Perth Amboy	2	2	
Phillipsburg	2	2	
Plainfield	29	28	1
Pleasantville			
Rahway	11	10	1
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park	27	27	
Ridgewood	31	29	2
Roselle	4	4	
Rutherford	52	49	3
South Orange	7	7	
South River			
Summit	20	20	
Teaneck	37	35	2
Trenton	1	1	
Union City	58	58	
Union (Twp)	1	1	
Weehawken	14	14	
Westfield	11	8	3
West New York	32	32	
West Orange	16	15	1
Woodbridge	1	1	
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	1341	1321	20

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1930 Census.

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1942

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	1193	1069	124
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne	12	12	
Belleville	6	6	
Bloomfield	6	4	2
Bridgeton			
Burlington			
Camden			
Carteret			
Cliffside Park	1	1	
Clifton	20	20	
Collingswood			
Cranford	1	1	
Dover	17	16	1
East Orange	13	12	1
Elizabeth	2	2	
Englewood	16	10	6
Garfield	19	19	
Gloucester			
Hackensack	19	17	2
Harrison	2	2	
Hawthorne	5	5	
Hillside	1	1	
Hoboken	7	6	1
Irvington	9	9	
Jersey City	55	50	5
Kearny	6	6	
Linden			
Lodi	5	5	
Long Branch			
Lyndhurst	12	12	
Maplewood	6	6	
Millville			
Montclair	6	5	1
Morristown	29	24	5
Neptune			
Newark	370	293	77
New Brunswick			
North Bergen	5	5	
Nutley	1	1	
Orange	8	7	1
Passaic	47	45	2
Paterson	108	98	10
Pennsauken			
Perth Amboy			
Phillipsburg			
Plainfield	1	1	
Pleasantville			
Rahway			
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park	5	5	
Ridgewood	7	7	
Roselle			
Rutherford	8	6	2
South Orange	1	1	
South River			
Summit	7	7	
Teaneck	11	11	
Trenton	1	1	
Union City	8	8	
Union (Twp)			
Weehawken	1	1	
Westfield			
West New York	4	4	
West Orange	2	2	
Woodbridge			
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	323	315	8

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1930 Census.

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF READMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1942

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	248	234	14
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne	4	3	1
Belleville	2	2	
Bloomfield	3	3	
Bridgeton			
Burlington			
Camden			
Carteret			
Cliffside Park			
Clifton	2	2	
Collingswood			
Cranford	1	1	
Dover	2	2	
East Orange	1	1	
Elizabeth	2	2	
Englewood	1	1	
Garfield	6	6	
Gloucester			
Hackensack	3	3	
Harrison	3	3	
Hawthorne	1	1	
Hillside			
Hoboken	1	1	
Irvington	4	4	
Jersey City	20	20	
Kearny	1	1	
Linden			
Lodi			
Long Branch			
Lyndhurst			
Maplewood	2	2	
Millville			
Montclair	3	3	
Morristown	8	7	1
Neptune			
Newark	57	46	11
New Brunswick			
North Bergen	6	6	
Nutley	1	1	
Orange	1	1	
Passaic	9	9	
Paterson	24	23	1
Pennsauken			
Perth Amboy			
Phillipsburg			
Plainfield			
Pleasantville			
Rahway			
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park	3	3	
Ridgewood	3	3	
Roselle			
Rutherford	1	1	
South Orange			
South River			
Summit	1	1	
Teaneck	2	2	
Trenton			
Union City	7	7	
Union (Twp)			
Weehawken	1	1	
Westfield	1	1	
West New York	3	3	
West Orange	1	1	
Woodbridge			
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	57	57	

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1930 Census.

County and Color of Population and Admissions

County	Resident population			Non-resident population			First admissions during year			Readmissions during year		
	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.
Total	5551	5264	287	872	794	78	1193	1069	124	248	234	14
Atlantic	1	1										
Bergen	1078	1050	28	209	198	11	241	230	11	44	44	
Burlington												
Camden	2	2		1	1		1	1				
Cape May												
Cumberland												
Essex	1661	1477	184	306	251	55	446	365	81	80	69	11
Gloucester												
Hudson	738	721	17	89	86	3	110	100	10	46	45	1
Hunterdon	7	7		2	2		1	1				
Mercer	3	3										
Middlesex	9	9										
Monmouth	4	4		1	1		2	2				
Morris	477	459	18	65	61	4	137	127	10	29	28	1
Ocean	4	3	1									
Passaic	1234	1207	27	161	159	2	208	196	12	37	36	1
Salem												
Somerset	18	18		2	2		6	6		1	1	
Sussex	111	111		18	18		22	22		4	4	
Union	193	182	11	16	13	3	16	16		5	5	
Warren	8	7	1	1	1		3	3		1	1	
Special cases	2	2										
New York State	1	1		1	1					1	1	
City												
Atlantic City												
Camden												
Elizabeth												
Jersey City												
Newark												
New Brunswick												
Paterson												
Trenton												

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY COLOR

State of Birth of Native Born	Total	White	Negro
Alabama	5	1	4
Arkansas	1		1
California	1	1	
Connecticut	8	8	
District of Columbia	2		2
Florida	9	2	7
Georgia	21	2	19
Illinois	5	5	
Indiana	4	4	
Iowa	1	1	
Kansas	1	1	
Kentucky	1	1	
Louisiana	2	2	
Maine	2	2	
Maryland	6	2	4
Massachusetts	15	15	
Michigan	3	3	
Mississippi	1		1
Missouri	1	1	
Montana	3	3	
New Hampshire	3	3	
New Jersey	453	441	12
New York	145	142	3
North Carolina	18		18
Ohio	9	8	1
Pennsylvania	51	50	1
Rhode Island	2	2	
South Carolina	19	1	18
South Dakota	1	1	
Tennessee	1		1
Texas	4	2	2
Virginia	22		22
West Virginia	1	1	
Wisconsin	2	2	
United States	26	20	6
TOTAL	849	727	122
State or Country of Birth Unacertained	2	2	
TOTAL	2	2	

Country of Birth of Foreign Born	Total	White	Negro
NORTHERN EUROPE			
Denmark	2	2	
Finland	5	5	
Norway	1	1	
Sweden	10	10	
SOUTHERN EUROPE			
Greece	7	7	
Italy	68	68	
Portugal	3	3	
Spain	3	3	
EASTERN EUROPE			
Russia	25	25	
WESTERN EUROPE			
England	14	13	1
France	10	10	
Ireland	35	35	
Scotland	8	8	
Wales	3	3	
CENTRAL EUROPE			
Austria	22	22	
Czecho-Slovakia	12	12	
Germany	37	37	
Holland	6	6	
Hungary	11	11	
Lithuania	3	3	
Poland	38	38	
Roumania	2	2	
Switzerland	3	3	
OTHER COUNTRIES			
Australia	2	2	
British West Indies	2	1	1
Canada	5	5	
Turkey in Asia	5	5	
TOTAL	342	340	2

LENGTH OF TIME IN NEW JERSEY OF NATIVE BORN FIRST ADMISSIONS PRIOR TO ADMISSION

Length of Time	Total	First admissions who spent specified time in N. J.
Less than 1 year	41	
1 year less than 2	15	15
2 years less than 3	8	8
3 years less than 4	14	14
4 years less than 5	8	8
5 years less than 10	55	55
10 years and over	708	708
Not stated		
TOTAL	849	808

LENGTH OF TIME IN NEW JERSEY AND IN UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN BORN FIRST ADMISSIONS PRIOR TO ADMISSION

Length of Time	Total	Who spent spec. time in NewJersey	Who spent spec. time in U. S.
Less than 1 year	11		10
1 year less than 2	6		5
2 years less than 3	7		7
3 years less than 4	7		4
4 years less than 5	3		3
5 years less than 10	25	25	25
10 years and over	283	283	283
Not stated			
TOTAL	342	308	337

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS UNASCERTAINED

Time not stated	2

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

June 30, 1942

County	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Atlantic								1	1								1	1
Bergen	412	472	884	91	74	165	10	19	29							513	565	1078
Camden		1	1	1		1										1	1	2
Essex	657	615	1272	169	145	314	28	46	74				1		1	855	806	1661
Hudson	236	217	453	134	99	233	19	32	51					1	1	389	349	738
Hunterdon	2	3	5		1	1	1		1							3	4	7
Mercer	2	1	3													2	1	3
Middlesex	2	5	7		1	1		1	1							2	7	9
Monmouth		1	1				1	2	3							1	3	4
Morris	181	197	378	41	28	69	7	22	29					1	1	229	248	477
Ocean		3	3					1	1								4	4
Passaic	531	529	1060	90	57	147	11	16	27							632	602	1234
Somerset	1	7	8	1		1	2	7	9							4	14	18
Sussex	38	51	89	8	5	13	3	6	9							49	62	111
Union	44	103	147	9	12	21	6	19	25							59	134	193
Warren	4	2	6					1	1	1		1				5	3	8
N. Y. State								1	1								1	1
Special cases		2	2														2	2
Total	2110	2209	4319	544	422	966	88	174	262	1		1	1	2	3	2744	2807	5551

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.

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

FARM

384.1575 tons green alfalfa	3,569.28
12.9775 tons green oats	103.82
34.6375 tons green grass	207.84
14.795 tons green wheat	59.18
16.12 tons mixed hay	354.64
1420.0025 tons corn ensilage	11,956.75
7,456 baskets turnips	2,378.10
38,749 ears sweet corn	387.49
1,652 baskets apples	991.20
360 pounds mutton	68.29
237 tons manure	474.00
	$20,550.59

DAIRY

1,135,078¾ quarts milk	$90,806.30
28,283⅓ pounds beef	5,448.48
4,838 pounds veal	919.33
Hides	660.40
3,368 tons manure to garden	6,736.00
2,783 tons manure to farm	5,566.00
	$110,136.56

POULTRY

22,150 8-12 dozen eggs	8,134.98
1,896 pounds broilers	450.37
5,086 pounds fowls	1,119.10
92 tons manure	460.00
	$ 10,164.45

PIGGERY

99,440 pounds pork	15,225.08
490 tons manure to farm	1,470.00
	$16,695.08

GARDEN

1,398 bunches asparagus	285.75
89 10-16 baskets lima beans	64.92
3,150 1-16 baskets string beans	2,512.07
7,882 3-16 baskets beets	2,528.97
113 bunches beets	4.94
9,456 bunches broccoli	667.94
115,338 pounds cabbage	1,801.48
6,532 stalks Chinese cabbage	653.20
6,161 13-16 baskets carrots	2,953.22
23,046 stalks celery	460.92
1,592 9-16 baskets cucumbers	808.13
1,880 8-16 baskets egg plant	673.21

1,507 heads endive	30.14
7 4-36 barrels kale	7.13
10,352 bunches kohlrabi	310.56
708 bunches leek	17.51
34,878 heads lettuce	1,702.73
1,182 7-16 baskets onions	710.91
2,100 bunches onions, green	52.50
5,573 bunches parsley	56.55
99 6-16 baskets peas	65.98
2,704 15-16 baskets peppers	914.19
5 baskets peppers, cayenne	2.50
20,095 pounds pumpkin	253.92
65,713 bunches rhubarb	1,745.39
2,447 2-16 baskets spinach	946.44
1,757 13-16 baskets squash	844.72
1,400 pounds squash, late	17.50
10,147 10-16 baskets Swiss chard	3,316.61
13,365 6-16 baskets tomatoes, red	6,176.44
146 baskets tomatoes, green	87.60
796 3-16 baskets turnips	312.24
	$ 30,986.31

GREEN GRAIN

51 bushels onion sets	535.50
1,380 baskets beets to dairy	441.20
1.8375 tons mixed hay	36.75
.425 tons straw, rye	6.38
12.3525 tons clover, green	74.12
66.6275 tons rye, green	266.51
	$1,360.46

Vegetables and Plants Furnished Other Institutions:

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL, TOTOWA

1,850 baskets beets	587.50
12,100 pounds cabbage	181.50
1,050 stalks celery	21.00
1,200 bunches kohlrabi	36.00
220 baskets spinach	110.00
	$936.00

SUMMARY

Farm	$ 20,550.59	
Dairy	110,136.56	
Poultry	10,164.45	
Piggery	16,695.08	
Garden	33,282.77	
		$190,829.45

FLORIST'S REPORT

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

Abutilon	250
Aceranthus	1,000
Ageratum	1,500
Asters	3,200
Begonias	4,000
Cannas	1,200
Carnations	1,330
Chrysanthemums	2,528
Coleus	4,800
Delphiniums	2,960
Ferns	560
Fuchsias	190
Geraniums	2,000
Gladiolus	20,000
Heliotrope	185
Lilies, Calla	250
Lilies, Easter	200
Lilies, Philippense	100
Lilies, Regale	1,000
Narcissus	4,000
Petunias	8,000
Phlox	500
Roses	500
Salvias	1,570
Scabiosa	500
Snapdragons	12,000
Spireas	200
Sprengeri (Asparagus)	125
Sweet alyssum	1,800
Torenia	485
Tulips	1,800
Verbena	3,000
Vinca vine	150
Zinnias	3,800
Total	86,683

CUT FLOWERS

Asters	14,078
Carnations	2,926
Chrysanthemums (large)	1,335
Chrysanthemums (medium)	5,437
Chrysanthemums (spray)	14,800
Delphiniums	1,760
Fern leaves	303

Gladiolus	14,052
Lilies, Calla	925
Lilies, Easter	512
Lilies, Regale	780
Marigolds	975
Narcissus	5,675
Roses	16,928
Snapdragons	28,483
Sprengeri strings (Asparagus)	1,236
Zinnias	5,946
Total	116,151

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