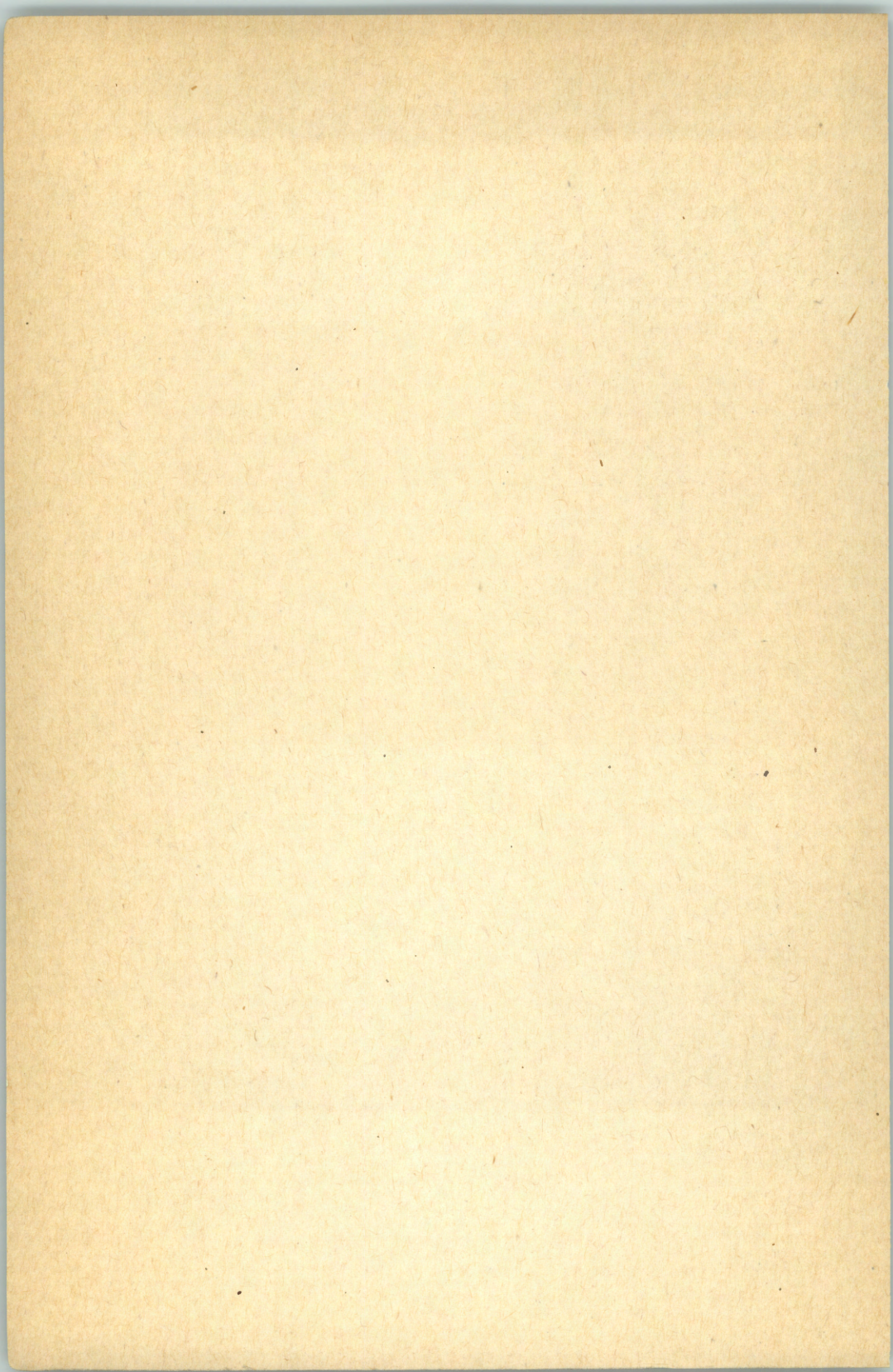


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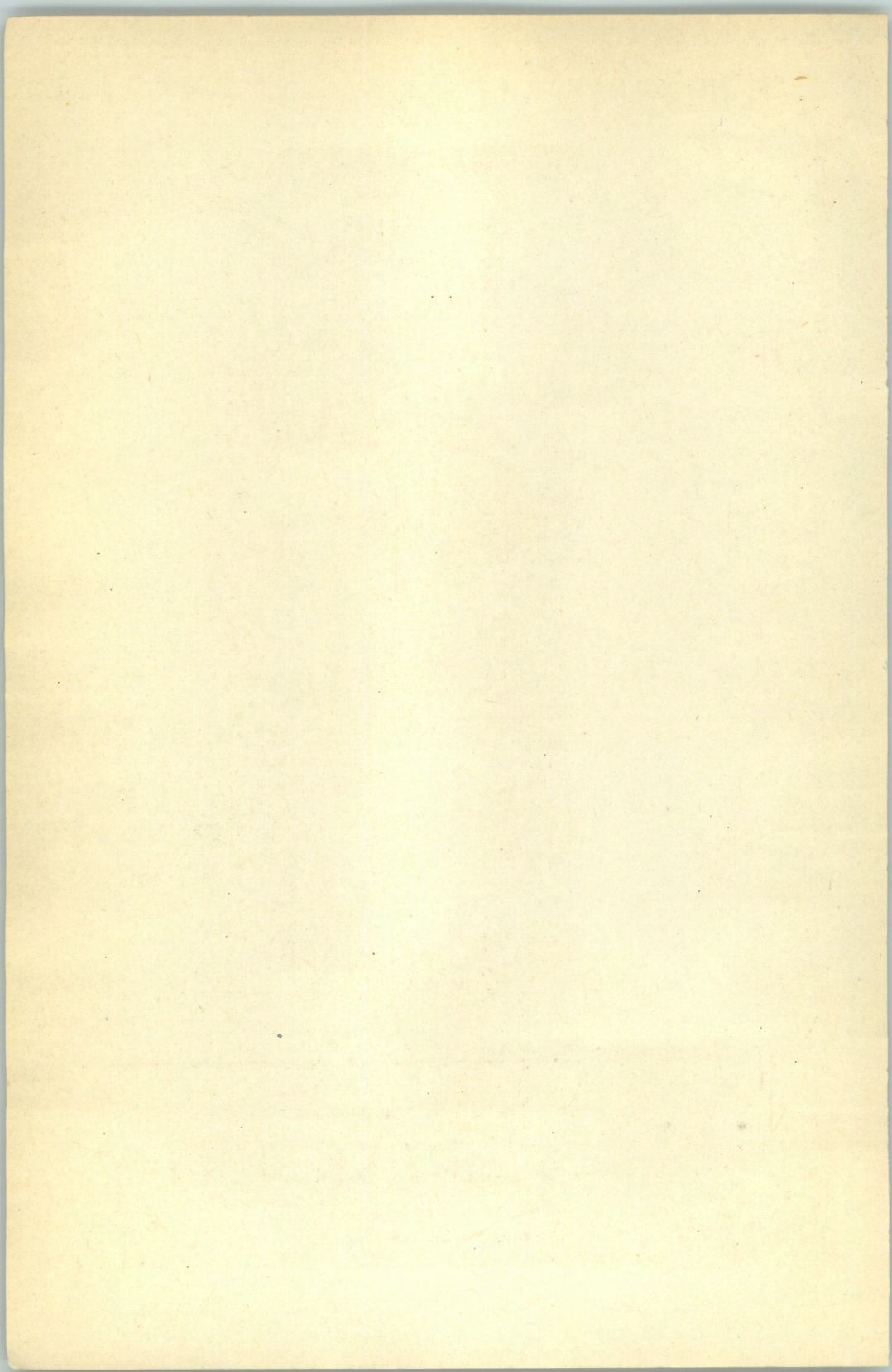
Annual Report
OF THE
Managers and Officers
OF THE
New Jersey State Hospital
At Greystone Park

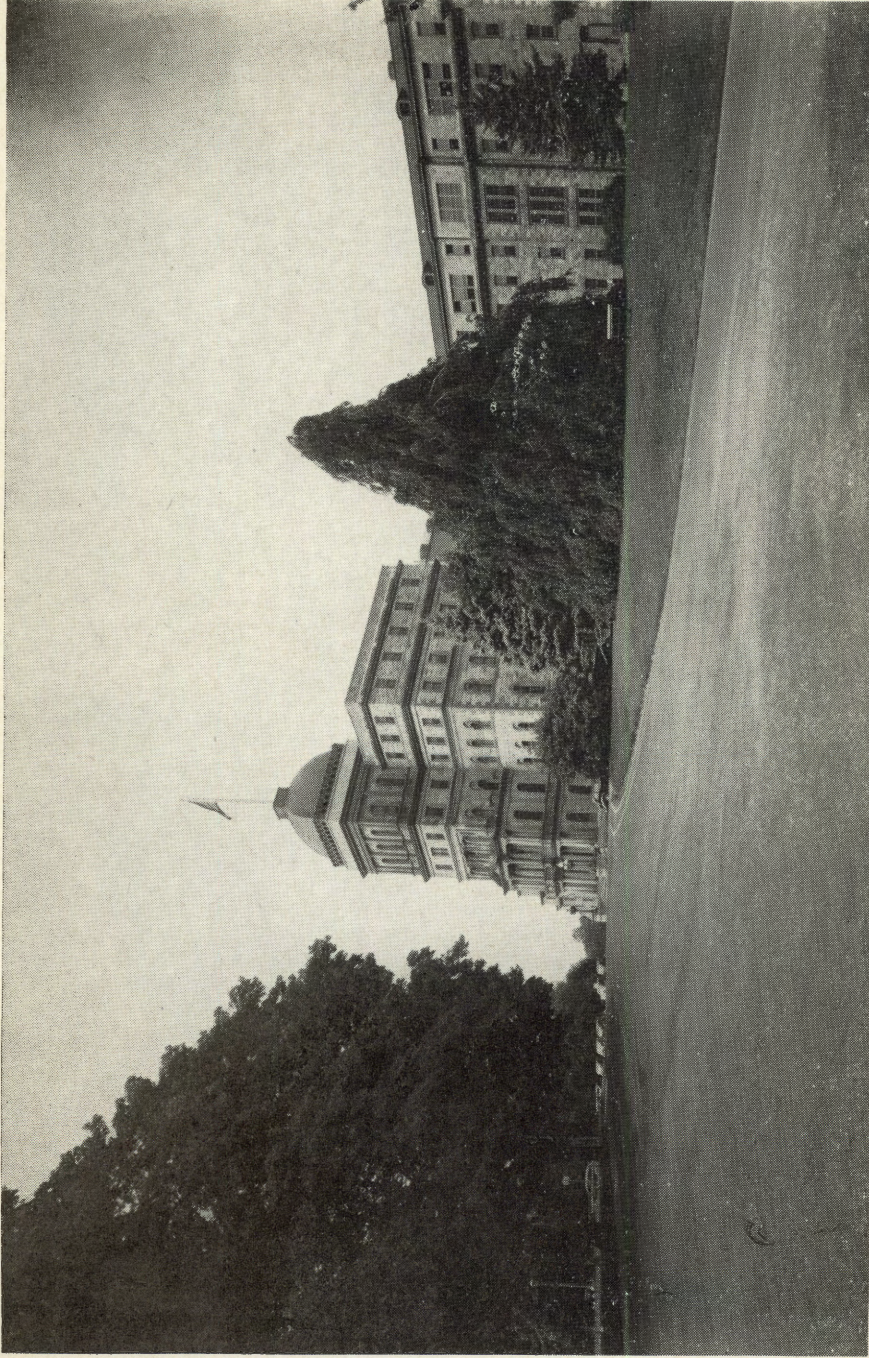
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New Jersey State Library

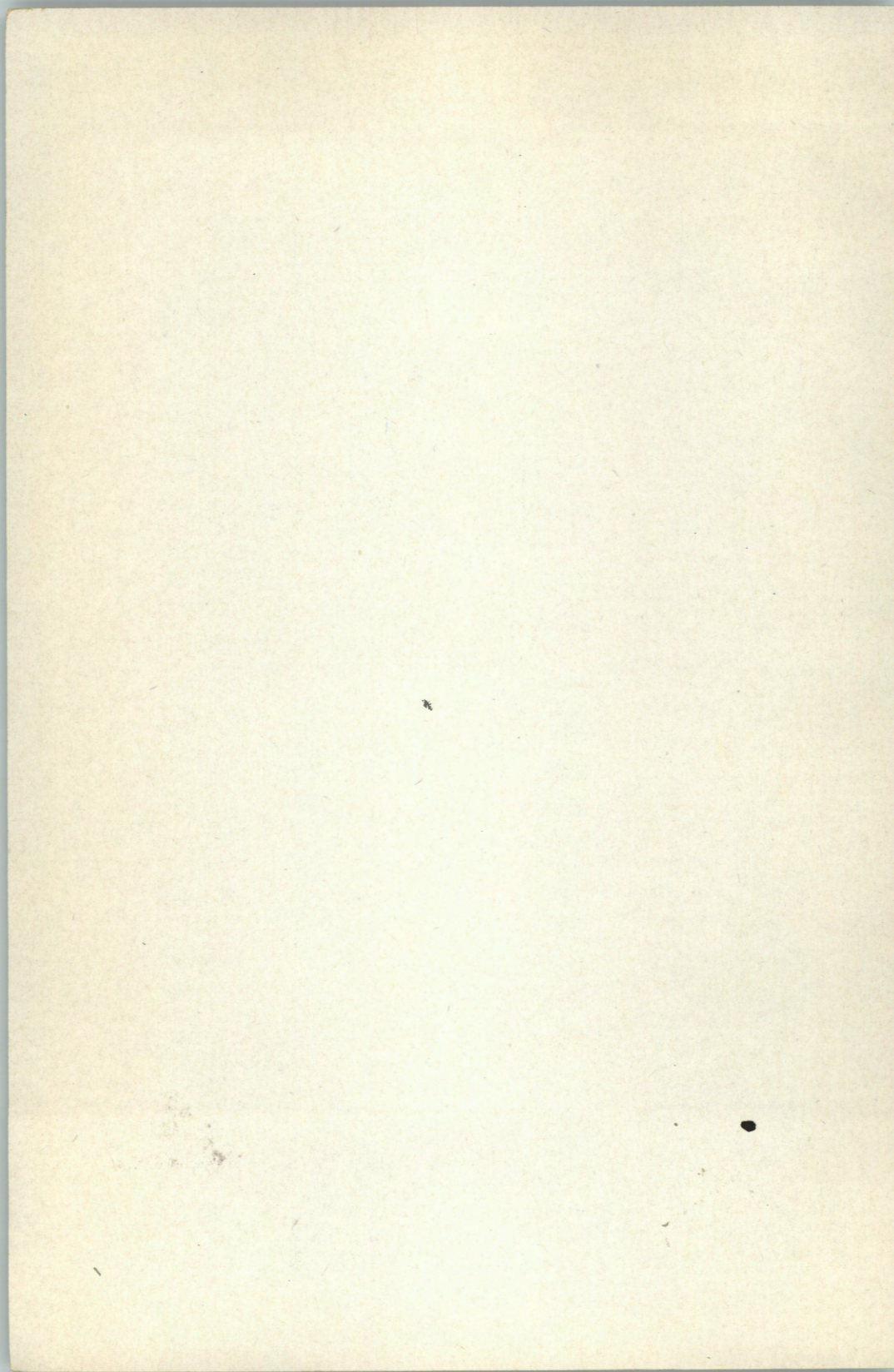


Compliments of
DR. MARCUS A. CURRY, Medical Superintendent
and
Chief Executive Officer





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



THE
SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30
1943

This Hospital is approved by the
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
and the
AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

D. 81021

Board of Managers

PRESIDENT

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D.Far Hills

VICE-PRESIDENT

GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D.Jersey City

MRS. JAYNE MILLARD DOYLENewton

MRS. MARIAN K. GARRISONLlewellyn Park, Orange

COL. FRANKLIN D'OLIERMorristown

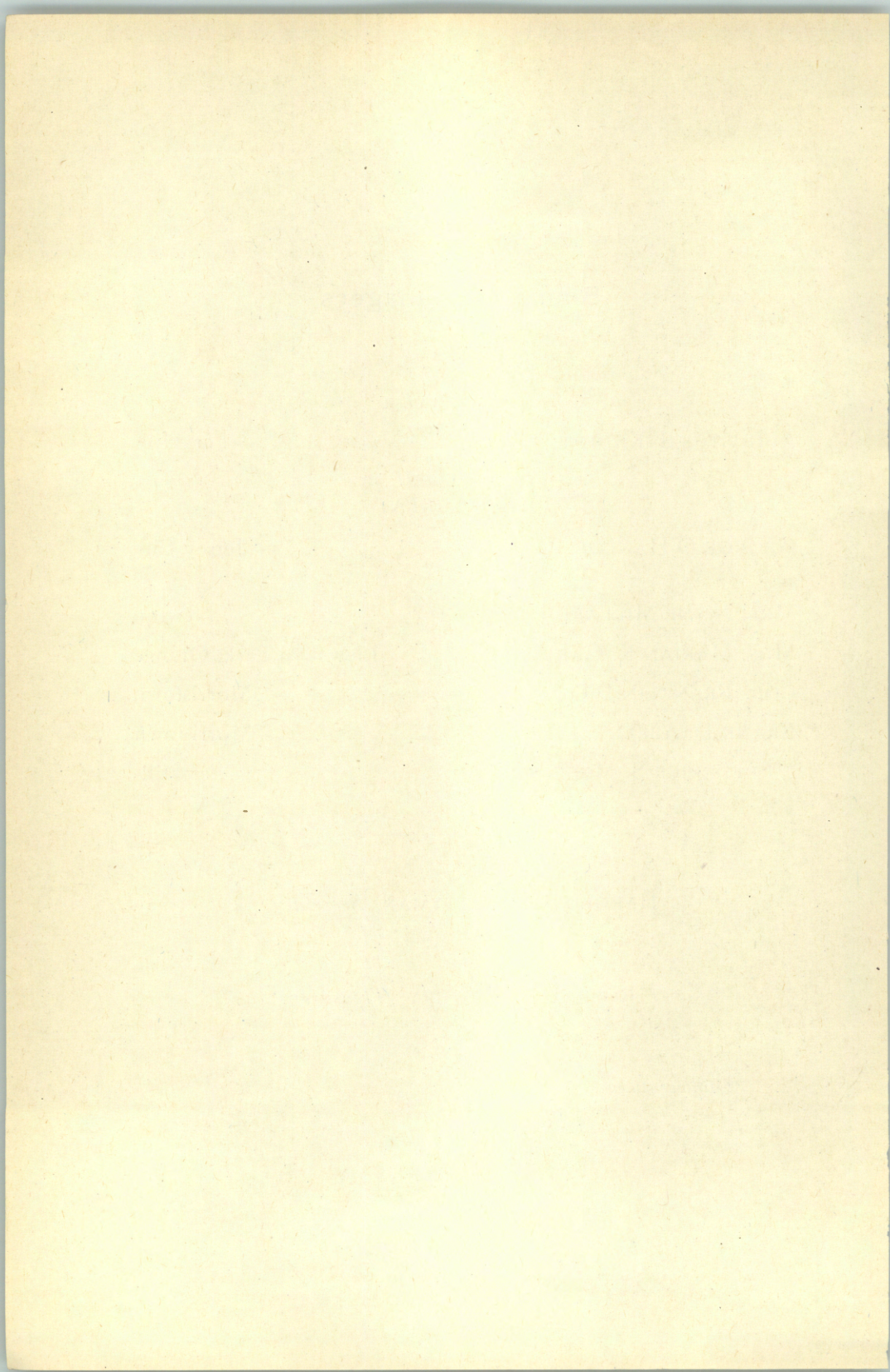
FRANK D. ABELLMorristown

**FREDERICK S. MOSELEY, JR.Far Hills

HAROLD M. PRETTYMAN, *Secretary*
Morristown

ROBERT A. LOWERY, *Treasurer*
Rockaway

***Military Absence*



Officers

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.

Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer

GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.

Sr. Resident Physician and Acting in absence of Superintendent

LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.

Clinical Director

HENRY BREVOORT SMITH

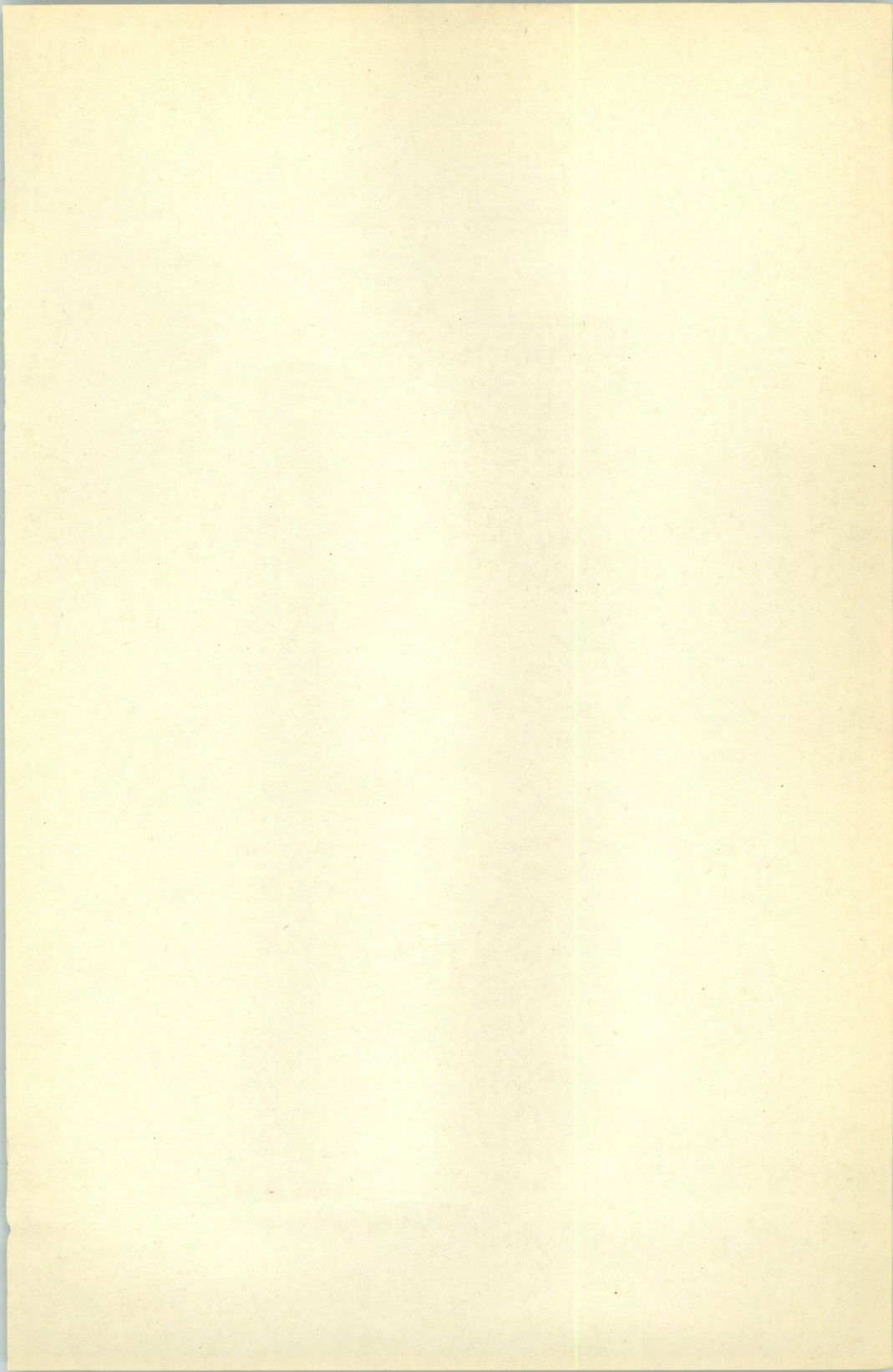
Business Manager

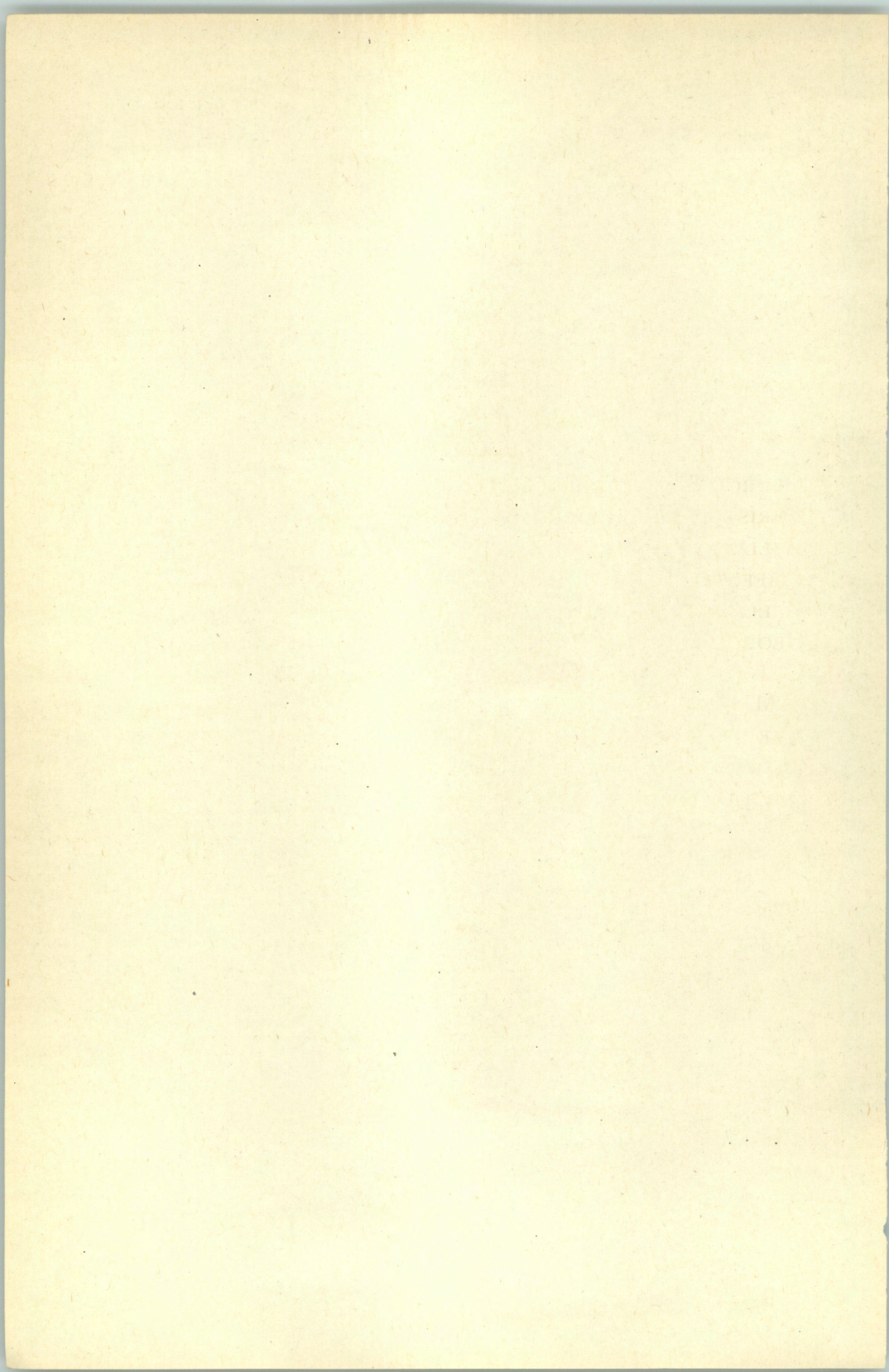
**ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D..... Assistant Clinical Director
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
RAYMOND J. HARQUAIL, M. D..... 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
WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, 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 J. LONGLEY, M. D..... Resident Physician
HELEN I. ANDERSON, M. D..... Resident Physician
AMEDEO ESPOSITO, M. D..... Resident Physician
**JACK OATMAN, M. D..... Resident Physician
**WILLIAM O'GORMAN, M. D..... Resident Physician
*INA BOYD, M. D..... Resident Physician
FRANK D. FENIMORE, M. D..... Resident Physician
**BENJAMIN WASSEL, M. D..... Resident Physician
MERNA MARY WARNE, M. D..... Resident Physician
**J. LLOYD MORROW, 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
 *KALMAN BERKE, M. D. Resident Physician
 *WILLIAM J. KUEMMEL, M. D. Resident Physician
 MORTON M. STERN, M. D. Resident Physician
 **DAVID JOHN McMURRAY, M. D. Resident Physician
 C. ROY YOLTON, M. D. Resident Physician
 MARSHALL D. HOGAN, M. D.
 [part time] Proctologist and Urologist
 HAROLD S. HATCH, M. D. [part time] . . Tuberculosis Specialist
 †WALTER F. BARRY, D. D. S. Senior Resident Dentist
 **JAMES R. MENTEL, D. D. S. Senior Resident Dentist
 EDWIN E. SAUNDERS, D. D. S. Senior Resident Dentist
 LYDIA A. DUQUAINE, R. N. Superintendent of Nurses
 **WILLIAM G. BEUCLER. Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
 GEORGE R. KOEHLER
 Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director
 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. 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

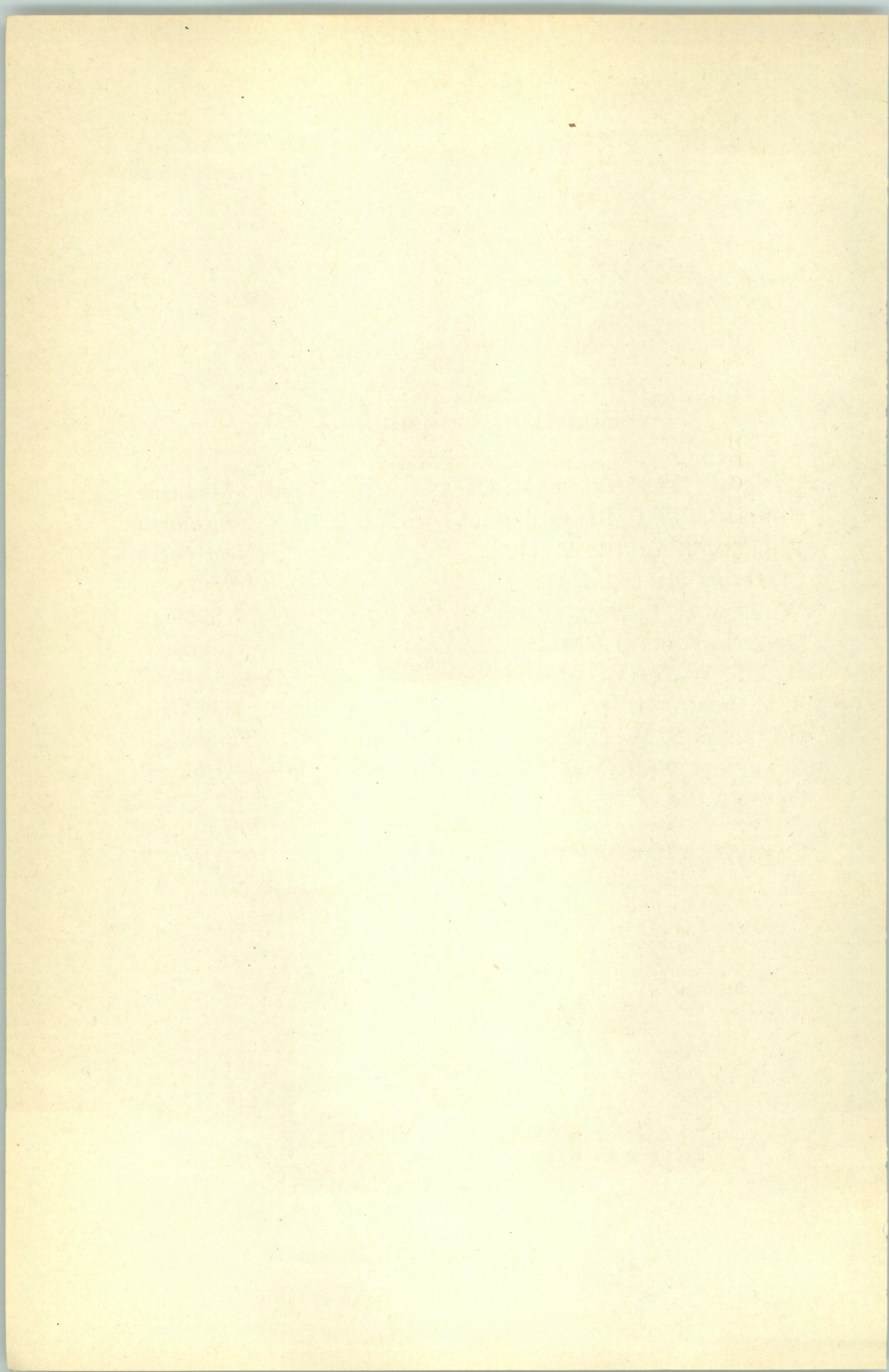
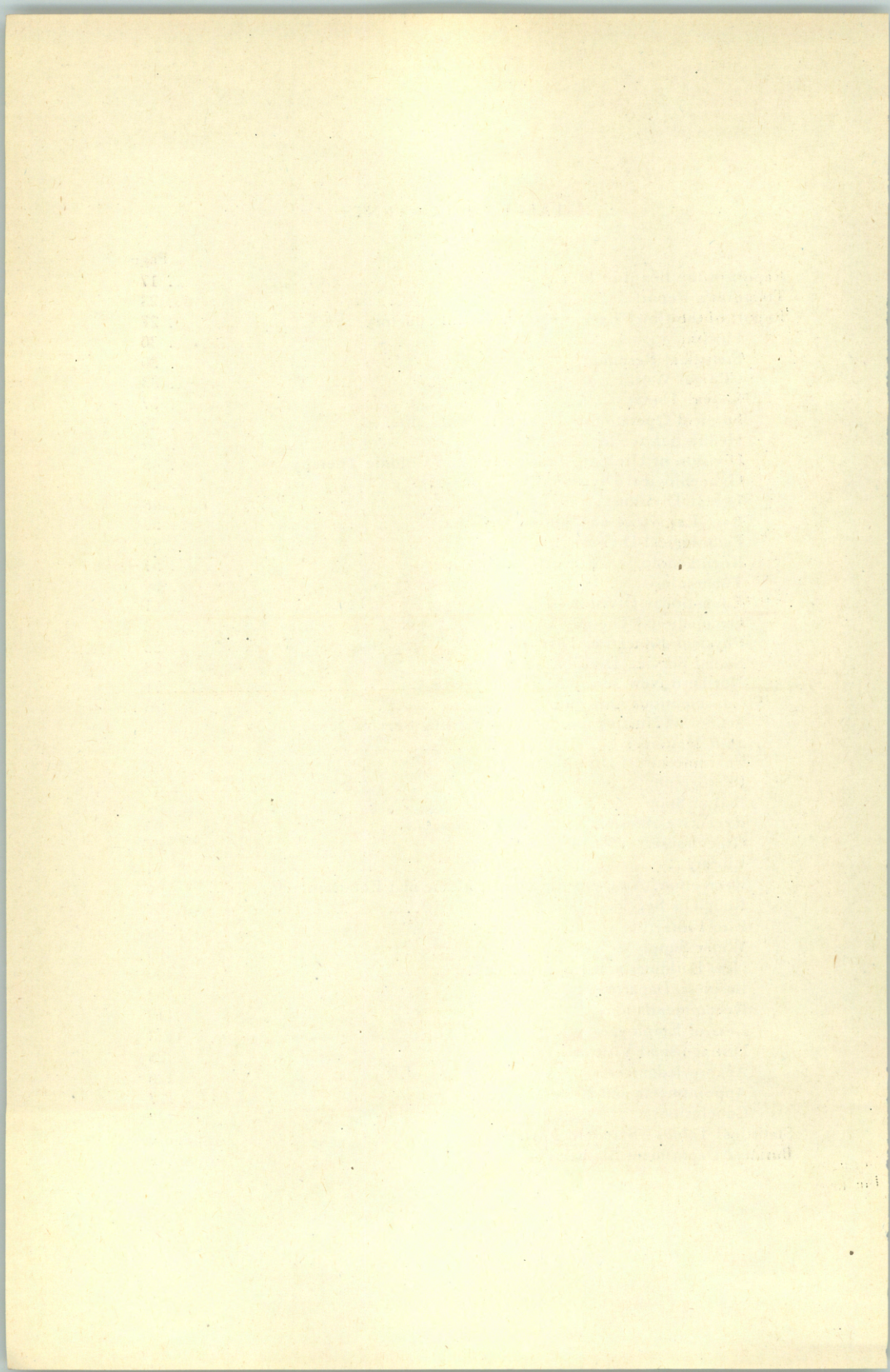
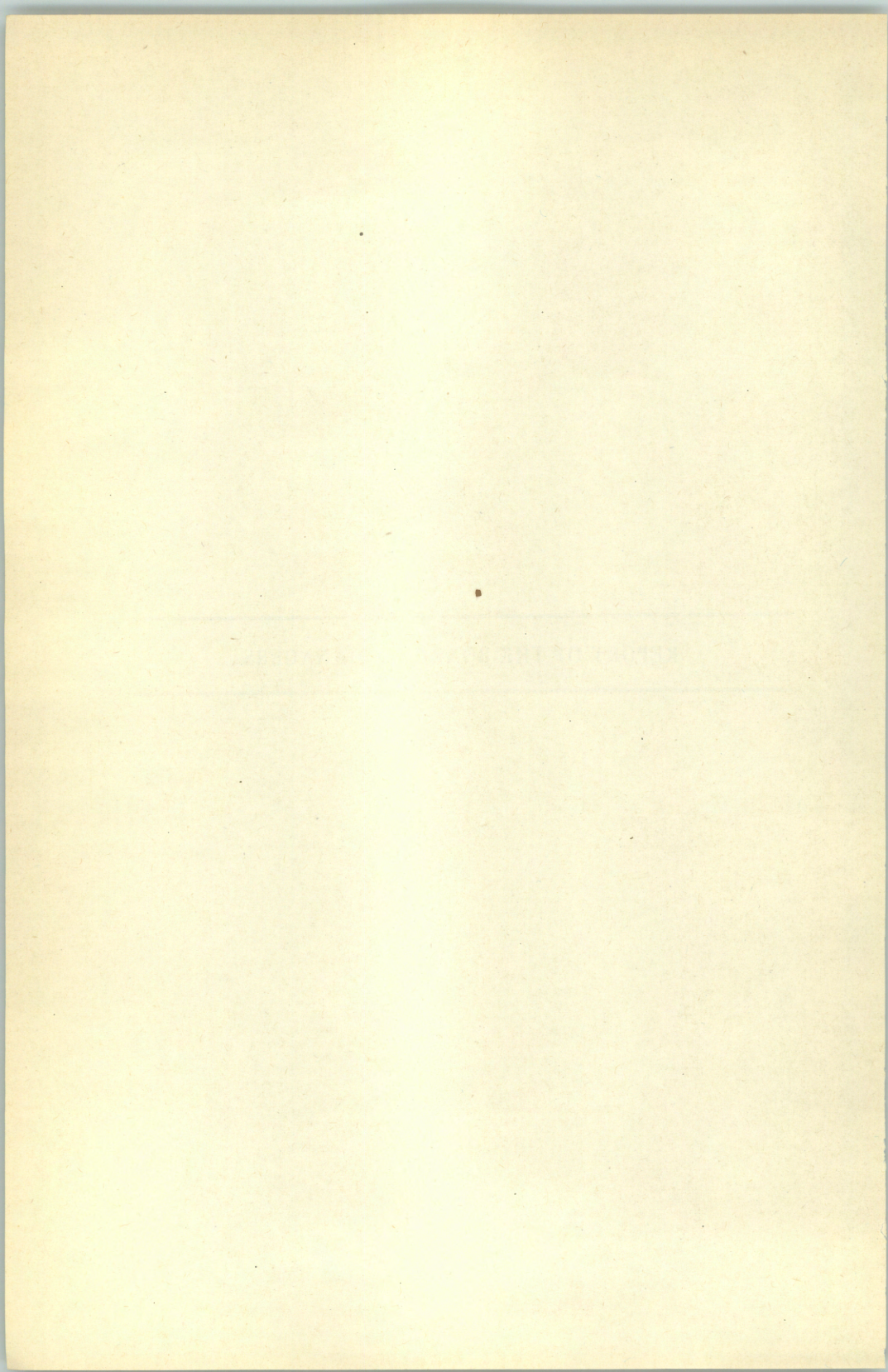


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Board of Managers	17
Treasurer's Report	23
Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Introductory	27
Health	30
Statistical Resume	30
Clinical Work	33
Shock Therapy	37
Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.	39
Health Service for Employees	44
Division of Urology, Proctology, and Colonic Therapy	45
Gynecological Division	46
Dental Division	48
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division	50
Pathological Division	53
Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics	57
Tuberculosis	59
Educational Division	61
Occupational Therapy Division	63
Physical Education Division	65
Social Service Division	68
Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics	71
Conscientious Objectors	75
School of Nursing and General Nursing Service	76
Staff Matters	85
Pharmaceutical Division	88
Photography	89
Barber Shop	89
Executive Assistant to the Superintendent	90
Greenhouse and Grounds	91
Library	94
Recreation, Amusement, Sports, Music and Entertainment	96
Religious Services	97
Fire Protection and Fires	98
Water Supply	100
New Buildings and Improvements	100
Business Department	102
Recommendations	119
Loss of Employees	123
Distinguished Visitors	125
Acknowledgments	126
Appointments and Resignations	127
Conclusion	128
Statistical Tables—Standard Forms	Appendix
Business Department Statistics	Appendix



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 present to you their sixty-eighth annual report together with the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

On July 1, 1942, there were on the hospital books 6,421 patients, 3,132 men and 3,289 women. On June 30, 1943, there were 6,413 patients, 3,070 men and 3,343 women. This is a decrease of 8 patients with 62 less men and 54 more women. There were 5,561 patients actually resident in the hospital, 2,696 men and 2,865 women; 852 were outside the institution on parole, visit or escape. During the year there were 1,362 regular admissions, 109 less than last year. The discharges totaled 805, of whom 437 were discharged as recovered, 310 as improved, 33 as unimproved, and 25 as without psychosis; 27 patients were transferred to other hospitals. The deaths numbered 539. The total under treatment during the year was 7,784.

Patients admitted for special care included those from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa and those sent in for observation by a Judge under special statute. The statistics are as follows: Receiving care at the beginning of the year, 2 women; admitted during the year, 13 patients, 8 women and 5 men; discharged from special care, 9 patients, 5 women and 4 men; transferred to regular mental population, 1 man; receiving special care at the end of the year, 5 women. These figures were not included in the statistics of the preceding paragraph, although in some of the totals given in the text of Dr. Curry's report they are used. Again this year Dr. Curry gives in his Report to this Board a correct pen and ink picture of the populations, results of care and treatments, existing conditions, difficulties and needs that could or could not be overcome, and of the most pressing requirements that he has enumerated.

Necessarily his statements are studied with many notes of disappointment that the high standards of individual care, attention and treatments which this Hospital has long set as its goal for every patient

cannot be met now with the great shortages of personnel throughout the whole institution and particularly in the most important Departments.

We all know that these shortages simply cannot be overcome until people shall return for the peacetime employments and that meanwhile we all must do the best we can and take such consolation as there is in the knowledge that similar conditions exist everywhere else in the Country.

Thus with these insurmountable difficulties and handicaps—with the faithful employees of all grades working overtime and beyond their physical strength, with ever increasing responsibilities and imminent dangers of unfortunate incidents—with the total burdens so great that we sometimes wonder how they can have the courage to stay and carry on—with all these conditions and in spite of them it is surprising indeed that we are able to say to Dr. Curry and his associates now that we congratulate them heartily for having continued to maintain throughout the year such an essentially high grade hospital where kindly, curative and welfare measures are bestowed upon every patient as far as they possibly can.

The statistical figures in the Report speak for themselves. No wonder that we are astonished at the high percentage of recoveries and improvements of the patients who could be discharged and returned to their homes. How long this work with these results can be maintained by these members of the Hospital Staffs nobody can foretell, but up to date they have done exceedingly well though not quite as successfully as the statistics appear to indicate. We agree with all the statements in the Superintendent's report to us. There are a number of items to which he calls attention that impress us as most important and deserving of your consideration. Among them please take particular notice of the urgent needs for additional accommodations in the Tuberculosis, Reception and Infirmary buildings. Expansions in those must be made to provide concentration in the segregation, care and proper treatments which are impossible under present conditions. We will not take your time to repeat here the other items that Dr. Curry recommends, except the Power Plant situation, but we join in urging that they be furnished as soon as funds for them can be made available.

We are pleased with the increasing numbers of Affiliate Student nurses who come to Greystone from the other General hospitals, with the conscientious objectors whom the Government have sent to us, and with the fact that we have added some to the number of patients in

private homes under suitable supervision. To you, Commissioner, we renew our grateful thanks and appreciation for your many and ever ready helps in all the problems and difficulties that arise in the Administration of our Hospital. You and your Associates have never failed us and we could not get along successfully without you.

The Managers held 12 regular meetings during the year with an attendance of 54. Conferences, committee meetings and other visits numbered 73, which made 127 recorded trips to the hospital by the 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*

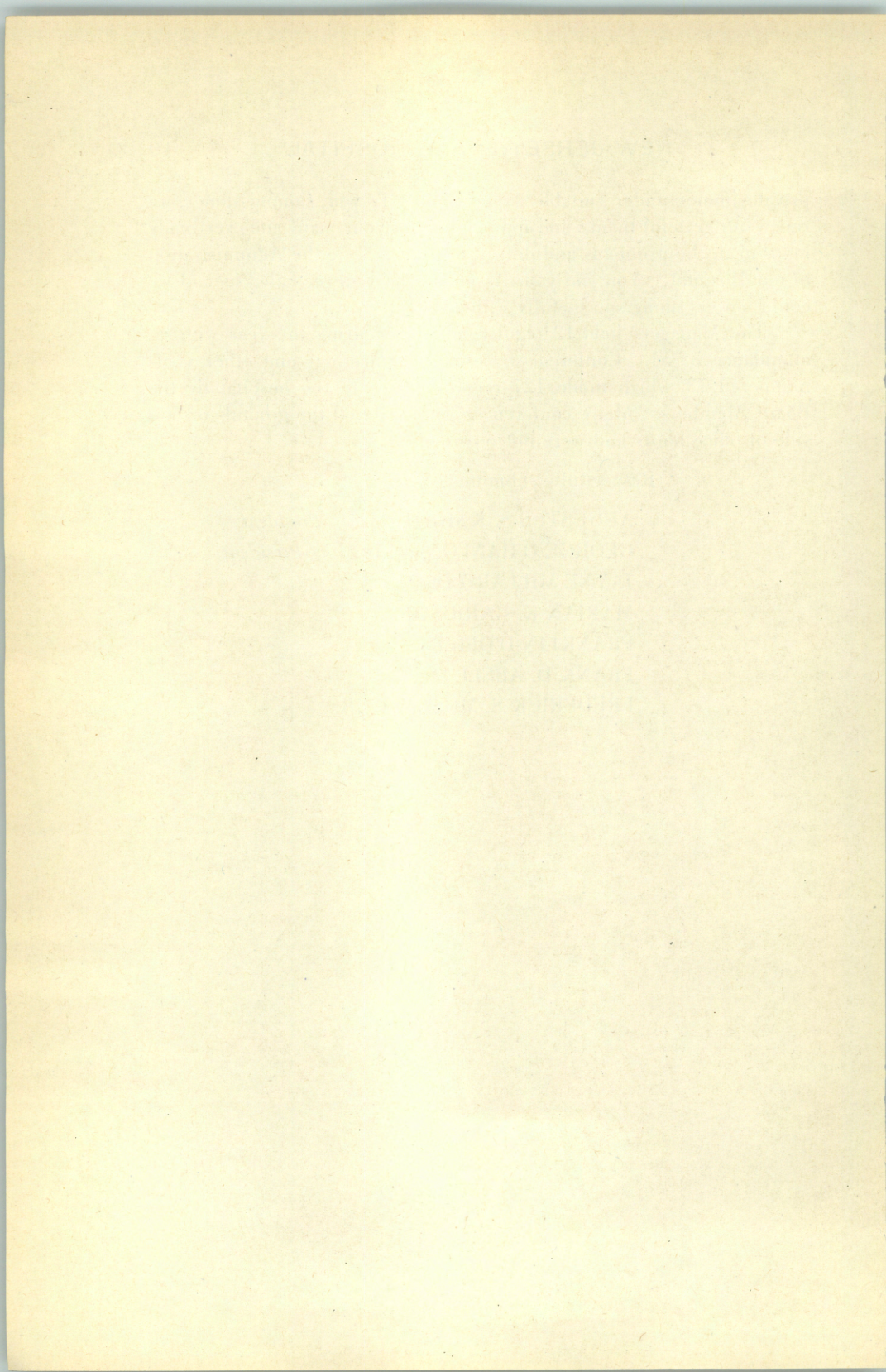
JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE

MARIAN K. GARRISON

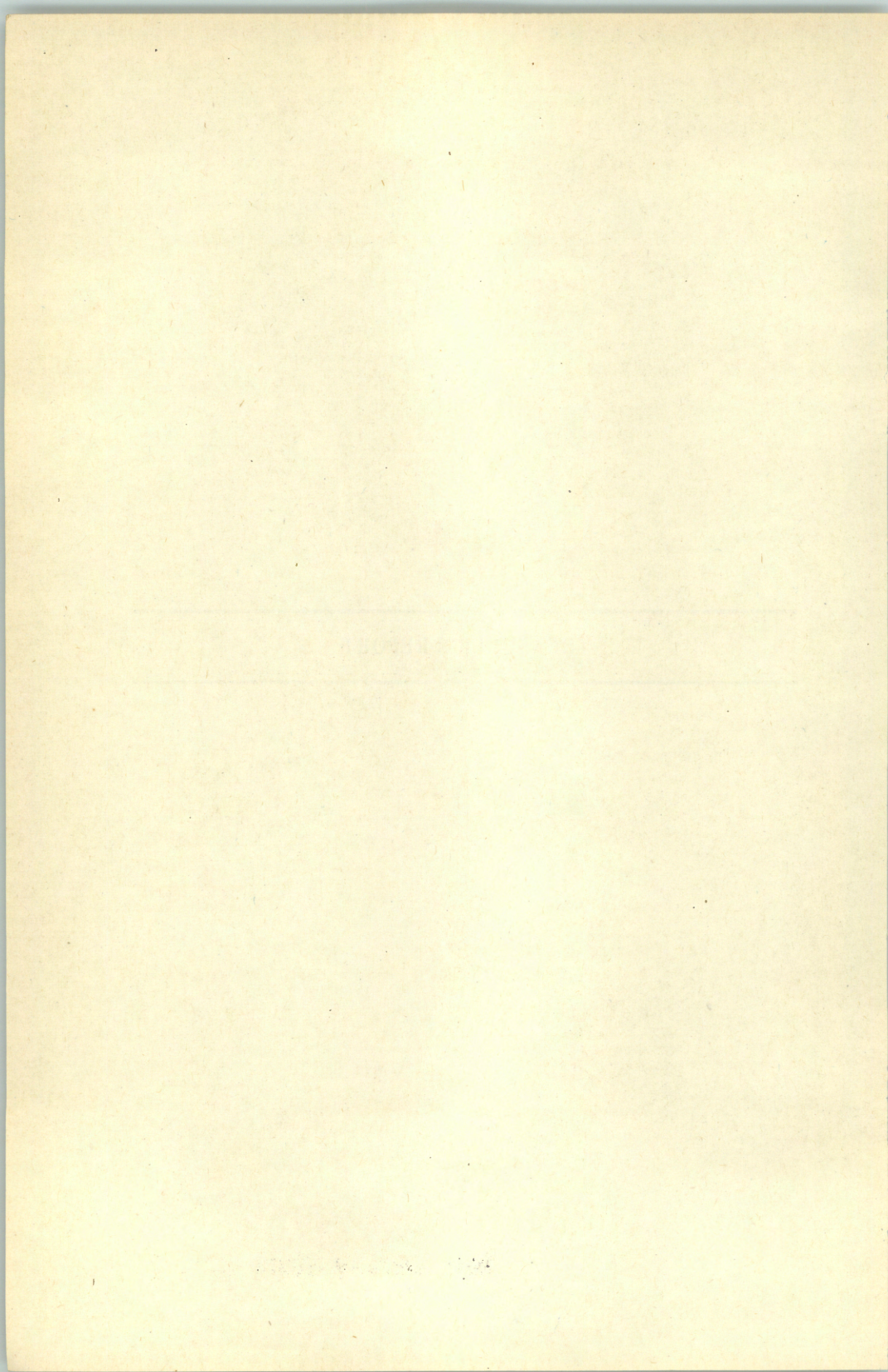
FRANKLIN D'OLIER

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, 1943**

RECEIPTS

From Bergen County	188,635.19
" Camden County	1,028.59
" Essex County	266,153.70
" Hudson County	105,298.25
" Hunterdon County	935.78
" Mercer County	565.88
" Middlesex County	1,480.82
" Monmouth County	826.45
" Morris County	76,012.49
" Ocean County	550.28
" Passaic County	240,070.60
" Somerset County	1,432.69
" Sussex County	19,550.93
" Union County	31,431.54
" Warren County	1,107.19
" Private Patients	143,490.11
" Contributing Patients	9,610.97
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties	24,820.42
" Miscellaneous Receipts	1,626.77
	\$1,114,738.65

DISBURSEMENTS

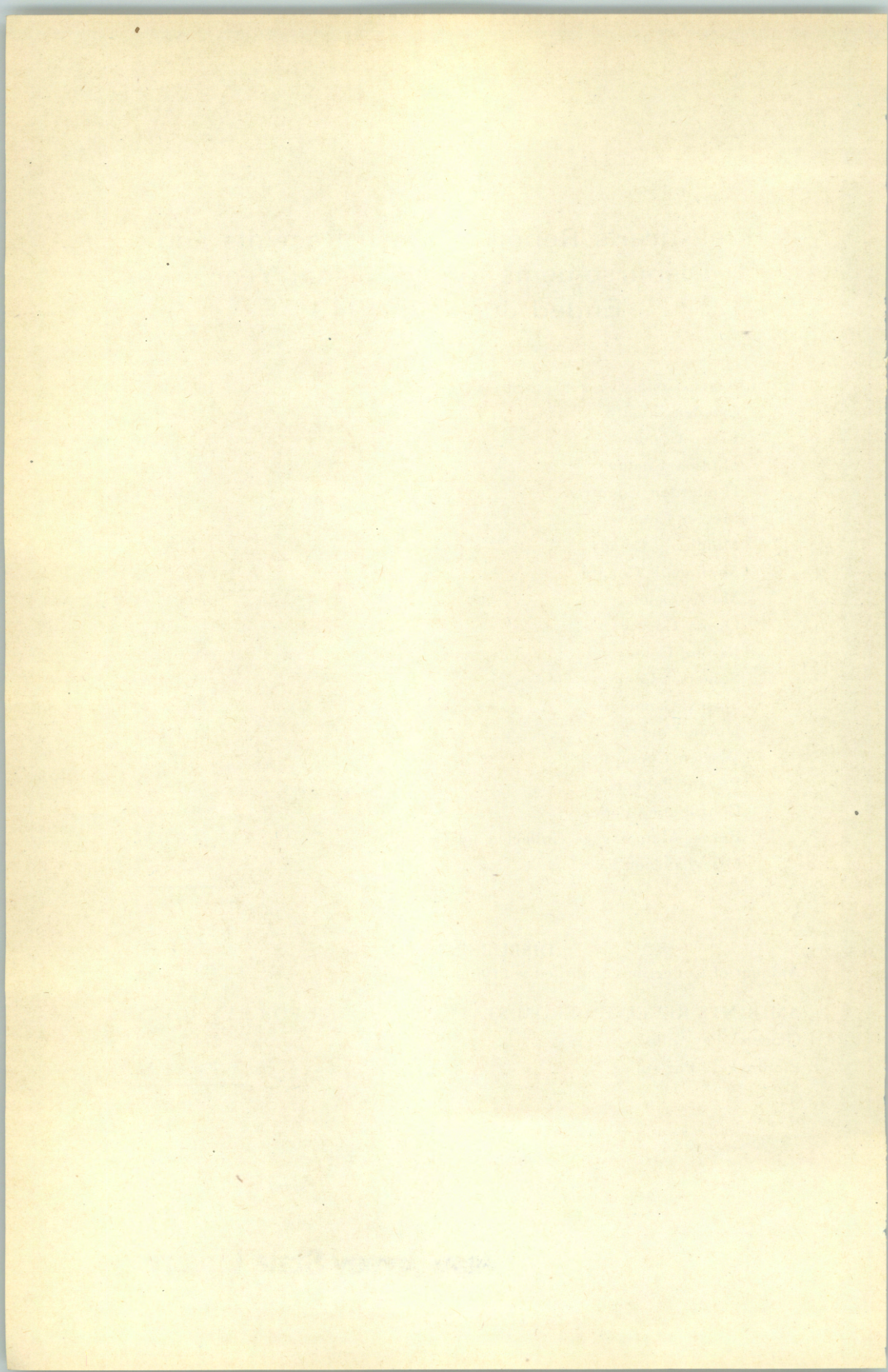
Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer.....\$1,114,738.65

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

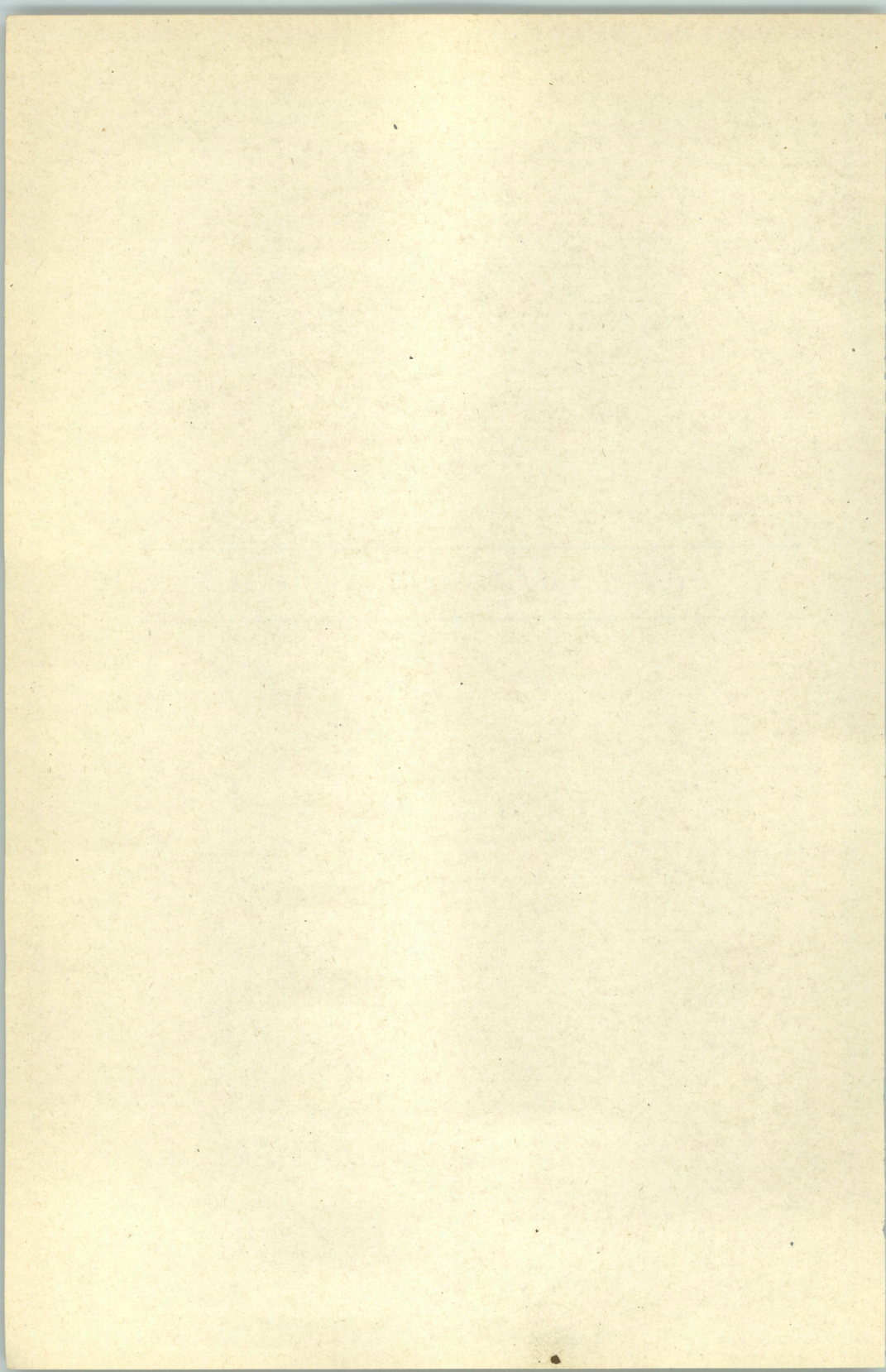
Officers' Pay-rolls	\$14,945.42
Employees' Pay-rolls	900,490.86
	\$915,436.28

ROBERT A. LOWERY
Treasurer.

New Jersey State Library



REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To The Board Of Managers:

As required under the laws of New Jersey, I submit to you here-with the annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943. This is the sixty-eighth annual report of the institution and my twenty-third as Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

The total number of admissions for the year was 1,375 patients which was 107 less than were admitted the previous year. Those discharged showed 40.4 per cent. recovered, 28.6 per cent. improved, and 25 patients 2.3 per cent., without psychosis. These three groups constituted 71.3 per cent., based on the number of first admissions, as compared with the previous high record of 68 per cent. in 1941. While this record is extremely gratifying, especially in view of the conditions under which the hospital functioned this year, and is undoubtedly due in considerable measure to the continued efforts of the curative divisions including the shock therapy, I believe that it should be regarded as somewhat exceptional because while many of the recoveries came from the previous year's admissions, the percentages were estimated upon the considerably lower number of admissions this year. Patients outside the hospital on parole, visit or escape at the end of this fiscal year numbered 852, which was 20 fewer than at the beginning of the year. Of this number, 24 were being carried under the Old Age Assistance plan. There was an increase of 15 in the number of patients resident in the hospital and a decrease of five in the number on the books.

Overcrowding has continued in the Tuberculosis, Reception and Infirmary services. The number of old people committed here has remained high and has continued to clog the Reception and Infirmary areas, while the number of tuberculous patients will continue to increase in proportion to the extent and effectiveness of any screening program on the wards. I am recommending additional bed facilities for tuberculous and infirm patients since I consider the needs so urgent that even war-times should not stand in the way of essential relief.

On the medical services standards have been remarkably well maintained considering the reduction in doctors and nurses. Dr. Collins has

done an exceedingly fine piece of planning in arranging the staff assignments so that essentials were covered. He has himself had a heavy schedule as clinical director and chief surgeon, has worked long hours and taken no vacation. All of the key men have carried extra duties in the effort to keep their services up to standard; any attempt to enumerate those who have made outstanding efforts would mean starting with Dr. McMurray and going straight down the staff list. Shock therapy has been continued under particularly difficult conditions, since the treatment requires close attention and expert medical and nursing care, but the results have been surprisingly good.

Housing facilities for the doctors and for the affiliate student nurses were increased during the year and satisfactory arrangements were made for living quarters for the conscientious objectors. By means of transferring patients and carrying out some remodeling, additional space for those with tuberculosis, both active and inactive types, was provided, although the arrangements are admittedly of a temporary character which leaves much to be desired. Provisions were made for an addition to the hospital property, an appropriation was secured and papers drawn up which will permit occupation early in July. This area adjacent to the present grounds beyond the entrance on Central Avenue has some twenty-five acres of land and two houses which can readily be made suitable for staff living quarters.

The Business Department under Mr. Smith has carried on extremely well. Food service, maintenance plants, animal industries, farm and garden—all have had serious problems to solve because of loss of personnel and wartime conditions, but creditable results have been obtained. Clearing of the land in Wilsonville purchased last year made it possible to increase the production of vegetables to a considerable degree. Improvements to the laundry, the water supply system, the dairy, the scullery and shops have been completed or are in progress.

The greatest difficulty in all departments and divisions has been the critical shortage in personnel. Military service has taken many directly from the institution and many others indirectly. War production, with its high wages and patriotic attraction, has taken more. Women workers especially have been drawn from all services in great numbers.

The two chief relief measures for the care of patients have been an increase in the number of affiliate student nurses and the establishment of a camp of sixty conscientious objectors. At the end of the year

there were fifteen more affiliate students on duty than at the beginning and the wives of conscientious objectors added fourteen women attendants. These two measures placed twenty-nine more women and sixty more men on ward duty than we would otherwise have had. Even so, the diminution in the number of graduate nurses, resident student nurses and regular attendants has been so great that there are now only seventeen more men on ward duty than on July 1, 1942, and the number of women has decreased by thirty-nine. Obviously, the situation in regard to actual care of patients, extra duty carried by those remaining and stress borne by the responsible heads, particularly by the Superintendent of Nurses, has been and still is most critical.

This condition is general, at least in areas where war plants are numerous, and has been recognized by Chairman Paul V. McNutt and the War Manpower Commission. Hospital employees fall within the category of essential civilian occupations under the rulings of the United States Employment Service and the War Manpower Commission, regardless of whether or not they are in a critical area. Immediate benefits to us from this ruling, however, seem likely to be limited to the few instances where former employees released by the army are permitted to return to work here instead of being sent to a war plant.

If the mentally ill are to receive the care to which they are entitled by every law of humanity, unceasing efforts must be made to see that standards of pay and working hours are kept in step with those prevailing in the hospital district, that living conditions are properly maintained, and that social pressure for patriotic employment is not allowed to drain off workers to the detriment of the service. A step in the right direction this year was in needed reclassifications by Civil Service and assignment of pay increases on a percentage basis. Further studies along this line are being made at the present time by a Legislative Committee and Professor Carpenter and will doubtless reveal other inequalities. We cannot relax and feel that we have done everything possible until we have found a way to make our workers more proud of their form of service and get other people more interested in mental hospital work as an essential occupation in war and in peace.

Moreover, if it should happen that because of shortage of employees we should be obliged to close a part of the hospital or refuse to admit more patients the disturbance of community life would be great and many workers in war plants would have to give up their jobs in order to

take care of their mentally ill relatives. Since the care of acute mental cases in their individual homes requires the help of many more people than does their treatment in a mental hospital, without considering either the welfare of the patient or the safety of the community, each of our workers releases at least ten individuals for other duties. On this basis, few occupations can claim to be more essential.

Health

General health conditions were good throughout the year, especially in view of the increasing age of the hospital population and of the war-time dietary restrictions. Deaths from pneumonia numbered 31 and from tuberculosis 79. Scarlet fever appeared in a mild epidemic, a total of six cases being reported. Most of the patients were removed at once to a hospital for contagious diseases. Two cases of mumps were reported, five of erysipelas, one of meningococcus meningitis, and one of amebic dysentery.

Health protective measures were maintained. New employees for laundry, kitchen, garden and dairy were given complete physical examinations, including Widal, Wasserman, throat smear and urinalysis. All employees who handled food were checked routinely every six months, oftener if indicated. Student nurses were given Shick, Dick and Patch tests in addition to the regular physical examination. All employed at the Tuberculosis unit were checked weekly for weight and had X-rays of the chest at three month intervals. Vaccinations for smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid were given to patients and employees.

Water and milk were tested at frequent intervals. Water was chlorinated, milk pasturized. All animals slaughtered at the hospital for food were inspected by a veterinarian and used only if passed by him.

Statistical Resume

Mr. Harold M. Prettyman has continued as chief clerk of the medical department and secretary of the Board of Managers and of the Superintendent throughout the year. Mr. Joseph Brown, who last year was placed in charge of files and statistics, was called to the army service and has been greatly missed since he was experienced in the intricate work of the record office and accurate and reliable in detail. Extra burdens have been placed upon Mr. Prettyman and the other members of the clerical force, but the regular statistical tables have been compiled

and are printed at the back of this report, while a convenient summary has been made up and is incorporated at this point as follows:

General Data: During the year ended June 30, 1943, there were admitted 1,375 patients—632 men and 743 women. This figure is 107 under the admissions of last year. The admissions included 1,081 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—496 men and 585 women; 264 readmissions—125 men and 139 women; 17 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—6 men and 11 women; 13 special cases—5 men committed under Provisions of Section 2:192-1.2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 8 women admitted for surgery or observation from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa; the number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,380—694 men and 686 women—leaving a decrease on the books of 5 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment 7,799 patients—3,765 men and 4,034 women—which was 54 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,483 obtained on January 9th and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 5,595 on March 18th. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,554.9. At the close of the year 824 patients—351 men and 473 women—were carried on parole or visit and 28 patients—23 men and 5 women—were carried on escape. This is a decrease of 20 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, 15.

First Admissions: There were 764 patients of native birth—363 men and 401 women; the foreign born number 317—133 men and 184 women; or 29.3 per cent. of the total first admissions and is 0.6 per cent. more than last year. Both parents of 381 native born patients were also of native birth while in 66 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients 70 were natives of Italy, 40 of Germany, 35 of Poland, 26 of Ireland and 28 of Russia, these five countries furnishing 62.8 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The country of birth of two patients was unascertained. The naturalized citizens numbered 192 and the aliens 125.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 273 patients diagnosed as suffering with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 192 with dementia precox and 105 with manic depressive psychosis. These three groups furnished 52.7 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were involuntional 69; syphilitic meningo-encephalitis 36; senile 81; alco-

holic 53; other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system 35; psychopathic personality 40 and psychoneurosis 51.

In the classification according to color 978 patients—444 men and 534 women were listed as white, 99—49 men and 50 women—as black and 4—3 men and 1 woman—as yellow.

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, 35-39 and 40-44, and included 37.5 per cent. of the total. Under 25 were 128 patients and 186 were 70 and over.

As to degree of education, 563 patients or 52 per cent. had received a common school education, 222 were graduates of high school and 44 had collegiate education; 179 were listed as having learned to read and write and 72 were illiterate. The degree of education of one patient was unascertained.

There were 999 patients of urban environment or 92.4 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural district supplied 82 patients.

The economic condition of 802 patients or 74.2 per cent. was listed as marginal; 202 dependent and 77 as comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol 397 were described as abstinent, 489 as temperate and 195—141 men and 54 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: single, 360—200 men and 160 women; married, 455—195 men and 260 women; widowed, 202—73 men and 129 women; separated, 37—17 men and 20 women; divorced, 27—11 men and 16 women.

Readmissions: The total in this group was 264 patients—125 men and 139 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 81 were suffering from dementia precox and 62 from manic depressive insanity or 54 per cent. of the total admissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 805—401 men and 404 women. Of this number 437—214 men and 223 women—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 40.4 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 8.9 per cent. more than last year. A total of 310 patients—155 men and 155 women—were discharged as improved or 28.6 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 3.1 per cent. more than last year. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as

follows: Unimproved, 33—12 men and 21 women and without psychosis, 25—20 men and 5 women. In addition to those discharged, 27—17 men and 10 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; also 9 special cases—4 men committed under Provisions of Section 2:192 - 1.2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 5 women admitted from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa for surgery or observation; transferred from special case to regular mental population, 1—a man. Of the number discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 27 per cent. or 118 patients.

Deaths: During the year 539 patients died—272 men and 267 women. This is a rate of 6.9 per cent., based on the number under treatment and is .1 per cent. less than last year.

The largest single cause of death was diseases of the circulatory system which was certified in 206 cases or 38.2 per cent. of the total number. This is 10 per cent. less than last year.

Syphilis was the cause of death in 15 cases; tuberculosis in 79; cancer and other tumors, 28; lobar pneumonia, 17; and broncho pneumonia 14. The psychosis of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 234; dementia precox, 79; psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 27, senile, 78 and manic depressive psychosis, 30. The average age at death was 63.91 years and is .09 years less than last year. At the time of death 355 patients or 66 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and is .1 per cent. higher than last year. Those over 70 years of age were 234. Of these 67 were in the 80's, 9 in the 90's 1 in the 100's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 100 had been in the hospital less than one month and 41 patients had a hospital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death and of these 32 were suffering from dementia precox.

Clinical Work

Dr. Laurence M. Collins has been Clinical Director of the hospital for several years past, but never has had to contend with more problems than in this second war year. He has continued to act also as chief surgeon of the hospital and has been called frequently for consultation and court testimony in the community. Much of the credit for the maintenance of morale and high standards of medical service is due to him. Dr. Collins has submitted the following report:

"Attention is again called to the clinical work of the year in the various divisions of this hospital, all of which is summarized in the statistical tables found at the end of this volume. These contain the facts and figures of the many activities necessary for the clinical diagnosis, care and treatment of patients in this hospital and as a more detailed report will be found under each special division, I thought it unnecessary to do more than make some observations regarding special features. However, in the light of similar figures from previous years, several of this year's findings warrant particular attention.

This year, 1,375 patients were admitted which reveals 107 less admissions than last year; 632 men and 743 women produce the total figure of 1,375. These admissions included 1,081 first admissions to any hospital for the mentally ill—496 men and 585 women; 264 readmissions—125 men and 139 women; 17 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—6 men and 11 women; 13 special cases—5 men and 8 women—admitted for surgery or observation from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa, or on special order of the court for observation and report. The number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,380 leaving a decrease on the books of 5 patients at the close of the year. There were under treatment 7,799 patients, which was 54 more than the preceding year. Because of a decrease of 20 patients over the number outside the institution at the close of last year, this resulted in an increase of 15 patients actually in the institution at the close of this year.

In other years, occasion was taken to note the relationship between cultural change and complexity on the one hand and personal disorganization on the other. It is enough, therefore, only to point out again that in such a society as ours, with a rapidly changing set of mores, a good deal of personality distortion is inevitable. In a primitive society the basic individual life-values are established, and in accepting them and living by them the person could feel that his role was a useful one and one full of meaning. What can be said now in the light of present global disorganization? Is it more difficult for a person to find self-realization in a disorganized world? Or do war years, with their inevitable challenge to the heroic in the average man, produce a greater opportunity for the individual to act with others toward the achievement of a new social order, which gives him what appears to be a meaningful role in a corporate activity? Other social thinkers caution us to remember that a certain amount of personal disorganization is the price any society has

to pay for social change. Every innovator, from the strict sociological point of view, is a maladjusted personality, at least until he has begun to gather a following around him to give him status. And there are countless others, with no desire to innovate and only an inability to give up the old ways for the just accepted new ones, whose personalities are broken on the wheels of progress.

There is undoubtedly a relationship between socio-economic conditions and mental hospital admissions. In prosperous 1929, we had a 48 per cent. male admission. The crash of 1931 brought the male percentage up to 56 per cent. The question was raised, why last year's level of 51.3 per cent. male while in 1941 it was 49.5 per cent. Perhaps the war is showing some effect in some respects on our mental population for this year the male admissions dropped to only 46.3 per cent. Undoubtedly this is due to a lesser number of men at home which implies that more are in the armed services and those in the service are taken care of by the federal government.

Of our foreign-born patients, 70 were natives of Italy, 40 of Germany, 35 of Poland, 26 of Ireland and 28 of Russia; these 5 countries furnishing 62.8 per cent. of the foreign-born first admissions. This is but a slight increase over last year so it is unfair to conclude with finality just what effect the war is having on our foreign-born admissions inasmuch as these same countries furnished our greatest numbers of foreign-born patients in recent years. Once again the cities furnished 92.4 per cent. of the first admissions or 999 patients, while the rural districts supplied only 82 patients.

Our recovery rate has shown a decided increase this year. The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 805 patients. Of this number, 437 were considered to have recovered from their psychoses. This is 40.4 per cent., based on the number of first admissions and is 8.9 per cent. more than last year. This higher recovery rate is interesting in the light of our reduced personnel. Undoubtedly shock therapy has played a part in this higher recovery rate. Perhaps, also, there is a speedier selection of patients who will benefit by such treatment. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychoses constituted 27 per cent. or 118 patients.

During the year, 539 patients died—272 men and 267 women. This is a rate of 6.9 per cent. based on the number under treatment and is .1 per cent. less than last year. This high number again directs

our attention to the greater numbers of older persons being admitted to state institutions.

Eight members of the medical staff are now serving in the armed forces and three others are awaiting call. In view of conditions over which we have no control, it has not been possible to fill these vacancies with temporary appointments. Those members of the staff, both male and female, who have been left to carry on are working under many handicaps and have given their wholehearted support to the care and welfare of the patients. In spite of the limited personnel, the patients have received that same considerate care and attention as they have in the past.

In January, Dr. Archie Crandell who had been the Assistant Clinical Director, accepted his commission in the army. He had supervised the electro-encephalographic set-up and at the present time one of the other staff members is being trained to carry on this particular work.

The Division of Public Education under Mr. Koehler has continued to function throughout the year and while the number of visitors from various schools and colleges has naturally declined because of gas rationing and other war activities there were, nevertheless, 138 visitors. Mr. Koehler has given a report of this work which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Several members of the staff have continued to assist and aid various draft and induction boards during the past year and one member has been in charge of the Psychiatric Clinic of the out patient department of the Medical Center in Jersey City.

Diagnostic staff meetings have been held four days each week and one day has been given entirely to the consideration of parole cases. These meetings were attended by the staff, the social service division, members of the nursing staff and affiliate nurses from other hospitals. Each case when presented had been thoroughly studied for at least one month before presentation and at this time the various important features, both physical and psychological, were discussed together with the treatment applicable for each case.

Dr. Esposito has continued in charge of the shock therapy service throughout the year. He has been handicapped by a lack of medical and nursing personnel but the report from his division has shown a marked increase in recoveries. During the latter part of December 1942, scarlet fever was diagnosed on the male shock ward. The patients were immediately isolated and appropriate measures were taken

for the transfer to isolation hospitals. The entire ward was quarantined and prophylactic antitoxin was given to each patient. During the period of quarantine four other cases were subsequently diagnosed as scarlet fever by the staff in consultation with the State Board of Health. These cases were of an abortive type and the quarantine was removed by Christmas. During the latter part of January 1943, another case of scarlet fever was diagnosed and this patient was transferred to an isolation hospital. The ward was requarantined and no other cases developed.

Dr. Minford who has been in charge of the Clinic building during the past several years, resigned on June 30, 1943 and Dr. Kessler is now in charge of that service.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of extending to Commissioner Ellis and the Board of Managers our deep appreciation for their cooperation and advice during these troublesome times.

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	34
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the State..	27
Cases transferred to State Village for Epileptics	
at Skillman	1
Cases transferred to North Jersey Training School	
at Totowa	6
Thirty-two cases were handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged or died."	

Shock Therapy

Dr. Amedeo Esposito has continued this year in direct charge of the shock therapy, under the Clinical Director. He has carried heavy duty, as in normal times two or three physicians were assigned to the shock therapy wards while this year Dr. Esposito has been alone on the service and has also interviewed visitors personally, which has often resulted in long hours. He deserves great credit for the excellent manner in which he has maintained this valuable therapy. His report contained a detailed statement of the diagnosis, number treated and number paroled, men and women, with the percentage paroled under each classification. This is all extremely interesting material and I greatly regret that it cannot be incorporated in full in this volume:

"This past year we have worked under the most difficult conditions

because of the shortage of nurses, attendants and doctors. Considering these factors the satisfying results obtained stand out very sharply. The treatments on the male and female shock wards were continued throughout the year. Electro-shock has been the convulsive therapy of choice and we have endeavored to use it alone in as many cases as possible before having recourse to the combined insulin-electro shock treatments, in order to conserve sugar. All cases of dementia precox treated have received the combined therapy. Metrazol has been used in special cases where there has been but mild improvement with electro-shock, and a small percentage has shown more improvement with metrazol. It has also seemed more satisfactory in manic depressive, manic psychoses.

A tabulation of the per cent. paroled out of the total treated for the past four years has been made, as follows: 1940, 54.4 per cent.; 1941, 57.2 per cent.; 1942, 71.8 per cent.; 1943, 83.2 per cent. The reason for the improvement in results is probably due to the more careful selection of the cases treated.

During the past year 297 patients have been given complete treatment, 134 men and 163 women; 103 others are currently receiving treatment, 47 men and 56 women. Of the men, 105, or 78.4 per cent. were paroled; 5 were returned during the year and are now in the hospital. Of the women, 142 were paroled, or 87.1 per cent.; 19 were returned during the year; 7 were re-paroled after a short course of treatment and the rest are still hospitalized. Five male patients and 3 female patients paroled last year were returned during this year, less than 4 per cent. of the total.

There were no deaths this year directly attributable to shock treatment. One male case had an attack of appendicitis during his course of treatments, was transferred to surgery, and following an appendectomy the shock treatments were resumed with favorable results. Two cases sustained compression fractures of the thoracic vertebra, but no surgical measures were necessary as the symptoms were of a minor degree and the patients were able to continue their normal activities. In both cases insulin therapy was continued.

In the cases treated this year 100 per cent. were paroled of the 28 manic depressive mixed, the 2 manic depressive stuporous, the 10 involution mixed, the 2 involution paranoid, the 16 psychoneuroses, and the 1 acute alcoholic hallucinosis. Of the 153 dementia precox cases of all types receiving treatment, 115 or 75.1 per cent. were paroled.

In the course of the treatments 8,842 insulin injections were administered 494 metrazol injections, and 3,480 electric treatments given. The number of patients' relatives who request shock treatment is increasing and the patients usually show a favorable attitude toward the treatment. Because of the lack of physicians, no electro-shock treatments were given in the Main and Dormitory buildings this year, to patients where the prognosis was an improvement of ward behavior in cases of long standing, rather than social recovery.

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

Dr. Laurence M. Collins, Clinical Director, has continued this year to carry on as chief surgeon also, and has performed many major operations, especially those of the abdomen. Excellent results have been obtained and the statistics are comparable to those of previous years, even with the additional duties being carried by the physicians and the shortage in the nursing staff. Dr. Collins has submitted the following:

"The operative treatment and postoperative care of surgical patients have been carried out at the Clinic building. This included all orthopedic and peripheral vascular disease cases which were transferred from the various areas of the hospital to this particular unit where the specialized forms of treatment available in this building could be carried out. Dr. Edward Kessler, as in the past, has been in immediate charge of all orthopedic and peripheral vascular cases. He has also performed major surgical operations and assisted when he was not the operator. Dr. Joseph Donovan who is in charge of the treatment and care of employees has handled a great many minor surgical cases which will be found listed under his report.

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
4	Cervical adenitis.....	Gland extirpated.....	Recovered
3	Foreign body in tissue of neck....	Body removed by dissection	"
1	Tumor mass of left maxilla.....	Mass extirpated.....	"
1	Carcinoma of upper lip	Upper lip removed by dissection of cancerous tissue, skin and mucous membrane sutured	Improved
1	Ranular cyst	Gland extirpated.....	Recovered
2	Lipoma of neck	Tumor excised	"
1	Lipoma of back	Tumor excised	"
2	Empyema of pleural cavity.....	Rib resection with drainage	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
4	Pleurisy with effusion	Fluid aspirated	Recovered
3	Tumor mass in right breast	Mass removed	"
2	Carcinoma of left breast	Radical with removal of muscles and dissection of axilla	"
11	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	"
14	Acute catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	"
6	Acute suppurative appendicitis	Appendectomy with drainage	"
2	Intestinal obstruction due to adhesions	Adhesions freed	"
2	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in gut	Enterotomy with removal of body	"
1	Adhesions extending from pyloric end of stomach to gall bladder	Adhesions freed	"
4	Foreign bodies in stomach	Gastrotomy	"
1	Ruptured gastric ulcer	Ulcer bearing area re- sected and cauterized	"
1	Chronic cholecystitis with fistula into stomach	Fistulous tract dissected, wound in stomach closed and cholecystectomy performed	"
2	Chronic cholecystitis	Cholecystectomy	"
4	Chronic cholelithiasis	Cholecystectomy	"
2	Left indirect inguinal hernia, incarcerated	Left Bassini	"
1	Hernia of left inguinal region	Hernia walls dissected, sac isolated and walls repaired	"
3	Left indirect inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
5	Left direct inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
6	Right indirect inguinal hernia	Right Bassini	"
3	Strangulated right indirect inguinal hernia	Right Bassini	"
4	Right direct inguinal hernia	Right Bassini	"
5	Double indirect inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
1	Hernia through external oblique muscle	Hernial walls repaired	"
1	Incisional hernia	Tissues dissected and walls repaired	"
4	Postoperative ventral hernia	Tissues dissected and walls repaired	"
2	Umbilical hernia	Mayo operation	"
1	Incarcerated right omental hernia	Omentum resected and hernial walls repaired	"
4	Hydrocele of testicle	Bottle operation	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Results</i>
4	Cervical polyps	Polyps extirpated	Recovered
2	Right ovarian cyst, right salpingitis.	Right salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Right salpingitis, right cystic ovary, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right salpingo-oophorectomy with appendectomy	"
1	Right ovarian cyst.....	Right oophorectomy	"
1	Cyst of right ovary	Cyst punctured and walls sutured	"
2	Left cystic ovary	Left oophorectomy.....	"
2	Double pyosalpinx.....	Double salpingectomy....	"
3	Fibroid uterus, left ovarian cyst ...	Supravaginal hysterectomy with left oophorectomy...	"
2	Fibroid uterus, left ovarian cyst, left salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with left salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, right fibrocystic ovary	Supravaginal hysterectomy, with right oophorectomy..	"
3	Fibroid uterus, right cystic ovary, right salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with right salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Double cystic ovaries, double salpingitis and retroversion of uterus.....	Double salpingo-oophorectomy with shortening of round ligament	"
1	Multiple fibrotic uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy	"
3	Fibroid uterus, carcinoma of cervix, double cystic ovaries	Panhysterectomy.....	"
1	Carcinoma of body of uterus.....	Panhysterectomy.....	Improved
1	Extrauterine pregnancy	Right salpingectomy	Recovered
5	Eclampsia and contracted pelvis ...	Abdominal Caesarian section	"
1	Gangrene of the right leg.....	Amputation of right leg above knee	"
1	Osteomyelitis of left tibia	Bone curetted.....	"
1	Fracture of right patella.....	Bone fragments sutured with wire and capsule closed with chromic cat gut.....	"
1	Fracture of left patella	Bone fragments sutured with wire and capsule closed with chromic cat gut.....	"
9	Fracture of neck of right femur....	Sand bag immobilization .	"
2	Fracture of neck of right femur....	Sand bag immobilization .	Died
9	Intracapsular fracture neck of left femur.....	Sand bag immobilization and also well-leg traction with turn buckle	Recovered

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
2	Intracapsular fracture neck of left femur.....	Sand bag immobilization and also well-leg traction with turn buckle.....	Died
1	Comminuted spiral fracture between middle and lower 3rd of left femur.	Skeleton traction over a Thomas splint.....	"
1	Fracture through shaft of right femur.....	Bilateral plaster of paris spica cast.....	Recovered
1	Fracture of upper 3rd of shaft of right femur.....	Russell traction.....	"
1	Chip fracture of greater trochanter.	Adhesive strapping.....	"
1	Fracture of the distal end of right fibula.....	Gibson boot.....	"
1	Fracture of the distal end of the left fibula.....	Plaster of paris boot with walking iron.....	"
1	Fracture of the neck of left fibula.....	Skin tight plaster of paris boot.....	"
1	Fracture of the lower end of left fibula.....	Plaster of paris cast with walking iron.....	"
1	Fracture of proximal end of left fibula.....	Plaster of paris cast.....	"
1	Fracture of the lower end of left tibia.....	Plaster of paris boot with walking iron.....	"
2	Fracture outer 3rd left clavicle....	Clavicle splint.....	"
3	Fracture of the neck of left humerus.....	Adhesive Velpeau applied.....	"
1	Fracture of the middle 3rd, left humerus.....	Airplane plaster of paris cast.....	"
1	Fracture of the lower 3rd, right humerus.....	Plaster of paris cast (spreader) on molded skin tight airplane splint.....	"
2	Fracture of the neck of right humerus.....	Molded skin-tight airplane splint.....	"
1	Fracture of distal end of right radius and ulna.....	Plaster of paris cast.....	"
1	Fracture of middle 3rd left radius..	Plaster of paris cast.....	"
1	Fracture of lower 3rd of left ulna..	Plaster of paris cast.....	"
1	Fracture of left ulna.....	Padded splint.....	"
1	Fracture of lower 3rd of right ulna.	Plaster of paris cast.....	"
1	Fracture of right olecranon.....	Plaster of paris cast.....	"
11	Left Colles' fracture.....	Molded plaster of paris skin tight cast.....	"
5	Right Colles' fracture.....	Molded plaster of paris skin tight cast.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Right Colles' fracture and fracture of styloid process.....	Plaster of paris cast	Recovered
1	Fracture of 2nd metacarpal bone, right hand.....	Rubber ball immobilization	"
1	Compound fracture, index finger, left hand.....	Extension banjo frame and plaster cast.....	"
1	Fracture of 1st phalanx of left index finger.....	Roller bandage	"
1	Fracture of 5th metacarpal bone, left hand.....	Roller bandage and adhesive immobilization..	"
1	Fracture of 5th, 6th and 7th ribs, left side.....	Adhesive immobilization .	"
1	Fracture of 11th and 12th ribs	Adhesive immobilization .	"
1	Fracture of the right pelvis.....	Circular adhesive strapping	"
1	Fracture of 1st lumbar vertebrae...	Bed rest.....	"
1	Compressed fracture of the 3rd lumbar vertebra and spinous process of the 3rd and 4th vertebra. Comminuted fracture of the right tibia, multiple fractures of right fibula, upper 3rd; compound comminuted fractures of left tibia and fibula	Plaster of paris cast	Died

The statistical tables show one violent or accidental death among patients during the year. This was a male patient who fell or jumped from a fourth floor window and died one week later from the multiple injuries sustained.

There were two suicides this year, both men, both due to strangulation with some form of improvised cord fastened to some fixed object in a sleeping room. One male patient escaped from the hospital and committed suicide by drowning the following day. The number of accidents, suicides and escapes has been undoubtedly increased by the undermanning of the wards and other parts of the hospital where patients are employed. Every effort has been made to hold these incidents to a minimum, but it has proved a physical impossibility to have all patients under close observation at all times.

There were six births at the hospital this year, five of them by Caesarian delivery:

Male child, colored, illegitimate, born July 4, 1942, removed by social worker to grandmother's home.

Male child, legitimate, born and died July 4, 1942.

Female child, legitimate, born November 3, 1942, removed by social worker to St. Vincent's Nursery, Montclair, January 5, 1943.

Female child, legitimate, born December 24, 1942, removed by social worker to grandmother's home, April 24, 1943.

Female child, legitimate, born December 24, 1942, removed by father and grandmother to grandmother's home, January 19, 1943.

Male child, legitimate, colored, born and died, April 10, 1943.

Health Services For Employees

The health service for hospital employees has been continued under the direction of Dr. Joseph Donovan, senior physician. Dr. Donovan has made every effort to maintain the best standards of health by physical examinations, check-ups, prompt and careful attention to all injuries and illnesses reported to him, and ward care for all for whom it was indicated. The service has been divided into out-patient and Clinic building ward M-3, which is maintained and equipped as a general hospital ward for officers and personnel. Occasionally permission has been given for members of employees' families to be admitted to this ward and it has also been used for officers and employees from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa and other State institutions or departments. In some instances these individuals from outside this institution were admitted for observation and medical care, perhaps X-rays, laboratory tests, basal metabolism and other examinations; in other instances they were surgical patients operated upon either by Dr. Gambill, Dr. Collins, or Dr. Kessler. Ward nursing care has been provided; those requiring special nurses had to bring them in from outside.

Dr. Donovan has submitted a report giving in great detail the work done in the out-patient section and on ward M-3; the material is most interesting, but I feel that it must be reduced to a mere outline for printing here, as follows:

"At the out-patient clinic 431 physical examinations were given to new employees; 459 inoculations were administered, including 188 theelin, 97 reticulogen, 45 pollen extract, 34 Shick tests and 26 Dick tests; 60 vaccines were given, smallpox, cold, and autogenous; and other treatments and physical examinations numbered 2,901, making a total of 3,851 services rendered. This is a decrease from last year which would be expected with the small number of employees in all parts of the hospital.

On ward M-3, 14 patients were under care at the beginning of the year; 505 were admitted, 501 were discharged, 5 died, and 13 remained under care on June 30th. On the medical service there were 21 cases of communicable disease, including 13 pneumonia. Diseases of the digestive system numbered 80; diseases of the respiratory system, 107; diseases of the circulatory system, 38; diseases of the nose and throat, 35; disease of the kidneys, 6; diseases of the bones and joints, 29; diseases of the skin, 10; infections, 24. There were numerous others under a variety of diagnoses. Post-operative care included a number of fractures, 4 hysterectomies, 4 appendectomies, 5 tonsillectomies, several hemorrhoidectomies and herniorrhaphies, 1 cholecystectomy, 1 nephrectomy and various others, 42 in all".

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

Work in this division has been continued as for several years past under the direction of Dr. Marshall D. Hogan a former member of the regular staff now in private practice. Dr. Hogan has visited the hospital throughout the year on a part-time basis, examined the cases referred to him and performed operations and given medical services as required. The routine work in the colonic section has been performed by two graduate nurses, specially trained in this field, Miss Evelyn Soper and Mr. Jack Taylor. Dr. Hogan has submitted the following report:

"During the first half of the year treatments were curtailed somewhat due to the shortage of help, but personnel conditions improved enough so that in the last half of the year work reached normal again. Colonic therapy has proved beneficial in hypertension and various arthritic conditions and has been quite popular with the patients as contributing to a feeling of well-being. Mr. Taylor and Miss Soper have assisted with examinations and treatments and supervised the post-operative care of patients".

UROLOGY

<i>Operations:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nephrectomy	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Total	1		1
<i>Medical Services:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cystoscopies	1	2	3
Cystoscopies with urological workup	1	2	3
Pyelograms	2		2
Urethral dilatations	94		94

<i>Medical Services: (cont'd)</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Urethral dilatations with diathermy	28		28
Urethral irrigations	29		29
Bladder irrigations	19		19
Urethral smears	38		38
Prostatic massages	191		191
Prostatic smears	74		74
Retention catheters inserted	104		104
Scrotal irritations treated	14		14
Catheterizations	141		141
Total	736	4	740

PROCTOLOGY

<i>Operations:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hemorrhoidectomies	7	14	21
Amputation of rectum	1		1
Fistula-in-ano	3	3	6
Moscovitz operation	1	1	2
Thrombotic pile mass	3		3
Fecal impactions	2	1	3
Total	17	19	36

<i>Medical Services:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proctoscopies	2	2	4
Rectal examinations	643	610	1,253
Consultations with examinations	132	69	201
Total	777	681	1,458

COLONIC THERAPY

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of irrigations given	4,292	2,855	7,147
Number of patients treated	286	168	454
Number of patients completed	270	140	410
Average number of irrigations per patient	15	17	16
Post-operative treatments	68	50	118
Fecal impactions removed	37	18	55

Gynecological Division

In the gynecological section Dr. Merna Mary Warne has carried on active work throughout the year, although it has been necessary to have her on regular ward service also. Her report is as follows:

EXAMINATIONS

Newly admitted patients.....	648
Patients returned from visits or parole.....	119
Ward patients.....	184
Prenatal examinations.....	60
Employees.....	80
Total.....	1,091

TREATMENTS

	<i>Number Treated</i>	<i>Treatments</i>
Ward patients..	396	1,002
Employees.....	64	313
Total.....	460	1,315

TYPES OF TREATMENTS

Endocervicitis.....	388
Trichomonas vaginalis vaginitis.....	186
Vaginitis due to other causes.....	274
Endocrine disorders.....	145
Prolapse of uterus.....	28
Retrodisplacement of uterus.....	22
Pruritus vulvae.....	24
Bladder irrigations.....	18
Cervical packs.....	15
Dilatation of cervix.....	13
Cervical polypectomy.....	5
Electrocoagulation of cervix.....	5
Iontophoresis.....	13
Removal of urethral caruncle.....	3
Skeneitis.....	5
Other treatments.....	171
Total.....	1,315

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Biopsies.....	14
Vaginal smears.....	776
Vaginal suspensions.....	141
Vaginal spreads.....	106
Total.....	1,037

"During this year the work done in this division has increased considerably in volume. The policy has been inaugurated of examining each female patient who returned to the hospital from visit or parole.

This procedure has more than justified itself, since it has resulted in several instances in the diagnosis of correctable disorders which might otherwise have remained concealed. In two instances early carcinoma of the cervix has been discovered on routine examinations and promptly treated. I am now trying to work out a schedule whereby each female patient who has been in the hospital more than a year may be reexamined periodically.

During the year 39 patients have been referred to the surgical division".

Dental Division

Work in the dental division has been greatly reduced this year because of lack of personnel, due largely to war conditions. At the beginning of the year there was one vacancy among the dental internes and Dr. Walter F. Barry, head of the division, was critically ill. Dr. Barry died on July 5, 1942, of coronary thrombosis after an illness of one week. Although he had been head of the division only since February 1st of that year, he was a man of international reputation in the dental field, and his excellent work and judgment were much appreciated here. Dr. James R. Mentel, the Junior Resident Dentist, carried on the work and on July 16th was appointed head of the division. David R. Watson, D. D. S., became a dental interne on August 15th and two weeks later Thomas DeStefano, D. D. S., who completed his internship was called into the army. This left one dentist and one dental interne until February 26, 1943, when Dr. Mentel was ordered into the navy. Dr. Watson carried on the most necessary work alone until Edwin E. Saunders, D. D. S., was appointed Director and Senior Resident Dentist in April, assuming duty on May 3, 1943. On May 11th Dr. Benjamin M. Watson came in as dental interne. Dr. David R. Watson expects to complete his internship and be called to army service soon after the close of the fiscal year.

We feel that we were extremely fortunate in being able to get a man with Dr. Saunders' background and experience to take charge of this work. He has been a dental surgeon in a well-known clinic in Newark and as a private practitioner had an office in Westfield. Since coming here he has done remarkably well, especially in view of the difficulties he has had to face.

Throughout the year Mr. Patrick DeNapoly has continued as dental laboratory technician and has kept that section of the clinic up to its

former standards. In the rest of the division a comparison of statistics will show how greatly the lack of personnel has affected the amount of work done this year. Every effort has been made, however, to examine each patient on admission and carry out the most necessary repairs. Work for the various local agencies has been continued, but on a greatly reduced basis. This is due in part to the shortage of personnel here and also to the fact that traveling conditions have made it necessary for the agencies themselves to cut down on the number of trips to this clinic.

Great credit is due to those who have carried on the work under such discouraging conditions with none of the glamor which attends duty in more spectacular fields. Realizing the need here, the military service authorities allowed some extension for Dr. Mentel before he was finally called to navy duty, but that could be only temporary. The situation as far as young dentists of draft age without serious physical handicaps is concerned will undoubtedly remain unchanged for the duration.

The following tabulation shows what has been done in the dental division during the year:

EXAMINATIONS	
New patients	1,375
Ward patients	<u>1,094</u>
Total	2,469
X-RAYS	
Intra-oral	2,123
TREATMENTS	
Prophylaxis	979
Vincent's infection treatments	7
Other dental treatments	<u>1,839</u>
Total	2,825
ORAL SURGERY	
Impactions	38
Buried tooth fragments removed	13
Cysts removed	2
Surgical removal of teeth	70
Alveolectomies	5
Fractured mandibles reduced	2
Total	<u>130</u>
EXODONTIA	
Extractions	1,511
FILLINGS	
Total fillings	1,190

REPLACEMENTS

Dentures, full upper or lower	106
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	87
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps	61
Total	254

Bridges, fixed and removable	3
Dentures repaired	164
Inter-maxillary splints	3

WARDS OF MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Extractions	14
Prophylaxis	13
Fillings	45
X-rays	22

WARDS OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Extractions	3
Prophylaxis	5
Fillings	7
X-rays	16

MORRIS COUNTY WELFARE HOME

Extractions	5
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NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS (JAMESBURG)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	6
Dentures, repaired	4

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL (TOTOWA)

Dentures, full upper or lower	3
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	3
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps	1
Dentures, repaired	2

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

In the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat division Dr. P. J. Gambill has continued to carry on the required work, maintain his previous high standards, and accomplish even more than in previous years. In October he was elected to membership in the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto Laryngology and attended a meeting of that organization in Chicago. As usual, it was not necessary to call a consultant in this field during the year. Dr. Gambill has submitted a detailed and interesting report which I have been obliged to condense somewhat, as follows:

"Because of the shortage of ward personnel, it has been impossible to bring as many patients as formerly to the office for examination and treatment and also to depend upon the ward nurses for administering

much of the prescribed medication. As a result, both my office nurse and I have been obliged to go to the various wards and buildings much more than usual. The year has shown an increase in corneal ulcers and other acute eye conditions which have been very obstinate to the best known methods of treatment.

Although a number of cases of acute mastoiditis occurred, 23 being listed for patients and 9 among employees, it was not necessary to perform a single mastoidectomy. The sulfa drugs have been a most valuable aid in controlling these and other acute infections. Fortunately all patients treated were able to take liberal amounts of the sulfa drugs by mouth, which, together with other internal medication and intensive local treatment brought about recovery.

In addition to the hospital patients and employees, a number from the various State Departments, including State Troopers, Employees of the Motor Vehicles Department, wards of the State Board of Children's Guardians, patients from the Training School at Totowa and others, when properly certified have been given examinations and treatment in this division.

A new office nurse has been assigned to this division and has proved efficient and cooperative, with an unusual interest in learning the various procedures and skill in handling mental patients. This is fortunate in view of the large volume of work which must be carried on in this field. The tabulation for the year is as follows:"

EXAMINATIONS

ROUTINE eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of patients admitted...					1,375
<i>Special Examinations:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Employees	351	239	219	374	1,183
Patients	689	309	349	297	1,644
Total	1,040	548	568	671	2,827

TREATMENTS

<i>Employees:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number treated	234	147	213	161	755
Number treatments	321	277	414	297	1,309
<i>Patients:</i>					
Number treated	1,067	280	383	276	2,006
Number treatments	1,616	653	682	386	3,337

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adenoidectomies	3	9	12
Antrotomies	33		33
Cauterization, corneal ulcer	55	11	66
Cauterization inferior turbinate	37		37
Cauterization septum (epistaxis)	21		21
Cauterization, tracheotomy opening		19	19
Cautery puncture ectropion eyelid	3		3
Cautery puncture entropion eyelid	1		1
Curettement of middle ear	20	16	36
Diagnostic laryngoscopy	14	7	21
Diagnostic oesophagoscopy	9	4	13
Direct laryngoscopy	14		14
Direct oesophagoscopy	9		9
Dilation eustachian tubes	77	39	116
Dilation lacrymal duct	9	4	13
Dilation naso-frontal duct	21	11	32
Dilation oesophageal stricture	9		9
Drainage, abscess over mastoid	1		1
Enucleation eye ball and gold ball transplant	2		2
Ethmoidotomies	42	12	54
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position	71		71
Incision and drainage, abscess of eyelid	4		4
Incision and drainage, abscess of external ear	5		5
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum	4	3	7
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit	8	3	11
Incision and drainage, hordeolum	47	22	69
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess		12	12
Intra-nasal window into antrum	16		16
Intra-ocular discission secondary membrane, subsequent to cataract extraction	1		1
Iridectomies	3		3
Mosher-Toby operation, (lacrymal sac)	2		2
Myringotomies		10	10
Paracentesis of eardrum	17		17
Post-operative curettement, mastoid antrum	3		3
Radical antrum, modified		2	2
Removal aural polyps	11	2	13
Removal nasal polyps	11	3	14
Removal cataract	2		2
Removal chalazion of eyelid	6	4	10
Removal foreign body from ear	38		38
Removal foreign body from eye	51	39	90
Removal lingual tonsil	89	9	98

<i>Operation Performed: (cont'd)</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Removal pterygium from eye	5		5
Removal tissue larynx for biopsy	2		2
Repair, lacerated eyelid		2	2
Repair, perforated corneal wound	2		2
Repair, plastic, of eyelid	3		3
Resetting fractured nose		12	12
Setting fractured nose	29		29
Sphenoidotomies	25	16	41
Submucous resection of septum, partial	11		11
Submucous resection of septum, total	8		8
Suturing paralyzed eyelids together	2		2
Tonsillectomies, general anesthesia	9	3	12
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia	103	8	111
Turbinectomies, partial	14	10	24
Uvulectomies, partial	39	19	58
Total	1,021	311	1,332

Pathological Division

Dr. Carl M. Sagert has continued as hospital pathologist, with a staff of six technicians and two clerical workers. There was one resignation and replacement among the technicians during the year. Usually several students have been admitted to the laboratory during summer months, predominately medical students on vacation, but with the present condensed medical curriculum there are no long vacations. One girl student from Iowa University is at the laboratory this summer.

Dr. Sagert has submitted a detailed report, showing the changes being made to improve equipment, records, and housing, as well as recommendations for further changes. I am including here only the items of more general interest.

"During the fiscal year the division of pathology and bacteriology has expanded its facilities and services. Beside continuing the proven techniques and procedures, many new methods have been adopted including blood thiocyanate and sulfa drug determinations, new types of culture media, the Mazzini test and determination of the anti Rh factor in blood crossmatching. New techniques of examining specimens for protozoan and other parasites and new tissue staining methods are in use. Renovation of apparatus has made possible the proper examination for treponema pallidum by darkfield microscopy.

A museum of mounted pathological specimens is being developed. Several techniques are being employed, among them one which preserves the natural colors of the various specimens and another which renders visible the skeletal system of embryos. Specimens from this museum have been used in the instruction of student nurses.

During this fiscal year the number of autopsies performed has exceeded the records of previous years with a total of 167. Descriptions of all autopsies are kept on file. Tissues slides from surgical and autopsy material have been filed by name and number.

As a result of wartime conditions, it has been increasingly difficult to obtain laboratory supplies including apparatus, chemicals and animals. Special licenses are required for the routine use of some chemicals. These requirements and scarcity have thrown extra burdens upon the service.

In collaboration with the venereal disease division of the State Department of Health, Dover, N. J., spinal punctures and examinations have been made on 21 cases. Special work has likewise been done for the Mental Hygiene Clinics connected with this hospital. Toxicological examinations, which necessitated the devising of special apparatus and following special techniques, have been made for the State Police and authorities. The Pathologist has given courses in pathology, bacteriology and emergency nursing to the student nurses this year, as usual."

The following table shows the regular treatment for syphilis:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases under treatment	115	61	176
Number of doses neo-arsphenamine administered	460	420	880
Number doses of tryparsamide and other drugs administered	5,256	2,677	7,933

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Urine:</i>			
Chemical and microscopical	1,685	5,489	7,174
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests	4	4	8
Mosenthal tests	2	1	3
<i>Blood:</i>			
Enumeration of red blood cells	1,249	1,633	2,882
Enumeration of white blood cells	1,193	1,521	2,714
Estimation of hemoglobin	1,209	1,576	2,785

<i>Blood: (cont'd)</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Differential leukocyte counts	1,166	1,630	2,796
Examination for plasmodium malaria	7	5	12
Miscellaneous blood examinations	4	12	16
Cultures	20	40	60
Color index	3	4	7
Determination for blood groups	14	40	54
Bleeding time	66	82	148
Estimation of coagulation time	66	82	148
Sedimentation rate	48	66	114
Fragility tests	2	1	3
Vandenberg tests	3	1	4
Sugar	755	1,079	1,834
Non-protein nitrogen	725	903	1,628
Creatinine	716	884	1,600
Urea-nitrogen	769	870	1,639
Uric acid	6	9	15
Cholesterol	6	4	10
Calcium	10	35	45
Icterus index	7	6	13
Various sulfa determinations	10	12	22
Agglutination test Proteus Ox-19	2	2	4
Agglutination test B. Typhosus, Para A & B	229	105	334
Agglutination test B. Abortus	2	2	4
Agglutination test B. Melitensis	2	2	4
Wassermann tests	1,291	1,009	2,300
Kahn tests	45	32	77
Kline tests	629	493	1,122
Mazzini tests	617	484	1,101
<i>Spinal:</i>			
Wassermann tests	701	267	968
Cell counts	654	214	868
Globulin	654	214	868
Protein	654	214	868
Colloidal gold curve	701	267	968
Quantitative sugar estimations	631	258	889
<i>Sputum:</i>			
For tubercle bacilli	28	41	69
Cultures	3	2	5
For types of pneumococci	26	41	67
Guinea pig inoculation of sputum	5	4	9
<i>Feces:</i>			
For parasitic organisms	19	31	50
For occult blood	17	35	52
For Gram counts smear	1	0	1
For fat, starch, meat and fibers	4	2	6

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Smears:</i>			
For gonococci	8	924	932
From pus from ears	6	5	11
From pus from wounds	4	5	9
Examination of gum for Vincent's Angina	7	35	42
Examination of throat for Vincent's Angina	269	122	391
Prostatic smears	8	0	8
<i>Stomach Contents:</i>			
Total acidity	4	5	9
Free HCl	4	5	9
For Oppler Boas bacillus	1	1	2
Occult blood	4	5	9
Gall bladder drainage	1	3	4
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Patients inoculated with malaria	67	31	98
Autogenous vaccines	6	3	9
Saline suspensions for trichomonas vaginalis	0	277	277
Special vaginal smears	0	115	115
Basal metabolism estimations	14	47	61
Sugar tolerance tests	3	2	5
Examination of tissues from autopsies (total number of pieces)	39	44	83
Biopsies & surgical tissues (total number of pieces)	20	111	131
Autopsies	87	80	167
Friedman tests	0	37	37
Blood transfusions	6	5	11
Dick tests	2	4	6
Semen analysis—sperm count; morphology, etc.	8	0	8
Typhoid vaccines (doses)	1,884	2,217	4,101
Total	19,112	23,791	42,903
<i>Miscellaneous Examinations:</i>			
Tissues—Research—Total number of tissues			31
Chemical analysis of cyanide			1
Whiskey analyses			1
Miscellaneous smears			44
Miscellaneous cultures			132
Miscellaneous examinations			77
Examination of flour for worms			1
pH determination of water			3
Total			290
Grand Total			43,193

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

X-ray work and electrical treatments were carried on under the direction of Dr. George R. Hampton, senior resident physician. In this division it was possible to keep the amount of work done well up to standard of the previous years and some important items, such as diathermia and electrocardiograms, show a considerable increase. Dr. Hampton has submitted the following figures for the year's work:

EXPOSURES:	ROENTGENOLOGY	
Head.....	1,004	
Maxilla.....	2,322	
Chest.....	2,946	
Abdomen (barium meal).....	449	
Kidney.....	68	
Gall bladder.....	72	
Pelvis.....	30	
Upper extremity.....	445	
Lower extremity.....	810	
Spine.....	689	
Total	8,835	
DIAGNOSES:		
<i>Fractures:</i>		
Skull.....	9	
Mandible.....	5	
Clavicle.....	5	
Ribs.....	45	
Humerus.....	16	
Radius.....	25	
Ulna.....	7	
Metacarpal.....	19	
Phalange.....	15	
Nasal bone.....	10	
Femur.....	44	
Tibia.....	11	
Fibula.....	10	
Metatarsal.....	2	
Patella.....	5	
Pelvis.....	1	
Vertebra.....	18	
Scapula.....	1	
<i>Dislocations:</i>		
Shoulder.....	3	
Femur.....	2	
Mandible.....	3	

Osteomyelitis:

Phalange	2
Femur	1
Fibula	2
Metacarpal	2
Metatarsal	1
Vertebra	1

Foreign Bodies:

Orbit (bullet)	1
Stomach (hair pin)	1
Stomach (lead pencil)	1
Finger (piece of steel)	1
Wrist (needle)	1
Maxilla (needle)	1

Chest:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (active)	385
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic)	59
Bronchitis	24
Pleurisy with effusion	22
Aortic aneurism	8
Pneumonia	15
Bronchiectasis	5
Atelectasis	2

Heart:

Auricular fibrillation	4
Auricular tachycardia	2
Coronary insufficiency	11
Coronary thrombosis	3
Cardiac hypertrophy	33
Angina pectoris	4
Hypertension	5
Heart block	6
Heart failure	12
Mitral stenosis	22

Teeth:

Impactions	210
Periapical abscess	59
Pyorrhea	105
Septic roots	85

Miscellaneous:

Pregnancy	3
Mastoiditis	10
Sinusitis	5
Arthritis (hypertrophic)	15

Miscellaneous: (cont'd)

Arthritis (atrophic)	10
Cholecystitis	11
Gastric ulcer	10
Duodenal ulcer	16
Metastasis	5
Cardiaspasm	1
Sarcoma of bone	4

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current	314
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents	40
Vacuum electrode	407
Ultra-violet rays	735
Diathermia	1,836
Infra-red rays	76
Fulguration	36
Massage	1,067
Electrocardiograms	76
X-ray treatments	143
Total	4,730

Tuberculosis

Again this year Dr. Daniel G. Melvin was in charge of the tuberculosis work of the institution as resident physician, while Dr. Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of Morris County Sanatorium, carried on our staff as a part-time specialist, acted as chest consultant. In April of last year, owing to the fact that the Tuberculosis building was not large enough to accommodate the patients suffering from this disease, the so-called Senile building was taken over for the use of those in whom the disease was relatively inactive and designated as Pavilion II., while the original Tuberculosis building was called Pavilion I. This year the arrangement has been continued, but half of Pavilion II. had to be used for active cases for whom there was not room in Pavilion I. and in order to provide quarters for arrested cases removed from Pavilion II. the lower floors of the Housing Units completed in 1940 were taken over. All of this adaptation is in the nature of a make-shift and is far from satisfactory. A large addition to the Tuberculosis building designed and constructed for tuberculous mental patients is greatly needed. Facilities in Pavilion I. do not permit of segregation according to mental condition and degree of tuberculous involvement, which is naturally a source of criticism by both patients and their relatives.

Dr. Melvin in his report discussed the housing situation and then went on to say:

"During the period from January 4th to May 27th a survey of three wards in the Main building north was made. A total of 254 chest X-rays were taken and 34 active cases of tuberculosis were found and transferred to the Tuberculosis service. This high percentage of those with active tuberculosis found among the resident patients indicates that it is imperative that the entire hospital be screened for the disease.

At Pavilion I. 136 patients, 78 men and 58 women, were admitted during the year; 4 were paroled—1 man and 3 women; 58 died—32 men and 26 women; 83 were transferred—44 men and 39 women; 1 man was discharged; 2 eloped—1 man and 1 woman; at the end of the year 165 patients were resident—88 men and 77 women.

At Pavilion II. 105 patients were admitted—66 men and 39 women; 3 were paroled—1 man and 2 women; 1 woman died; 1 man was returned from parole; 2 men were discharged; and 88 were transferred—34 men and 54 women. At the end of the year there were 135 patients resident in Pavilion II., of whom 67 were active cases and 68 arrested; of the active, 43 were men and 24 women; of the arrested, 33 were men and 35 women. At the Housing Units were 63 patients transferred from Pavilion II. as arrested cases—21 men and 42 women.

The report of treatments show: 42 dental; 583 X-ray; 26 eye, ear, nose and throat; 4 gynecological; 164 laboratory; 1 spinal; 1 operation; 2,091 dressings; 1,796 treatments; 41,082 medications; 680 fluroscopes; 862 pneumothorax; 235 chest examinations."

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

Chest Consultation Service
Examinations

Number of patients examined.....		1,743
<i>Diagnoses:</i>		
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:		
Minimal		26
Moderately advanced ..		166
Pleurisy with effusion		20
Far advanced		78
Total.....		290*

Diagnoses:

Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:	
Minimal	46
Moderately advanced	149
Far advanced	1
Primary	25
Total	221
Other chest conditions:	
Bronchiectasis	2
Chronic adhesive pleuritis	35
Pneumokoniosis	4
Pneumonitis, diffuse	12
Chronic bronchitis	7
Atelectasis	7
Lobar pneumonia	14
Broncho-pneumonia	7
Lung malignancy	1
Tuberculosis suspect	8
Calcified pleura	2
Fractured ribs	1
Spontaneous pneumothorax	2
Observation	5

Treatments:

Number of artificial pneumothorax treatments 862

*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 155 were new cases, the remainder were old cases previously diagnosed.

Educational Division

In the Educational division, Mr. Robert H. Dalton resigned as of September 15, 1942, to complete his graduate work at Harvard University for a Ph. D. degree; he was succeeded in the position of Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director by Mr. George R. Koehler who had served as assistant to the head of this division in 1939. Mr. Koehler has submitted the following report of his activities:

"The Educational division of the hospital has continued in its endeavor to meet the demands of the public in respect to the function and purpose of the hospital. A growing awareness of the vast personal and social problems which are the hospital's concern has been revealed by the questions and discussions of both professional workers and

students. Our aim, whether in talking with groups in the hospital or in the community, has been to enable them to become conversant with the means by which they can contribute toward the prevention and alleviation of some of these problems, always in cooperation with other existing agencies. All groups visiting the institution have shown an eagerness to learn more about the work of the hospital and to assist in the work which our institutions and agencies are endeavoring to carry on throughout the State.

There has been a very decided decrease in the number of visitors coming to the hospital this year as compared with other years when difficulties in transportation were at a minimum. From the middle 30's until late in 1941 visitors handled through this division always totaled well above 400 or 500 persons annually. This year, since the advent of gasoline rationing, our total number of visitors was only 138. Of this number, 27 came as individuals and the others in 11 groups. Twenty-four tours of the institution were arranged. Of the total number of visitors 129 were students. Conferences to the number of 124 were held with professional workers. Several trips which were scheduled prior to gasoline rationing had to be canceled because of lack of adequate 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. To meet this situation, partially at least, it is planned to increase the visits of the director of this division to schools and community groups in order to keep the hospital and its functions in the public mind until visitors can again come and go at will. The interest and good will of the public must be maintained.

Eight 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 past year. On June 8th, ten additional students arrived to begin similar studies. Increased emphasis is being placed on this aspect of the program inasmuch as these students, coming from widely scattered areas, return to positions of community leadership. States represented by this year's group include Texas, Kansas, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Pennsylvania, in addition to New Jersey. Considerable time was spent with the students in 270 seminars and discussion periods while teaching activities occupied a total of 801 hours.

Conversations were held with newly admitted patients for the pur-

pose of interpreting the hospital to them and assisting them in cooperating with those in charge of their welfare. For an indefinite period following admission, friendly associations with most of these patients have been maintained. Other work of the division included compiling 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 this country and Canada.

Closer inter-divisional cooperation became assured when the director of this division assumed responsibility for instructing students in the hospital school of nursing in sociology, a subject recently added to their curriculum. This made it unnecessary to call in a professor from some nearby college which had been the practice in recent years. In return, members of the nursing school faculty are cooperating in instructing students of this division, thereby relieving somewhat the staff physicians who have always assisted with our work."

Occupational Therapy Division

Dr. George B. McMurray, senior physician, has continued in direct charge of the occupational therapy division and despite his many other duties has given it his interested personal attention. There have been shortages of various materials, some remedied, others continuing, but work has been well maintained in all sections. Chief emphasis has been placed on the patients with every effort made to promote improvement and recovery of mental health through fostering manual activity and creative ability. Dr. McMurray has submitted an itemized report of the work done this year, which I have condensed as follows:

"As a form of occupational therapy, many patients assist with the general routine work about the institution such as laundry, garden, bakery, clothes rooms, cafeteria, Service Unit, storehouse, cottages, general housekeeping on the wards, and various work in the offices, on the farm and in the dairy. To many such varied duties have proved highly beneficial.

The occupational therapy division proper is sub-divided into several sections, including Men's Arts and Crafts, Women's Arts and Crafts, Plain Sewing, Printing and Bookbinding and Curative Workrooms. Each section has been under the charge of a competent and well-trained supervisor. Many of the articles made were utilized in the hospital, while others were sold to the public. Work was exhibited at the Tren-

ton State Fair. Extraordinary efforts have been made this year to salvage waste material and utilize it to every extent.

The Men's Arts and Crafts section produced 1,001 baskets in 20 different varieties; 1,733 rugs and mats, including hooked, loom, yarn, and cocoa fibre; 2,542 brooms and brushes; 137 articles of furniture, including 58 Adirondack chairs; 743 pieces of pottery; 65 copper articles; and 219 miscellaneous articles in which were included toys, boxes, and bric-a-brac; the total number of articles made was 6,440. Many articles were repaired for hospital use, including the caning of chairs, the repairing of furniture, and the making of special equipment and furnishings as required. In all, 967 articles were made or repaired for hospital use. In addition to these items, approximately 2.75 tons of waste paper were salvaged and baled and 305 bundles of willow were stripped, after having been cut and stacked. Articles sent to the storehouse for distribution as required in the hospital numbered 3,534 and included brooms, mats, rugs, chairs and numerous other furnishings.

In the Women's Arts and Crafts section a great variety of fancy articles were made, the work done included embroidery, crocheting, applique, tatting, quilting, knitting and rug making. The articles made numbered 3,257 in addition to 118½ yards of lace and tatting.

In the Plain Sewing section power machines make it possible to produce large quantities of towels, sheets, table cloths and clothing for general hospital use. Included in the total were 7,498 sheets, 5,277 towels made from sugar bags, 5,645 gingham dresses, 2,164 pairs of men's cotton pants—khaki, blue denim and hickory—and 2,977 pairs of canvas slippers. In all 57,341 articles were made in about 50 varieties.

In the Print Shop ruled and printed forms were made for the great variety of reports required in all parts of the hospital, paper was cut and bound for pads, both printed and plain, the annual report was printed and bound, and the monthly periodical, *The Psychogram*, was printed, bound and prepared for distribution to subscribers. Occasionally work was done for State Use elsewhere. The production was as follows:

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	<i>Printing</i>	<i>Binding</i>	<i>Ruling</i>	<i>Padding</i>	<i>Pamphlet Binding</i>
Greystone Park	2,075,069	2,817	1,311,525	9,653	19,839
Trenton	7,450		26,600		
Total	2,082,519	2,817	1,338,125	9,653	19,839

Curative Workrooms

This section, under the direction of Mrs. Margaret DeVries, assisted by a staff of eight Occupational aides, has maintained the regular daily schedule of 26 classes.

These classes which were held on the wards during the winter months, were transferred out-doors as soon as the weather permitted and averaged a monthly enrolment of 600 patients.

A variety of crafts, as well as different types of sewing were employed in the production of 3,701 salable articles. As many materials formerly used are no longer purchasable, ingenuity has been required in making replacements. All waste materials were salvaged and utilized to the best advantage in filling many hospital needs. These articles numbered 5,750 and included rag slippers, compresses, bibs, and wash cloths. The usual informal ward parties were given and the patients particularly enjoyed the addition of an out-door, hot dog roast.

There was a successful Christmas sale in the Clinic building and an exhibit was sent to the Trenton State Fair, as well as consignments to church sales in the vicinity.

Classes for affiliate nurses were held throughout the year with 287 students receiving instruction.

The New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association met but once and in conjunction with the New York Association. Members of the curative workrooms staff attended.

At the Annual Meeting of the House of Delegates of the American Occupational Therapy Association, Mrs. DeVries was a representative from New Jersey.

Physical Education Division

The Division of Physical Education not only provides corrective and stimulating exercises for the patients, it also arranges a great variety of group activities, social, competitive, and recreational. This year the director, Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson, has been obliged to curtail some types of activity and change the character of others because of reduced personnel in her own staff and on the wards, but the division has continued to provide a large percentage of the "bright spots" in the lives of the patients as well as to improve health and foster more normal personal relations. Mrs. Johnson has submitted an interesting twelve page report, which I have summarized as follows:

"At the beginning of the year there were six assistants in the division, one less than the regular quota. During the year there were three resignations and only one replacement, while another resignation has been submitted to take effect in August. Civil Service lists have been exhausted for some time. Teachers engaged for permanent duty must be graduates of high schools and of the physical education department of an approved normal school or teachers college. Many positions are now open for young women with such training, most of them with less difficult work and higher salaries than we are able to offer.

In the Main building, south, twelve of the wards for long-resident patients have had classes daily throughout the year. Formerly these classes were covered by four teachers, but two instructors are now carrying the schedule. The patients are met once a day instead of twice, but have marching, calisthenics, folk dancing, social dancing, games and community singing as before. The special classes for a selected group of Main building women with larger game play are limited to one a week. For the men patients, Main building north, bowling has been provided once a week during the winter and soft ball one afternoon a week in summer. At the Dormitory building it was necessary to discontinue ward classes. A bowling class for women and one for men was arranged once a week. At the Reception building the two gymnasiums were used for play activity for all the various class groups throughout the institution, for special exercises and other purposes as required. Patients from the Reception building were taken for bowling with groups from the Main building. From the Clinic building the women insulin patients were met each day by two instructors for an hour, and the men insulin patients were met by one instructor each afternoon. In warm weather they had soft ball on the diamond three afternoons a week and volley ball on the other two days.

An innovation this year during the last half of June was the use of patients and teachers in this division for work in the vegetable gardens. Men shock therapy patients, women shock therapy patients, and women from the Main and Reception building were used. The work consisted of picking peas in the gardens and preparing string beans on the lawns, and made a useful contribution to the hospital food supply.

Once a month during the year a party was held on each of the twelve Main building wards, south, which had regular class work. Refreshments of cookies, tea and candy were enjoyed. Parties for larger

groups were arranged about once a month. In August a corn-roast was held at Birchwood Camp with about 125 patients present. In addition to the corn roasted over the open fire, cold cuts, sliced tomatoes, buns and coffee were served. The camp was ideal for the picnic with benches and tables set up among the gardens which were abloom with many kinds of flowers. In October instead of the large Hallowe'en party usually held, small parties were arranged on the wards and cider, peanuts and cookies taken around to about 600 patients. Also a party for about 170 was arranged in the Reception building gymnasium with music for dancing furnished by the hospital orchestra. During February "Tea dances" for small groups were held in the gymnasium or the Main building amusement hall, thus making it easier to cope with the personnel shortage. In March and April it was possible to arrange two larger dances at the amusement hall of the Dormitory building. During May the bowling tournaments for men and for women were run off. In June there was a hot dog roast at Birchwood Camp, the main feature supplemented by iced coffee, ice cream and cakes. Kite flying and archery provided novel sport.

The high spot of the year's festivities was the annual Christmas party which was presented on the evening of December 23rd. Preparations had been in progress for weeks before the event. The large amusement hall at the Dormitory building was beautifully decorated and two hugh Christmas trees in traditional dress stood at either side of the stage. Beneath them were dozens of big paper-trimmed baskets filled with gifts for the patients. The Christmas playlet, "Other Shepherds," chiefly in tableau form, had a cast of approximately one-hundred patients. Beginning with the scenes of the first Christmas it progressed to modern shepherds—doctors and nurses, teachers, army officers—all caring for their flocks. Many musical numbers with choral singing pointed up the scenes, and in addition to the regular hospital orchestra music a solo "vox" was effectively played by one of the members. After the play Dr. Curry appeared as Santa Claus with greetings for all and introduced several of the guests who also extended appropriate greetings; among these were Commissioner Ellis, Senator Abell, Mrs. Abell, Freeholder Griffith and others. The nursing staff then distributed the gifts which they had wrapped and arranged in baskets; no one of the many patients at the party failed to receive an individual package. In the days that followed, all other patients of the institution were similarly re-

membered. Much credit for the effectiveness of the costumes should go to the men and women of the occupational therapy division who made them. Great assistance in scenery and lighting was given by the engineering division. In fact, the party was a major example of cooperation by the entire hospital organization.

Statistics kept by the teachers of the division of Physical Education show that the average daily attendance at classes this year was 83 men and 427 women; the total attendance at all parties was 1,048 men and 7,245 women. Whenever a patient was transferred from an area where physical education classes were held to an inactive ward a report was sent to the physician in charge; 1,928 such reports were made during the fiscal year."

Social Service Division

The general set up of the hospital social service organization has not been changed this year. Miss Margaret Carlin has continued as Director and has obtained excellent results in view of the conditions. At the beginning of the year there were two vacancies on the staff; during the year there have been four resignations, four appointments, and one leave of absence which has now extended to ten and one-half months. At the close of the year there were two vacancies in permanent positions and one in temporary. Much difficulty has been experienced in securing social workers with the necessary qualifications and the high rate of turn-over plus the continuing under-staffed situation has reduced the amount of work somewhat. Also, an effort has been made to cut down the amount of gasoline used which has in many instances limited the number of field visits which the case worker could cover. Miss Carlin has submitted the following report:

"Mrs. Helen Gebirtig who was supervising the patients placed in the community under the Old Age Assistance plan has been on extended leave of absence since August 15, 1942. Miss Sidonie Schafer was appointed on September 16th to this temporary position, but resigned on March 1st to accept a permanent position with the Department of Labor. Miss Phyllis Williams resigned on October 10th, and Miss Helen Wilson who had been historian for nine years resigned on March 27th to accept a position with the Travelers' Aid, U.S.O.; Mrs. Katherine Mentel resigned April 19th to establish her home in another State. Almost all of these losses were due to war conditions, either directly to take a position connected with the war effort or indirectly be-

cause the husband was called into service and it was possible for the wife to establish a home near him. Miss Leila Olson joined the staff on August 20th, Miss Cornelia Bratt on September 8th and Miss Mary McDonnell on June 7th. The staff members have cooperated in sharing increased case loads and over-time work, but in some counties it has not been possible to do much more than the emergency work.

During the year there were 8,510 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital. In the cases of patients being considered for parole 511 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 388 special investigations were made in the community, 162 of which were for the purpose of obtaining additional information on newly admitted patients to assist the physicians in making diagnoses. The remaining 226 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 conditions 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 in making investigations at their request.

During the year 63 "surveyed" or recovered patients were removed from the hospital. Of these, 25 were paroled to relatives and friends; 9 were discharged to relatives and friends; 2 were discharged to the Warden of the Morris County Jail; 7 were paroled to the social service division; 3 were paroled to employers; 1 was discharged as a non-resident of the State; 4 were paroled to work at this hospital; 1 was paroled under the Old Age Assistance plan; 1 was discharged to Bergen County Prosecutor; 2 were paroled for employment purposes; 4 were discharged in their own custody; 1 was paroled to Morristown Memorial Hospital; 1 paroled to St. Elizabeth's Convent; 1 was discharged to Totowa and 1 was discharged by Court Order.

Nine cases were referred to outside social agencies for assistance. Of these, 5 parole patients were taken to clinics for medical treatment; in the other 4 instances patients or their relatives were referred for employment, financial assistance and advice.

Arrangements were made for the placement of the babies born in the hospital during the year as detailed under the report of the surgical division.

Histories obtained included 899 medical and social, regarding newly admitted patients and 134 interim, on patients with previous residences in this hospital. Of the 899 anamneses, 861 were obtained in the office and 38 in the community. In order to secure this information 1,493 persons were interviewed. In addition 461 questionnaires were sent out regarding new admissions and every effort was made to locate relatives or friends of patients admitted without correspondents. Regarding our patients 1,076 abstracts were received from other hospitals.

Office interviews to the number of 2,930 were held with and in regard to patients on parole and in the hospital and in regard to affairs of the division. At the request of the medical staff 53 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients and 291 special visits were made to patients on the wards.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escape ranged from 840 to 1,082 (Christmas holidays), with an average of 875. This is 21 more than the previous high average, last year. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 852. During the year 274 patients were returned from parole and 117 returned from escape; 110 were men and 7 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.

Under the Old Age Assistance plan 36 patients, 16 men and 20 women, were removed from the hospital. Two voluntary patients for whom arrangements for removal had been made were discharged. Three patients were removed to Public Welfare Homes, two were removed with employment and five were removed with families assuming financial responsibility. The others were placed in boarding homes having received grants from the County Welfare Boards. Four patients died while on parole and 18 were returned to the hospital because of unsatisfactory adjustments after being out for periods ranging from two weeks to eleven

months. It was considered advisable to extend the parole period beyond one year for five patients and 20 were discharged from parole during the year. At the beginning of the year 38 patients were living outside the hospital under the Old Age Assistance plan and at the end of the year 24 are being so carried. For the last four months it has not been possible to make new referrals because of the lack of a regular case worker in this section.

Members of the staff attended the New Jersey State Conference of Social Work; the National Conference on Social Work; the Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; the Salmon Lectures in New York; and various other meetings and conferences. Two members continued to take evening courses at the New York School for Social Work during the year.

The division continued its usual relationship with the Confidential Social Service Exchange and has received the cooperation of various social agencies of this and other states. Several individuals interested in social work have visited our offices this year."

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

Dr. Earl W. Fuller has continued to direct the work of the mental hygiene clinics stemming out from this hospital. On September 5th, Dr. Theodore Gebirtig, assistant psychiatrist of the division, entered military service and his place on the clinic staff has not been filled. One of the psychologists, Mrs. Sigal, resigned on March 16th. Mr. Beechley has continued as psychologist with the clinic and Miss Mildred H. Hurley, Director of Social Service, has been fortunate in maintaining her staff intact at its normal quota.

From September 15th to June 15th five students from the Smith College School for Social Work were with the clinic for their nine months' training period. They were: Miss Miriam Friedman, Miss Esther Gordon, Mrs. Ruth Horton, Miss Katherine Reebel and Miss Esther Shaw.

War conditions have affected the work of the clinics in many ways and to a marked degree. The student social workers were assigned a special project, as last year, with the Newark Red Cross which included the obtaining of psychiatric histories requested by the Army and Navy hospitals. In connection with this the students were given additional experience as historians with the Greystone Park social service division for a brief time. In the course of this special project, which occupied

one-half day each week, the students obtained the type of knowledge and experience found only in wartime, learned to evaluate and select salient psychiatric data most useful to psychiatrists in the Army and Navy hospital and met the reality situations of psychiatric casualties in war. The students were also taken to visit the Mental Hygiene Unit at Fort Monmouth, the Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island and the Veteran's Administration at Lyons. These experiences together with the group interest in problems relating to the rejected selectee and those discharged from the armed forces resulted in two of the students focusing their thesis studies on such problems.

Early in the winter the staff psychiatric social workers were called upon for service to the program of day care for children which was being developed under the guidance of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies. They assisted in the establishment of training courses for aides, in committee work, held conferences and gave lectures. These efforts added up to a total of 180 meetings and were most prominent in the early winter.

Later in the winter there was activity in the development of the State Selective Service "screening" program. During the preceding fall a study on selectees necessitating 51 community visits had been made by a staff psychiatric social worker relative to a procedure by which emotionally and mentally unfit could be "screened" and so kept out of the armed forces. This study was of sufficient value to motivate the New Jersey Selective Service officials, with the encouragement of Army authorities, to seek the voluntary assistance of social workers throughout the State in carrying out the procedure designed to prevent the induction of the unstable who might be unable to withstand war hazards and so to curtail the huge economic burden of the neuropsychiatric casualties. The procedure of "screening" is the procurement of social data from community social agencies and school records from which may be abstracted significant psychiatric material for the use of psychiatrists at the Induction Station. The clinic staff social workers were appointed "County Social and Health Counsellors" by the New Jersey Selective Service System to be responsible for heading up the project in five counties in the clinic district. The plan was broadened to permit the draft boards to refer to the local Counsellors selectees or rejected selectees with personal or family troubles. To date a considerable organization has been developed, working from an educational and an interpretive

view point, and 85 assistants have been selected. This has required a total of 668 visits, interviews, conferences and lectures.

A study is in progress by one of the staff social workers at the Newark Induction Station, appointed by the Medical Chief of the Second Corps Area, relative to the reclassification and rehabilitation of men rejected for emotional or mental disabilities. This study anticipates the use of community psychiatric facilities in the final program.

Members of the social service staff have also been active in their professional groups, have served as executive board members, committee chairmen and members in various national organizations and have had articles published. They have been in demand for lectures to numerous organizations and have given a total of 103 such talks.

Meantime, because of the war, the demand for clinic service has increased during the fiscal year. More and more ex-service men and rejected selectees whose homes are in this district are being referred to the Mental Hygiene Clinics. Our work with these rejected and discharged men is extremely important not only from the standpoint of their difficulties today, but also because of their future emotional health and vocational adjustment. These men must have help now if they are to be kept from becoming, in any degree, the maladjusted non-productive social liabilities of the future. Also, because of the terrific overload of patients being carried by those physicians not in military service, more psychoneurotic adults and maladjusted children are being referred to the clinics, since their local physicians cannot find time to continue efforts with patients of this type.

The absence of a psychiatric assistant has added a serious psychiatric overload in the division, and an effort has been made to delegate much of the therapy to the staff social workers. The work hours of the psychiatrist and the social workers have had to be prolonged greatly, and less time has been available for reports, correspondence and other paper work. This is particularly unfortunate since the examination of a patient without a report to the referring agency is of little value.

During the year the psychiatrist attended 8 meetings, visited 3 organizations and gave 12 lectures. The psychologists attended 8 meetings, visited 3 organizations, gave $3\frac{1}{2}$ days time to Rahway Reformatory and $4\frac{1}{2}$ days to North Jersey Training School at Totowa, and held a special conference with Westwood school authorities in re special class placements versus remedial class placements.

During the year a total of 215 clinics were held as follows: Englewood, regular 23, special 3, special psychological 2, special psychological at Closter school 2; Franklin, regular 4; Hackensack, regular 20, special psychiatric 3, special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home 23, special psychological at Westwood school 6; Jersey City, regular 24; Morristown, regular 22; special psychiatric 2, special psychological 9, special psychological at Stirling school 3; Newark, regular 17, special psychological at Theresa Grotta Home 3; Newton, regular 5; Passaic, regular 20; Paterson, regular 24.

CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

	Total	*Total	Patients on Rolls				
			16 years of age and over		Under 16 years of age		
			M.	W.	*Total	M.	W.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year (7-1-42)	1,412	587	237	350	825	559	266
2. Cases opened during year— total	712	172	71	101	540	359	181
a. New cases never attend- ing these clinics*	708	170	70	100	538	358	180
b. Readmitted cases	4	2	1	1	2	1	1
3. Total open cases during year (1-2)	2,124	759	308	451	1,365	918	447
4. Cases closed during year (Should agree with number of cards submitted.)	677	183	55	128	494	309	185
5. Total open cases on rolls end of year (3-4)	1,447	576	253	323	871	609	262
6. Total different cases attending clinics during year (to be reported on June 30th only)	1,034	278	111	167	756	517	239

*New cases attending clinics plus new cases seen by psychiatrist and psychologist in Central Office of Clinic and Community.

The total patients attending the clinics numbered 1,302 of whom 8 came to consult the social workers only, 4 were readmitted cases, 596 were continued cases, and 670 were new cases. This is an increase of 222 in the new cases. During the year 1,385 examinations were given clinic patients, 964 to children and 421 to adults. In the previous year, 1,822 such examinations were given, 1,214 to children and 608 to adults. Of the examinations given by the psychiatrists and psychologists 1,292 were held in the clinics, 92 at the central office, and 1 in the

community. There were also 508 interviews about patients. The psychiatrists had 118 first interviews with new cases, 329 interviews with continued cases, and 170 interviews with cases not having had previous psychiatric service on this admission. The psychologists had 606 first interviews with new cases, 151 interviews with continued cases, and 11 interviews with cases not having had previous psychological service on this admission. The social workers had 971 interviews with patients, 100 in the clinics, 5 in the central office, and 866 in the community. They held 4,477 interviews about patients, 674 in the clinics, 62 in the central office, and 3,741 in the community. There were 427 histories taken.

The tabulation of those referring patients to the clinics shows as the major sources: school groups, 217; family and child welfare agencies, 108; State Board of Children's Guardians, 87; physicians 62, and court groups, 34. A total of 1,389 visits to the clinics were made by persons not patients.

The diagnoses of new cases showed 372 child guidance problems, 179 with mental deficiency, 3 with convulsive disorders, 11 with marital adjustment problems, 3 with organic conditions, 14 with psychoneuroses and neuroses, 1 with psychosis, and 42 with social adjustment problems. In 44 cases diagnosis was deferred at the end of the year.

Other services rendered included advice given regarding 87 individuals who were not clinic patients, 36 camp placements and numerous conferences. Letters and reports sent out by the clinic staff numbered 5,770. The weekly staff meetings were used as an educational measure and were attended by 293 individuals, such as teachers, physicians, social workers, graduate and student nurses, and students of psychology and theology.

In concluding his report Dr. Fuller expressed the gratitude of the clinics for the cooperation received from both public and private agencies and from the local and State officials of Greystone Park, and his own appreciation of the interest and loyal efforts of the clinic staff.

Conscientious Objectors

From the beginning of the year the number of attendants diminished steadily and by December there were many less men on duty than in July. It was decided that relief must be obtained and steps were taken to find out the possibility of employing men who were being held in camps as conscientious objectors to army service. On December 31st a meeting was held at the hospital at which Major Imirie, Assistant

Chief in the Camp Operations Division of the Selective Service System, Mr. Schley of the State Board of Control, Commissioner Ellis, Dr. Knight, Dr. McMurray, Dr. Collins and Miss DuQuaine were present with Dr. Curry to discuss the possible arrangements. As a result of this conference, Major Imirie recommended that a camp be established here and that forty men be assigned. On January 1st, the Reverend Mosemann, representative of the Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pennsylvania, visited the hospital to observe housing and living conditions and inform himself regarding the treatment the men were likely to receive. On January 6th-8th Dr. Gordon of Marlboro, Dr. McMurray and Dr. Curry visited camps at Hagarstown, Maryland, and Luray, Virginia, to put the situation before the men and seek volunteers. As a result of this activity, Civilian Public Service Camp #77 was established at this hospital and forty men came to work in January and twenty more in March, sixty in all. Under the regulations established by Selective Service, the men work without salary, but are given a small allowance for necessities, uniforms are provided for them and they are allowed only a certain amount of freedom of travel in their time off duty. Their wives, of whom fourteen were employed on the women's wards at the end of the year, act as regular salaried attendants and are under no restrictions.

Soon after the Camp was established a training course was given to this group and such other attendants as wished to take it so that they might become better informed as to their work. Oversight has been maintained both by the army and by religious leaders of the Mennonite faith. The hospital has made a consistent effort to treat this group fairly in every way, without doing anything which could be construed as discriminatory by the faithful group of regular attendants.

As a whole they have been highly satisfactory in their work. Without them the number of men on ward duty would be reduced by half since even now many services have only one attendant to two wards, it is difficult to see how any semblance of care could be maintained otherwise. The hospital officers are deeply appreciative of the attitude of Colonel Kosch, Major Imirie and the Selective Service which made this assistance possible.

School of Nursing and General Nursing Service

No report is harder to make this year than one on the nursing division. The key personnel has been of the highest quality, otherwise

conditions would have been appalling. Miss Lydia A. DuQuaine, Superintendent of Nurses, and her assistants have done a remarkable piece of work in keeping the services covered and the most necessary care given, with a total force so depleted as to be far below the absolute minimum. The situation has been saved, to the extent that it has been "saved," by the affiliate student nurses and the men conscientious objectors. The only reason that we are able to attract and keep these two groups is because of the standing of the hospital and the quality of the teaching and overseeing personnel. Miss DuQuaine has submitted to me an excellent report in which detailed statements from the different services are included and then summarized by Miss DuQuaine herself, as follows:

Personnel Changes: The year closed with 34 graduate nurses on duty, 5, on military leave and 3 on study leave. This is a third less than the number on duty at the beginning of the year while in 1940 there were 73. Though only 5 are being carried on military leave, a large number of those resigning during the year did so to go into the armed services. The three nurses who are on leave for purpose of study are: Miss Jane Loucks, Instructor, who has been on leave since March 17, 1943; Miss Frances Sebrowski, Supervisor, on leave since September 13, 1942; and Miss Sophie Kraykowski, on leave since September 23, 1942. Miss Kraykowski, will return to us on September 1, 1943.

PATIENT CENSUS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Patient Census	1942						1943						Total
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Total Patients In Residence	5546	5569	5570	5549	5552	5445	5575	5578	5582	5533	5533	5566	
Women Patients	2816	2825	2827	2837	2826	2761	2845	2849	2867	2826	2841	2870	
Men Patients	2730	2744	2743	2712	2726	2684	2730	2729	2715	2707	2692	2696	
Personnel Changes													
Graduate Nurses													
Began Service	0	0	7	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	22
Left Service	3	4	3	7	4	1	2	3	5	1	2	0	35
Total Enrolled	52	48	52	49	47	47	46	45	43	44	42	42	
Women Attend'ts													
Began Service	11	6	4	12	5	4	14	8	7	6	5	8	90
Left Service	8	11	8	13	19	2	(12	9	17	5	6	5	125
							Tr(10						
Total Enrolled	127	122	118	117	103	105	97	96	86	87	86	89	

Men Attendants	(36* (4* (20*												
Began Service	31	19	16	16	22	11	14	10	2	5	5	2	213
Left Service	25	25	14	22	30	17	17	7	12	8	8	1	204
	Tr(18												
Total Enrolled	127	121	123	117	109	103	118	125	135	132	129	130	

NOTE: The 42 graduate nurses enrolled June 30, 1943 include 34 on duty, 3 on Study Leave and 5 on Military Leave.

The 89 women attendants enrolled June 30, 1943 include 66 on ward duty, 22 on other assignments and 1 on Maternity Leave.

The 130 men attendants enrolled June 30, 1943 include 106 on ward duty, 12 on other assignments and 12 on Military Leave.

* Two groups (numbering 60 in all) of Conscientious Objectors began service during January-March, bringing the total of men on ward duty to twice the number it would otherwise be—14 of the women attendants are wives of these men.

Tr. In January, 10 women and 18 men who had been designated as attendants were transferred to other department groups.

There has been a great dislocation of assignment in the nursing personnel in the past year. Because of the extreme shortage of nurses, the few who remain have had to be assigned to duty where the need was greatest and the requirements of the service would best be met. The result has been that some of the supervising nurses have had to return to ward duty. Two of the assistant superintendents of nurses are acting directly in the services in the Tuberculosis and Dormitory buildings, meeting in the nursing office only when problems are urgent and need to be discussed. Other nurses listed under Civil Service as graduate nurses with psychiatric training are being called upon to relieve the supervisors and to take other assignments as required.

Weekly nursing conferences which were once held have had to be abandoned because of increased work and lack of personnel to cover the services during the conference periods. Nurses have all worked very hard and contributed much over-time to get the patients cared for as well as possible. Increased responsibility plus better offers of employment elsewhere have been added factors in causing the dearth of nurses during the past year.

A re-classification of all personnel was made by Civil Service during the year which resulted in a large number of persons in the nursing division list being transferred to other divisions with titles more in conformance with their functions. While this was a step in the right direction, it still left much to be desired.

Attendants: There has been an actual decrease of 38 per cent. in the salaried attendant group over the past year. The addition to the staff of 60 conscientious objectors, non-salaried, has reduced the actual decrease to 7 per cent. Also favorably affecting this decrease is the fact that 14 wives of conscientious objectors are included among the salaried attendants.

The granting of twelve holidays per year to all nurses and attendants required that 2,448 extra days off be somehow arranged in an already depleted situation and immediately reduced the personnel by 7 persons daily throughout the year.

Attendant classes were conducted on off duty time in the evening with twelve graduate nurses on day duty doing the teaching. Special recognition is due those who gave of their time after a hard day's work to assist and take part in this program.

Nurse Activities, Professional and Social: These have had to be curtailed to a great extent because of the pressure of work, lack of adequate transportation facilities and because some of the professional activities outside the hospital have been dispensed with for the duration. However, the four regular evening meetings of District No. 1 of the New Jersey State Nurses Association were held in Newark and a few of the graduates attended. The regular annual meetings of the three state nursing organizations were combined and held in one day instead of three as usual. Seven of the graduate nurses attended the evening meeting. Five graduates and thirty-five students attended the Florence Nightingale service at the Church of the Redeemer in Morristown, June 13th.

Two graduate nurses have carried work at Teachers College, Columbia University on their days off, and one is completing her high school credit. Of the three on leave for study, one is completing high school credit, one is working for her B. S. degree and one instructor is studying toward a Master's degree.

In addition to her regular assignment, Miss Stilson, instructor of affiliate students, gave talks on recruitment to four different high school assemblies in the community. Undergraduate students effective in uniform accompanied her on these occasions with a very good response.

Miss DuQuaine continued in her second year as a member of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey State League of Nursing Education and Chairman of the Eligibility Membership Committee of this organization. Miss Reese is a member of this committee. In addition to their

regular duties the committee initiated a program whereby approximately 100 new members were obtained for the League.

With the cooperation of the nursing faculty a reclassification of all nursing personnel was completed and submitted by Miss DuQuaine to the Civil Service Commission for consideration. The program was set up with a view to long range planning and consumed approximately six months time during the winter with many meetings in which the duties and qualifications were discussed before conclusions were reached for the final draft.

On April 15th, Miss Mary E. Corcoran, former Superintendent of Nurses, visited the hospital for the purpose of determining whether the type of service the conscientious objectors were giving us was satisfactory and beneficial in helping us to overcome our problems. Her observation of the group here was made for a report to the United States Public Health Service. In the course of the year visits were made by several other nurses interested in the schools or in various phases of the work here.

The Resident School of Nursing: The resident school has an enrollment of 11 students as the year closes. There have been no classes admitted since the fall of 1941. Miss Margaret Larkin has continued to carry the teaching. Because of an acceleration program recommended for all nursing schools, the students are required to complete all classwork in 30 months. This has not been easy, since they started at a peacetime rate. In addition to carrying much extra work on the service, the students are finishing 90 hours of classwork in 12 weeks, ending August 9, 1943.

Miss Larkin has taken over part of the affiliate school program and has been very successful in handling psychiatric nursing problems, assisting Miss Stilson with the increased work and activity involved in the addition of 34 more students to that school this year. In the spring, while Miss Larkin was ill, Miss Stilson carried the work of both schools for a period of six weeks. The course in sociology was this year given by Mr. George Koehler, B. D., Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director. In return, Miss Stilson gave Mr. Koehler's students fifteen hours in dynamic psychology. The affiliation in Public Health Nursing was continued, with students taking work with the Visiting Nurse Association of Morristown.

On November 20, 1942, four students were graduated from the School of Nursing at exercises held in the chapel. These students were:

Marie Veronica Bradley, Mary Woodhouse Burns, Helen Elizabeth Busbia, and Consuela Leatherman. The principal speaker for the program was William M. Gilbert, D. D., Professor at Drew University. There should have been eleven graduating with this class, but the remainder were not present for the exercises. Of these eleven who took the State Board examinations, it is to be regretted that three failed and had to re-take the examinations.

Social activities of the Greystone Park Student Nurses' Club have been limited this year, due to several factors. Pressure of work, heavy class schedules, long hours on the wards, transportation problems, and the absence of Miss Jane Loucks, Instructor, who had been the students' social advisor, all contributed to a lessening of social activities. The Greystone Park students donated \$80.00 for drapes for the living room in Voorhees Cottage as a gift to the hospital. The school library acquired eighty books during the year. These included revised editions in psychiatric nursing and nursing arts and science texts, as well as others of cultural importance.

The Affiliate School: At the close of the year, 291 affiliate students from 16 general hospital schools of nursing had completed or were in the process of completing a twelve weeks' affiliation. This is an increase of 34 students over the same period last year. On June 30th there were 77 affiliate students on duty, 15 more than at the beginning of the year. A change was made in the period of affiliation from three months to an even twelve weeks.

Two schools began affiliation during the year: The Cooper Hospital, Camden, New Jersey, sending 36 students yearly; and Overlook Hospital, Summit, New Jersey, sending 16. A contract has been made with Somerset Hospital, Somerville, New Jersey for an affiliation to begin in the fall. One affiliation was discontinued in June, East Orange General Hospital.

The general hospital schools which have been affiliating with us for years have been asking that the students sent be increased from three to six over their present numbers, as a result of the huge recruitment program whereby general hospital schools have increased their enrolment. On January 4th, the east wing of the Employees' Residence was taken over to provide more room for the housing of students. The bedroom capacity for this wing is 111, but of these nine rooms have been utilized for office, waiting rooms, study, and sewing rooms, and eight are

occupied by the house matrons and graduate nurses supervising the home. Seventeen bedrooms, twelve of them on the ground floor rear, were unoccupied on June 30th.

Many improvements have been made in the area, including the arrangement of kitchen facilities where a small supply of provisions has been a decided factor in maintaining the health and weight of these students who are being given increased responsibility for patient care. Some recreation equipment has been provided, including two pianos which were donated, and sports equipment purchased with funds earned and contributed by nurses. Gift money was also used to provide draperies for the living room and hall windows and upholstery material for the living room. A great many more things are needed, however, and must be obtained if satisfactory conditions are to be provided for increasing the numbers of these students who are now such an essential factor in the ward care of patients.

Miss Gladys M. Stilson has planned the teaching program for the affiliate students and carried most of the work herself. She has been assisted by Miss Larkin of the resident school and by Doctors Judd, Dredge and Warne.

Special Assignments

Shock Therapy: Personnel in this service has been greatly depleted, there being on June 30th only three full time graduate nurses, one part time nurse, two resident students, four male attendants and two female attendants on duty. The original schedule called for twelve graduate nurses and eighteen attendants on these wards and at the end of last year there were still four graduate nurses and ten attendants.

Tonic and Sedative Baths: In the Main building south 1,839 tonic and sedative baths were given this year compared with 14,121 last year. Sedative baths for women decreased more than one-half in the Reception building, but those for men remained unchanged in charge of Mr. Wilbur Riker, hydrotherapist. The total in all buildings was 12,134, less than half the number last year.

Personal Grooming of Patients: The total number of items given was 27,640 which is about the same as last year. The two women attendants assigned to this service have also been assigned to part time duty on the wards. A great effort is being made to continue this work, even though it is difficult to do so, since the morale of women patients depends to so great an extent on their appearance.

Out-Patient and Employees' Ward: The supervisor at the Clinic building has carried the heavy out-patient service alone, in addition to the supervision of the entire psychiatric service of the building with approximately 360 patients. Nursing service has been supplied for general ward cases on M-3.

Sewing Room: The sewing room in the Main building south has been continued throughout the year under the very satisfactory charge of Miss Catherine Salmon. She has been without assistance this year. From 14 to 17 women patients sewed for two or two and one-half hours morning and afternoon. A light lunch was served for them twice a day and they were taken out walking for an hour in good weather. A party was given for them at Christmas time, with gifts provided by Miss Salmon. During the year 36,013 articles were repaired and 789 new articles were made, most of them from discarded materials. These latter included napkins, tray covers, hot water bottle covers, wash cloths, and so on. From new materials student nurse caps, head kerchiefs for the cannery workers, pneumonia jackets, and a few other articles were made. The sewing room provides a special therapy for patients not suitable to go to other places to work and also functions as an important economy.

Supplies: Supplies and replacements for condemned items have been received consistently throughout the year. There has, however, been a decrease in supplies otherwise requested. Because of the lack of personnel to supervise patients a tremendous amount of material and supplies have been destroyed by patients. For example, there was an increase of 5,000 in the number of dresses dispensed to the services. Clothing items left by deceased patients and donated to the hospital by relatives or otherwise received as gifts, not including the Christmas articles supplied through the General Fund, have been much appreciated. This year the items listed were 724 for men patients and 844 for women.

Routine Duties: Transfers of patients from building to building and ward to ward is a time consuming process and has constituted a real problem with the present extreme shortage of personnel. Not including admissions, 7,674 such transfers were made this year. Treatments numbered 40,219, dressings 58,027, medications 338,191; nursing service was given for 253 surgical procedures and 56 casts. Record was not kept of the number of trays prepared for injections and transfusions.

Accidents and Incidents: These have increased to such an extent in the past year that it has been impossible to write all the reports for

minor events. Elopements have also greatly increased. All of this is due to lack of personnel, combined in some instances with irregularity and irresponsibility on the part of attendants in returning to duty promptly after time off.

Diet Therapy: There have been no dietitians in service since January, 1943. Miss Marie Plante, Administrative Dietitian, resigned November 15, 1942; Miss Lois Albrecht, Assistant Dietitian, resigned December 14, 1942, and Miss Virginia Takacs, Assistant Dietitian, on January 21, 1943. Three employees listed as institutional attendants have been carrying this service, which includes setting up diets for diabetic patients in the Clinic building. This is not a satisfactory arrangement, but with no qualified dietitians available the solution of the problem is not forthcoming. The special dining room for employees, which accommodated about forty persons, has been closed because of lack of personnel.

In spite of rationing and other problems of the food situation, the food itself has continued to be fairly adequate and quite well cooked and served. Some patients seem to be definitely undernourished, but this is probably because food is snatched from their trays by other patients when no one is present adequately to supervise the serving. The feeding of bed patients, especially those partially paralysed, is a most serious problem.

Tuberculosis Service: Miss Anna T. Lownie, Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, has completed a two year survey of the set up in the Tuberculosis service. There has been a decided increase in the movement of patients to the Tuberculosis area this year. In addition to the Tuberculosis building itself, the Senile building is also being utilized in part for active cases and two lower floors in the Housing Units have been taken over, one for men and one for women, for ambulatory non-infectious cases. While much has been done in the way of changes in the Senile building area, it is not designed and equipped for the care of active cases of tuberculosis. In addition to the needed equipment the graduate nurse personnel is too low for proper supervision of students. When Miss Holden inspected the school in December, 1942, she recommended that only students with a positive patch test (Vollmer) be assigned to the Tuberculosis service. This recommendation has been complied with but has decreased our student assignment in this area.

There still exists a 50 per cent. overcrowding on the active Tuber-

culosis wards and there is no available space to afford the segregation of cases admitted for observation from active cases. Of the patients admitted to the Tuberculosis service this year, 20 per cent. of the males and 16 per cent. of the females were new admissions to the institutions, and 67.7 per cent. had a hospital residence of from two to fourteen years. On diagnosis, 40 per cent. of the males and 26.8 per cent. of the females were "far advanced," 30.6 per cent. of the males and 34.3 per cent. of the females "moderately advanced." The results of studies made indicate the need of a screening program throughout the institution.

Patients who have had a residence on the Tuberculosis service of between five and ten years included 28.9 per cent. of the males and 27.7 per cent. of the females. To determine the cause for this high percentage requires further study. Deaths, 66.7 per cent. of the males and 61.5 per cent. of the females admitted to the service during the year, were consistent with the high percentage of admission diagnoses of "moderately or far advanced tuberculosis."

During the year 106 affiliate students gave 13,924 hours of nursing care on this service. There is a wide variety of clinical material for psychiatric and tuberculosis nursing experience available on both male and female wards, and the number of patient-days and follow-up opportunities are sufficiently great. One of the male wards and one of the female has overactive patients, while two others, one male and one female, provide opportunities for the care of the under-active, convalescent patients, including those with toxic or other organic conditions and the senile and infirm, thus insuring a variety of experience. However, a supplementary graduate nurse staff is needed to stabilize the nursing service and insure the continuance of a clinical teaching program.

In Closing her report, Miss DuQuaine expressed appreciation for the cooperation of all personnel who have helped to carry the extra work in these trying times; for the cooperation of the doctors and all divisions of the hospital; and for the helpful guidance and support of those in authority throughout this difficult year.

Staff Matters

The medical staff this year has functioned under difficulties because of the shortage of personnel. The normal quota, considered rather low for carrying on an active curative program, is thirty-three physicians on

full time. At present there are twenty-four. Of this number, several are over the age limit for military service and others have disabilities which would prevent their carrying on professional work except under special conditions. A few of the men within the upper limits of military age, most of whom are married and have two or more children, hold key positions here and have been certified as necessary to the hospital work. Others who are younger or less experienced in institutional work are now awaiting call to the army or navy. Substitutes to take the places of those on military leave of absence have been extremely difficult to find, with civilian areas so drained of physicians. The prospects of relief appear non-existent.

Four men were appointed to the staff during the year: Dr. Kalman Berke, substitute for Dr. Longley; Dr. William J. Kuemmel, substitute for Dr. Morrow; Dr. Morton M. Stern, substitute for Dr. O'Gorman; Dr. C. Roy Yolton, substitute for Dr. Longley. Also, Dr. David John McMurray was given a temporary appointment while awaiting call to Navy duty, but he received his call at the end of one week.

There were ten who left the staff: Dr. Archie Sofman, full staff member, granted military leave of absence; Dr. Benjamin Wassell, full staff member, granted military leave of absence; Dr. Archie Crandell, full staff member, granted military leave of absence; Dr. Ina Boyd, Dr. C. Roy Yolton, Dr. Edgar Braun and Dr. W. H. Minford, all full staff members, resigned. (Dr. Yolton later returned to take a substitute position while awaiting call to the navy.) Dr. William J. Kuemmel, substitute for Dr. Morrow, and Dr. Kalman Berke, substitute for Dr. Longley, resigned. Dr. Samuel L. Pollock, substitute for Dr. O'Gorman, left to enter the army but was not given military leave of absence since his position on the staff was temporary. At the close of the year there were vacant five substitute positions and four on the regular staff.

Despite this depletion of the staff and the lack of nursing personnel, which is always a serious handicap to physicians, the most essential services have been well maintained. Some physicians of specialist classification have been required to take on ward services also, in the shock therapy section the number of doctors was reduced from three to one, the senior men in charge of large inactive services have had fewer junior assistants—sometimes none at all, but the results show that the work has been remarkably well covered and the deterioration in care occasionally to be observed has been due to lack of ward employees rather

than medical attention. I feel that the medical staff deserves great credit for the way in which standards have been maintained.

The general organization has been unchanged: Dr. Collins, clinical director and chief surgeon, has had a heavy assignment of duty, particularly for the last half of the year since Dr. Crandell, assistant clinical director, went into army service. Dr. McMurray was appointed to act as superintendent in any absence of Dr. Curry, supervised occupational therapy and amusements, and was in charge of all men patients in the Main building, approximately 1,400, occasionally without assistants. Dr. Harquail was in charge of the women patients of the Main building with junior assistants when available. Dr. Kessler has continued as assistant surgeon and at the end of the year had been placed in charge of the Clinic building, which had been Dr. Minford's assignment until his resignation. Dr. Esposito has carried the shock therapy service alone. Dr. Donovan was in charge of sick employees, Dr. Hampton of X-ray and electrotherapeutic work, Dr. Gambill of eye, ear, nose and throat work, Dr. Warne of gynecological work plus ward duty. Dr. Sagert continued as pathologist. Dr. Judd carried the women's reception service and Dr. Dredge the men's. At the Dormitory building Dr. Washburn was in charge of the women's service, with Dr. Anderson on duty at the infirmaries and Dr. Riggs had charge of the men's service. Dr. Melvin was in charge of the tuberculosis patients. Dr. Voorhees was assigned to night duty for the entire hospital. During the greater part of the year Dr. Lasley was on sick leave, but although still far from well was able to return to duty on June 13, 1943. Dr. Hatch, part time consultant in chest diseases, worked with Dr. Melvin; Dr. Hogan, part time consultant, was in charge of urology, proctology and colonic therapy. The Mental Hygiene Clinics, whose psychiatrists were not included in the regular hospital staff, had Dr. Fuller as the sole physician after Dr. Theodore Gebirtig was called to army service and granted military leave of absence.

Housing conditions for physicians improved this year. The depletion of the staff naturally made more living quarters available and in the late fall two new cottages were completed and occupied by Doctors Judd and Melvin with their families. After Dr. Crandell left, Dr. Minford was assigned to the cottage which he had occupied. An area adjoining the hospital which has been purchased and will become available on July 1st will provide two additional houses which after essential repairs will provide good living quarters.

Naturally, less time was available for physicians to take special courses this year. They took an active part in local medical organizations, however, and attended a number of meetings in New York. Since the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association was in Detroit this year and traveling conditions were so difficult, this hospital was not represented. Dr. Gambill was elected to membership in the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto Laryngology in October. Dr. Crandell entered the medical corps with the rank of major and several of those on military leave are now captains.

Pharmaceutical Division

At the hospital drug room Philip B. Roberts, Ph. G. continued in charge until November 1st when he joined the Navy and was granted leave of absence. Louis G. Bangert, Ph. G. assistant pharmacist, was placed in charge, and every effort was made to find an assistant for him. A registered pharmacist was secured on December 14th, but remained only six weeks. Since that time no satisfactory applicants have appeared. Mr. Bangert has carried the work alone and answered all emergency and night calls from his home, located off the the hospital grounds. A charge attendant has been assigned to the drug room as for a number of years past to assist in routine work, and a clerk-typist handles the paper work connected with requisitions, records, specifications and equipment. Mr. Bangert has submitted the following report:

"During the year the supplies of the medical and surgical services were checked upon receipt and instruments, equipment and supplies were furnished upon detailed requisition. All necessary records were kept. Because of war conditions supplies were at a minimum and it was only by shopping in many places that the essential staples were obtained.

The total individual prescriptions for the year numbered 19,166, an average of 52½ daily including Sundays and holidays. Supplies manufactured at the pharmacy, listed under 49 varieties, amounted to 1,906,500 cc, 14,000 grams, 1,809 gallons and 44¼ lbs. This represented a large cash saving to the institution, particularly in such items of extensive use as bathing lotion, tincture of green soap, vanilla extract for the kitchens, and others."

Mr. Bangert deserves much credit for the efficient manner in which he has carried double duty for more than half the year and he in clos-

ing his report expressed appreciation of the cooperation of the medical and nursing divisions

Photography

Mr. Daniel J. Lutz has continued as hospital photographer. His report states that a special room in the basement of the Reception building has been fitted up, using waste materials, as a supplementary studio for patients unable to climb the stairs to the regular studio on the fourth floor. This saves the use of flash bulbs and results in fewer retakes. All photographic materials have been placed on a Federal rationing basis, as such economies are important.

The routine work of the studio has consisted, as in the past, of two views, full-face and side, of each patient on admission to the hospital and of most of those permitted to leave the institution on parole. If a patient escaped, copies of the identification photograph were made for distribution to the police. Certain miscellaneous photographs have been made as directed, showing various activities and conditions about the hospital. Mr. Lutz reported a total of 2,996 photographs with 9,923 prints made; this is a slight increase in the number of photographs and a decrease in the number of prints as compared with last year.

Barber Shop

Mr. Adolf Eberle, who had been chief barber of the institution for many years, died on September 11, 1942. His delicate touch and interest and pride in his work had made him invaluable and he is still greatly missed by those to whom his services had been a luxury for so long. His place as head of the division was taken by Mr. Herschel Tucker, who had been his assistant. The usual routine has been maintained with the schedule impaired only when the number of barbers became too greatly reduced. Most patients receive shaves and hair-cuts in the large central barber shop in the Main building and in smaller shops in the Dormitory and Reception buildings. Chairs have been set up at various working areas to conserve the time of patients, such as the laundry, occupational therapy and so on. Bedside service has been provided for the Tuberculosis buildings, the Clinic, Reception building and infirmaries. Each patient has been regularly shaved twice each week, with a hair-cut once in three weeks. Certain parole patients have received three shaves a week, and barber service has been provided for employees ill on M-3.

Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

Again this year Mr. William Knowles continued to substitute as Executive Assistant to the Superintendent for William G. Beuchler who is on military leave of absence, a Captain in the Army. Mr. Knowles has had a large share of the problems arising from reduced personnel and shortages in supplies and equipment, but has carried on steadily, doing the best that circumstances permitted.

He has acted as liaison officer between the Superintendent and the division heads throughout the hospital. A large part of his duties have had to do with furnishings, their placing; care, upkeep, repair, condemnation and replacement. He has established new members of the staff in living quarters, supervised the furnishing of employee rooms, and attended to all moving of furniture as required. When the South Cottage, formerly used for affiliate student nurses was taken over for the use of conscientious objectors while the affiliate students were established in a wing of the Employees' Residence, he handled most of the details. Under his direction 110 cots were constructed from old obsolete beds making good-looking studio couches for the new affiliate quarters.

A separate paint and repair shop for bed maintenance was operated under the supervision of Mr. Knowles and the thousands of beds and cots in use on the wards were maintained in good condition. Articles considered beyond repair were sent to the condemning room where they were sorted and classified for disposal. Bits of materials 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.

Many of the details involved in the transfer of patients from one building to another were handled by Mr. Knowles in cooperation with the nursing division. He also arranged necessary changes in furnishings and equipment when an area formerly used by one type of patients was required for those of a different classification. Supplies and materials for hospital housekeeping including floor maintenance were handled through this office, especially the testing of new or substitute preparations and equipment.

Another duty which consumed considerable time was investigation of personnel problems, including misconduct on the part of male attendants, where he acted in close cooperation with the Superintendent of Nurses. Investigations were also made in cases of accidents or com-

plaints. Reports were submitted to the Superintendent when indicated.

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 distributing of these articles to the buildings and wards. He apportioned the Christmas decorations to the wards, dining rooms, reception rooms and offices, assisted in the decoration of the two big trees for the Christmas Party, and after the holidays attended to the collection and storage of such material as could be used again.

Under the direction of Mr. Knowles was a force of "Detail" men, trained for their work. War conditions depleted this force and increased demands throughout the institution so it has required careful arrangement to cover the most important requirements.

This year the work of the large sterilizer has been reported by Mr. Knowles instead of by the engineering division as formerly. The following were processed:

Mattresses.....	1,286
Blankets.....	698
Sheets.....	476
Pillows.....	580
Bundles of clothing, etc.....	340
Total.....	3,380

Greenhouse and Grounds

Mr. Otto Koch, for forty years head of the hospital greenhouse, died at his home on September 9, 1942. His personality had set its mark upon everything in his division, the whole hospital was close to his heart, and his reputation had spread throughout the State and much farther in florist and gardener circles, for he had a wizard touch with flowers, especially his beloved giant chrysanthemums. His loss will long be felt at Greystone Park, but fortunately he left a son, Britton, well trained in his methods who has been able to take up the command of the division and carry on with remarkable success. He has submitted the following data for the work in the greenhouse and on the grounds this year:

"Since a consistent effort is being made to increase the production of the vegetable gardens the greenhouse and grounds personnel and equipment have been used freely as required in the gardens. This would amount to approximately 1,480 days of employee time, 21,450 days of patient time, 800 days of time by small trucks, 30 by large trucks and 380 by horse teams.

On the grounds the small trucks were used for 37 days and the large trucks 21 days in cleaning up work. Tractors and power mowers were used 114 days in cutting grass and the tractor was used 9 days in rolling the lawns in the spring. For the spraying of Japanese beetles and other insects 2,800 gallons of Jap-ro-cide, arsenate of lead and casein were made up and used with the high power sprayer.

At the willow holt employees worked 37 days and patients 540 in weeding, cultivating, and cutting. The pond was cleaned of 158 cubic yards of mud and 17 tons of fresh sand were put in. A spray of arsenate of lead and lime was used to the amount of 400 gallons.

The power sprayer and truck were loaned to the farm division for 2 days and trucks were loaned for 20 days.

The gasoline shovel worked $26\frac{1}{2}$ days digging for the new root cellar. Stone and fill to the amount of 3,252 cubic yards were removed and used for making a roadway to the cellar, support for an embankment at a reservoir, and in the construction of a bridge in the new farmland in the Wilsonville area. Trucks were used 33 days hauling leafage raked up around the grounds. This was used to cover roots in the garden. In clearing new land in the Wilsonville and old Dover road areas, the gasoline shovel was used 3 days, the tractors 48 days, a truck 2 days and a team 8 days. Employees of this division spent 107 days on this project and patients about 1,050 days.

Snow removal this year required on regular working days, $16\frac{1}{2}$ days of truck time in plowing and 78 days of time in removal; employees worked about 150 days time and patients 2,200. Overtime, Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and nights the trucks worked 14 days time in plowing and 11 in snow removal; employees worked 53 days time and patients about 390. Forty-two tons of sand were spread on sidewalks and 455 cubic yards of ashes were used on roads. This work required about 450 hours.

During the year 209 evergreens and 6 maple trees were planted around the grounds and grading was done around two new cottages. In the latter, 1,278 cubic yards of fill and 952 cubic yards of top soil were used. Trucks were used for 25 days time in the project; employees worked 96 days time and patients about 915. Seed sown included 470 lbs. of grass seed, 112 lbs. of rye, and 89 lbs. of wheat. One employee and 3 patients worked 37 days trimming 146 trees on the grounds. Three employees with from 9 to 14 patients were regularly engaged in

the summer cutting grass and cleaning up the grounds, caring for the shrubbery and flower beds. The time devoted to this work amounted to about 540 days by employees and 5,830 by patients. One group cared for the area from the Tuberculosis building to the Main building; another from the Main building to the Nurses' residences, including the Clinic building area; and the third had the lower part of Central avenue, from the Reception building to the entrance.

Other work done included rebuilding hot frames, relaying manholes, making 157 flats for seeds, erecting a blacksmith shop at the rear of the greenhouse from reclaimed material, painting trucks and equipment, painting the greenhouse inside and out with two coats of paint and making such repairs as were required, placing 100 cubic yards of field stone around the pits at the dairy barn to facilitate hauling manure and laying a blind stone ditch in the field near the willows.

A repair shop for motor vehicles was maintained at the greenhouse. Nine trucks were repaired requiring 535 hours time; three cars requiring 123 hours; 117 hours were devoted to the gasoline shovel, 18 to the tractor, 96 to lawn and power mowers, 80 to the sawmill motor, 95 to farm division trucks, 177 to farm division machinery and 561 to garden division machinery.

With the approval of Commissioner Ellis a used sawmill was purchased for the sum of \$200 in the fall, reconditioned and set up for work near the lower reservoir. This mill was in constant operation during the winter and produced valuable lumber, railroad ties and fence posts with an estimated valuation well over \$3,000. Employees worked there 148 days time and patients about 375. Production included 262 pieces of oak dimension lumber in various sizes, 8 pieces of locust lumber, and 40 pieces of whitewood lumber as well as 80 slabs. This lumber was used at the horse barn, the piggery, the dairy, the laundry, the carpenter shop and around the greenhouse and on the grounds. Sawdust in quantity was given to the hennery, piggery and dairy barn.

Plants from the greenhouse were used to make up a decoration around the bandstand in the State building at the State Fair in Trenton, 1942. In all over 1,300 plants and 350 square feet of sod were used. A special award was received for this display. Owing to war conditions most of the flower shows were cancelled this year and this division made no entries in competition. The usual decorations were arranged for Christmas, Easter and the Nurses' graduation. Palms, ferns and flowers

in season were used. Christmas trees were delivered throughout the institution; some of these were cut in our own nursery.

Plants and bulbs grown for cut flowers and flower beds numbered 92,235. The record of cut flowers shows a total of 176,383. These are listed at the end of this volume, but among the large number of cut flowers were 21,914 gladioli, 16,591 roses, 966 large chrysanthemums, 3,113 medium, and 10,926 sprays, 35,794 zinnias and 44,476 snapdragons. These were distributed to the hospital wards and dining rooms and the supply covered the entire year. Flower beds were planted and cared for from early spring until frost.

Library

The hospital libraries have been under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Nurses and the immediate charge of Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin and Miss DuQuaine in her report states: "The Library Service closes another year under the efficient direction of Mrs. Eichlin. Active in every detail in this service, she has continued to keep herself and the hospital library informed concerning items of interest in library work outside the hospital." Mrs. Eichlin's report is as follows:

"When so much discussion of post-war planning is heard, it is good to know that some extensive rehabilitation work is already being undertaken by hospital library service the nation over. It has been gratifying to be able to present the service to the incoming affiliate student nurse groups from the various general hospitals; several of these students have shown a keen interest in the recommendations of good literature for their patients.

Reference books and new books are always in great demand and we were able to fill requests through the assistance given by the New Jersey Library Commission and the Morris County Library. This year some of the students with the Mental Hygiene Clinic have received aid from reference books we were able to obtain for them. Also it has been a pleasure to act as consultant for the nursing school library and students.

South Cottage after being assigned to the housing of the conscientious objector group received a collection of books. The affiliate nurses' new quarters also received a fine collection of books from the Clinic building library. During the year there has been an exchange of books between the Main and Clinic libraries, which has proved very satisfactory.

The Librarian attended the monthly meetings of the [New Jersey Chapter of the Special Libraries Association and the annual conventions of the New Jersey Library Association and the Special Libraries Association. During the year a letter was received from the state hospital at San Antonio, Texas, asking for data on our library and its rehabilitation work. This was supplied and they are now sending a copy of their hospital paper to us. The hospital print shop has continued to be one of our greatest aids. Informative material has been regularly printed in the pages of *The Psychogram*, while the rebinding and repair of books has been a real contribution.

Magazine subscriptions for *The Reader's Digest* and *Good Housekeeping* have been welcome gifts to the hospital library. We also received many donations of books, magazines, playing cards and puzzles. New personal contacts have been made through our request for Christmas cards. The following figures show the years activities:

Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:

Fiction	9,214
Non-fiction	2,210
Foreign language.....	21
Total books.....	11,445
Magazines	41,220
Grand Total	52,665

Donations to the Hospital Library:

Books	934
Magazines	18,655
Magazine subscriptions.....	2
Papers	1,552
Copies of Italian papers	278
Copies of Jewish papers	496
Copies of French magazines.....	16
Bound copies of <i>Psychograms</i>	2
Christian Science publications (distributed).....	12,729
Copies of religious literature	1,941
Copies of St. John's Gospel.....	200
Scrap books	17
Almanacs and calendars.....	121
Miscellaneous cards and booklets.....	888
Christmas cards	12,853
Christmas seals and tags.....	149
Jig-saw puzzles	143

Games	5
Decks of playing cards	135
Cross-word puzzles	105
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>	
Books purchased by the State	64
Books sent to the Print Shop	402
Books returned from the Print Shop	307
Books sent to Pavilion II, T. B.	60
Books sent to storage	47
Games loaned	7
Jig-saw puzzles loaned	479
Decks of playings cards distributed	223
Christmas cards distributed	7,028

In closing Mrs. Eichlin said: "Gratitude is extended to all friends and organizations who have in anyway aided our service during the year just closing, and we wish to thank the medical and nursing staff, employees and patients for their cooperation in the extention of the library service for the hospital."

Recreation: Amusements, Sports, Music and Entertainment

In order to make sure that the form selected would be of therapeutic value for the patients all recreation has been under the immediate supervision of Dr. George B. McMurray, who has had long experience in this field. Most of the activities have been carried on with the help of Mrs. Johnson and her assistants in the division of physical education, and many of the parties have already been listed in her report. Dr. McMurray reported the following:

Moving picture entertainments were cancelled for the fiscal year because of the shortage of personnel and formal baseball games have not been held since the summer of 1940. Informal soft-ball games with teams from various buildings in competition have had a successful season.

Among the other outdoor sports and games which have been popular were golf, tennis, badminton, croquet, horseshoe pitching and fishing in the reservoir on the grounds. Frequent walking parties were conducted about the hospital grounds for large groups of patients in seasonable weather. Bird observation has been a hobby with a number of parole patients.

Camp Birchwood has continued its popularity and parole patients have found great pleasure in spending their leisure hours there. Num-

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erous garden plots have been planted and cultivated, some with flowers, others with vegetables or both. Trellises, fences and seats have been constructed, some gaily painted. The serviceable building has given fine shelter in bad weather and with a stove has even been comfortable in winter. The outdoor fireplace with cooking grate has been used for picnics for the group and visiting relatives and several large picnics have been arranged for additional patients under Mrs. Johnson's direction.

Among indoor recreational facilities the radios have been most universally enjoyed. The central radio system has provided selected programs throughout the year for those wards fortunate enough to have the connection completed. The buildings not yet served by the central system have a number of individual sets. During the year six pianos were donated to the hospital, as well as music rolls, and sheet music. These have been utilized to very good advantage in the different buildings. Almost every ward has musicians as well as those who enjoy hearing music produced and the therapeutic value has long been recognized. Other indoor recreation has been supplied by games, some in special rooms as shuffle-board, ping-pong, billiards and dart throwing, others almost everywhere, as dominoes, chess, gin-rummy, auction pinochle, and checkers, as well as jigsaw puzzles and reading.

On the afternoon of September 23rd a gala party was held in the amusement Hall and largely attended. The Mormon Quartet entertained, and the music was followed by dancing and refreshments. In most instances, however, although many organizations and entertainers would be glad to put on shows for the patients the shortage of personnel has made it impossible to arrange for large enough audiences to make it worth while.

During the holidays, in addition to the Christmas Party described by Mrs. Johnson, many smaller parties were arranged both on the wards and for groups of working patients in the different centers of activity. Some of these included a chicken dinner followed by dancing. On Thanksgiving and Christmas days all patients were served special dinners and the dining halls were visited by Dr. Curry and members of his staff to extend special greetings.

Religious Services

Religious services at the hospital have been conducted this year according to the schedule previously worked out. No chaplain has

been maintained here. One of the two Roman Catholic priests of St. Virgil's parish at Morris Plains has said Mass each Sunday morning in the hospital chapel and they have been constantly on call to visit the sick or dying. Protestant services have been held each Sunday afternoon in the hospital chapel conducted by Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal clergyman from Morristown and Morris Plains acting in rotation. These men, too, have been on call to serve those of their own faith when possible. Jewish services and special observances for holy days have been provided by leaders from nearby towns. A Christian Science church in the vicinity has supplied a reader for services here and great quantities of literature for distribution on the wards.

The hospital orchestra has provided music for all religious services when it was desired. For much of the year we were fortunate in having an organist of great talent who contributed greatly to the effect of the services. The hospital officers have endeavored to cooperate with recognized leaders of all faiths and have encouraged them to visit the hospital for other occasions than religious services.

Fire Protection and Fires

The hospital fire protection service consists of water and hose in most buildings, fire extinguishers well distributed, sprinkler system complete in some areas of the Main and Dormitory buildings which are not of fire resistant construction, fire alarm system, hydrants, central firehouse with equipment and two paid firemen, Fire Chief Charles H. Acker and his assistant and operator driver, plus about fifty employees assigned to fire call. The equipment comprises a pumping engine with a rated capacity of 750 gallons of water per minute, a ladder and chemical tank truck with about 250 feet of ladders which can be raised to a maximum height of 65 feet; a squad car, and many fire fighting tools, life net, gas masks, and so on. Funds were appropriated last year for the purchase of a small capacity pumping engine, but considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the necessary priority release for a new truck on which to mount the pump. New central office fire alarm controls at the firehouse were placed in service on June 30th, 1943. New wire and conduit has been installed except in two areas. Mr. Acker reports the following activities this year:

"Routine inspections were made of all equipment and of all areas where fire hazards might exist and reports made to the Business Man-

ager. The 466 hand type extinguishers available in the institution were inspected frequently; all were recharged in April and May. The fifty-three fire hydrants on the grounds were inspected twice during the year in conjunction with the hospital plumbers; in the spring all hydrants and other outside connections were painted by the Fire Chief.

During the year 20 fire drills were conducted, on Tuesday evenings except in bad weather and during February, March and April. In July, August and September the Fairchild Engine Company and the Morris Plains Fire Department were represented and drilled with us. The Woodland Avenue Truck Company worked with us at the last drill in June. Fire Chiefs from Morristown, Morris Township and Morris Plains observed drills and offered valuable suggestions on numerous occasions. The benefits derived by the hospital in having the outside companies drill with us will be of exceptional value should we call upon them for aid in the event of a major fire.

A detail of firemen were on duty at the patient parties held in the Dormitory building amusement hall and the Main building hall. For the large Christmas party forty-eight men and extra equipment were assigned to provide full protection. A night patrol was maintained on October 30th and 31st until 1:30 A. M. to guard all hospital buildings against accidental or incendiary fires.

Electric hand lanterns were placed on all wards and in supervisors offices for use during blackouts. A special telephone warning equipment was placed in the Dynamo room to insure prompt notification for whistle signals to be given during air raid tests. Fifteen air raid warnings were received by the Fire Chief during the fiscal year and an average of 22 firemen reported for duty at the firehouse or at buildings previously assigned to them.

This year there was an incendiary fire in a small shed on recently acquired hospital property in the Hanover avenue area, November 2nd. The Fairchild Company of Morris Plains responded to the alarm. The loss was not over \$100. on the uninsured shed, and the Township Police assisted in the investigation.

In all this year there were 35 calls. One general alarm and 2 sprinkler alarms were false. Nine calls required only investigation of extinguished fires. There were 5 still alarms for grass or brush fires, 14 still alarms for fire in buildings and 3 general alarms. Of the general alarms, two were for smoke, no damage, and one was for burning debris

on a ward with small loss. Most of the still alarms were for slight fires in rags or other debris. One small fire occurred in a laundry chute and another in a heater unit motor. The most serious fire as far as financial loss was concerned was in the X-ray room at the Clinic building. The damage was rated at somewhat over \$300. and was paid in full by the insurance company.

On September 12th an outing was held on State property for the firemen from this hospital and those from the Fairchild and Morris Plains Departments. Games were played, refreshments served, and the afternoon was considered a complete success and greatly appreciated by the men."

This year it became possible to assign the second floor of a cottage across the road from the firehouse to the Fire Chief and his family for living quarters. Mr. Acker was very much pleased with this and the local officers feel that it is a much better arrangement than having him live at some distance from the hospital, as he formerly did.

Water Supply

Rainfall has been plentiful throughout the year and the water supply has been adequate at all times. The deep well pumps were not used to any extent because of the ample natural supplies in the reservoirs. Each month specimens from both the high and low pressure systems were sent to the State Board of Health Laboratories and to the research laboratories at Rutgers University.

No sizable water main breaks occurred during the year; two mains had to be dug up for repairs, but the damage and water loss were slight. As indicated in the following section, a new water line is being laid to the Klondike reservoir which should permit a better supply by gravity feed into the mains.

Drinking water has been regularly supplied from a spring on a hill above the Dormitory building. This water is piped to a bottling room in the building and then distributed by truck to all parts of the hospital.

Chlorination of all reservoir water supplies except that to the greenhouse for watering plants has been continued throughout the year.

New Buildings and Improvements

Mr. Gordon P. Mundrane has continued to supervise the construction work carried on at this hospital by the Department of Institutions and Agencies. He has cooperated closely with the local officers and done

excellent work, despite the many restrictions and shortages which impede building operations in wartime.

Two detached cottages for doctors begun in April of last year were completed and occupied in the late fall. They are two-story, brick structures, six rooms and bath, with a large side porch and slate roof. They are well arranged and equipped, have deep basements and spacious though unfinished attics thus giving plenty of play and storage space. They have proved very satisfactory to the two families assigned to them.

Additional housing for employees was provided by finishing off two basement areas in the Employees' building. Owing to the slope of the ground these areas are above grade except at the front of the building. Each wing has been finished off with twelve bedrooms, each with a clothes closet; a bathroom with two showers, three toilets, four lavatories, and a service lavatory; a linen room and a linen storage room; and a trunk room 15 feet, 7 inches by 8 feet, 11 inches. Room partitions were erected with cinder concrete blocks which were then plastered; hardwood flooring was laid throughout, except for the bathroom areas which are floored with waterproof cement with a painted surface.

Material for a new fire alarm system was on hand for five months before electricians could be secured to install it. Installation was completed on June 30th. The following equipment was supplied by the Gamewell Company: 2 Master Box Movement, 9 Master Box Movement with Extra Circuit Breakers for control, 32 Gamewell Auxiliary Fire Alarm Boxes, 34 6 inch Gamewell Turtle Bell Metal Gongs, 110 "Iron Clad Seal" Storage Batteries, 1 Low Rate High Voltage Copper Oxide Rectifier. The system is of the latest and most modern type. The general alarm apparatus consists of fire alarm gongs, recording tape registers, tapper gongs and whistle machine. This operates on all alarm or test transmissions that go out over the system. The new system is so located that the entire personnel is notified in case of an alarm.

Work was continued on the addition to the laundry. A total of 1,300 square feet of new concrete flooring, four inches thick with a six inch foundation to anchor machinery, was laid. An air compressor and air compressor lines were installed and connected to the new hydraulic presses. New laundry equipment was installed. Old steam lines were removed and old machinery taken out to go to the American Laundry Machinery Company in trade. An alternating current vault was built in the north corner of the new area. Irons and lights have been arranged

so that they may be used with either direct or alternating current.

The vegetable storage room located in the basement of the scullery was equipped with refrigeration under contract and turned over for service. The remodeling of the flour storage room was completed.

At the dairy conduit and wiring and connections for milking machine use were put in. An addition 12 feet by 15 feet to the cement barn for milk cooling purposes was made. Lighting system was put in at the bull barn.

The flooring of the first three floors of the Main building south was sanded and old wood base removed and replaced with cement base. Under contract linoleum and mastipave—an asphaltic type flooring—were put in and are proving very satisfactory.

The pharmacist's cottage has been remodeled, roof raised and repaired and double dormer windows put in. The cottage was rewired and new outlets and switches put in; new pine flooring was laid on the second floor; and various other improvements made. Work is now practically complete except for painting.

Rewiring is in progress at South Cottage and a temporary alternating current connection has been made.

A large root cellar is being constructed above the upper garden reservoir for the storage of winter vegetables.

Under contract a 14 inch water line is being laid to connect to the high pressure loop around the Dormitory building from the Klondike reservoir. Approximately one-third of this has been completed and the connection has been made at Housing Unit B. to tie the new line to the high pressure loop.

Business Department

Mr. H. Brevoort Smith has continued as Business Manager of the hospital and has carried on his many duties remarkably well in view of the problems imposed by war conditions. The chief divisional heads in this department have remained unchanged. Mr. E. I. Coursen, Assistant Business Manager, has supervised the animal industries, the farm and certain other outside activities; Mr. Henry Landesman, Engineer in Charge, has supervised the maintenance plants and mechanics; and Mr. Robert A. Lowery, Chief Clerk and Treasurer, has been in charge of the Business Office. All have carried on their work with courage and determination to obtain the best results which circumstances permitted. Mr. Smith has submitted the following:

"Under the stress of wartime conditions, many changes have taken place in the Business Department. Probably the most important of these changes is the loss of trained and experienced personnel to carry on the work in the various divisions. The difficulty of securing materials for general repair and maintenance is also of vital concern and many of our buildings and equipments are suffering from the effects of governmental restrictions made necessary by war. Clothing, shoes, and household supplies are becoming increasingly difficult to secure and we are constantly short of essential items to clothe and care properly for our patient population. Food restrictions and constantly changing O. P. A. regulations have forced many changes in our dietary and have prevented us from always maintaining the balanced type of meal we served prior to our entry into war."

Engineering Division

Mr. Henry Landesman has submitted a detailed and comprehensive report of the work of his division this year, but space permits only a brief summary here:

"The water records show a total of 409,484,000 gallons of water consumed and 396,452,000 pumped. This was a daily average consumption of 1,123,000 gallons and a daily average per capita of 201.6 gallons, which is a decrease from last year of 3,121,000 in the total consumption and of 3 gallons in the daily average per capita. The daily average K. W. load for the pumps was 1,953, with a high in July of 61,249 K. W. hours for the month which is somewhat lower than last year. At the power house the total consumption of coal was 28,439 tons with a daily average of 77.03 tons. This was a decrease of 190 tons over the preceding year. July was low with a daily average consumption of 51 tons and February was high with 104. Ice production for the year amounted to 21,956 cakes, a daily average of 60.1. August was high with 2,514 cakes made and January was low with 1,240. This continues the decrease from the previous level noted last year and is even slightly lower, probably because of the increase in mechanical refrigeration throughout the hospital. At the dynamo room the total K. W. load for the year was 4,193,069, with a maximum and minimum on the D. C. of 54 and 378, and on the A. C. of 180 and 580. At the sewage disposal plant the total flow was 345,046,000 gallons with a daily average of 945,331. This was an increase in the daily average flow of 77,477 gallons.

The year was outstanding for variable weather and these weather conditions were reflected in the engineering division in matters of heat and refrigeration. The major problems came in the periods of greatest cold, which fortunately were not protracted. The boilers had to be run at 200 per cent. of their rated capacity, with no reserve for emergency. Daily vigilance and careful control of feedwater, together with prompt attention to any wear or breakage, have maintained the boilers in good condition, but they are eighteen years old and have had to be forced frequently in winter weather. Five years ago after a study by outside engineers it was reported that the institution needed more boiler capacity. Since that time the load requirements have been increased 11 per cent. or 12 per cent. and we still have the same capacity. At least one 400 horsepower boiler is badly needed to avoid overforcing the present plant and to give a safe margin of reserve.

At the dynamo room No. 3 Skinner unafrow engine has continued to operate with its cracked frame reinforced by a brace. A factory engineer checked this and reported that it was safe to maintain operation. The Moore turbine has carried the alternating current load except in February when a defective brush took fire and it was 36 hours before repairs were completed. Electricity was interrupted for only a matter of moments until the standby unit was placed in operation and the old direct current pumping station was put in service.

The hospital water supply has continued to show an acidity as high as 5.0 on the pH scale. While this does not affect it for human consumption it does make it bad for boilers, pumps and pipe lines. It would be highly desirable to have lime treatment to neutralize the water. Periodic check-ups have been made by Dr. Gehm from Rutgers University. His advice and comments were most constructive. Although it was not necessary to use the deep well pumps to any extent, they were periodically inspected and turned over to keep them in condition. The Westboro system of hydrotherapy control has resulted in saving much water and should be extended to other tub rooms when conditions permit. Cooling for the Moore turbine and the numerous condensers on refrigerating machinery uses considerable water, as indicated by a sewage flow of over 200 gallons a minute in the night hours.

The sewerage system has continued to operate well and has been checked by Dr. Gehm on his periodic visits. Jaqui pond is being cleaned under the supervision of the Central Office and with the cooperation of

the State Highway Department. An old cross connection between the storm drainage system and the sanitary system was located in front of the Main building which was permitting sanitary sewage in periods of high flow to back up into the storm drainage line. The cross section was blocked off and the objectionable condition eliminated. A new storm drain was constructed in the vicinity of the Clinic building where the storm sewer lines were overloaded in periods of heavy rainfall.

The refrigerating machines have become rather an important phase of engineering maintenance, since there are now units at the pathological laboratory, dairy, storehouse, Main building, Cafeteria, Service Unit, Nurses' dining hall, Clinic, and other buildings. The new ice cream machine and the cold storage box have given excellent service in supplying ice cream to employee and patient dining rooms.

Painting was much reduced with the termination of the Federal Relief Agencies' allotment of painters to the hospital and farm buildings. In the course of the year, however, the regular force has accomplished a great deal, including several wards and halls in the Clinic building, the dental office and surgery room and several medical offices there; two wards in the Main building, and three apartments there; two wards and many office areas in the Reception building; the cannery and kitchen interior; and many other smaller pieces of work.

At the sheet metal shop six replacement food car units were built, 40 bread boxes, 100 cake pans, 24 roast pans, 30 coffee cans, 46 milk cans, 24 pudding pans, 36 steamers, 40 scrapple pans, 24 dippers, 48 counter pans, and 12 wire whips, in addition to numerous repairs made on steam lines, food trucks, tea and coffee urns, utensils and equipment.

At the Employees' building 130 rooms were painted up and re-decorated and various repairs and changes made including doors, locks, furniture, and so on, incidental to the change over of this area to quarters for affiliate student nurses. At the Senile building many changes in partitions, doors, shelving and other arrangements were necessary in converting the area into one for the treatment of tuberculous patients. At the florist's cottage the maintenance force put on a new slate roof, plastered walls, finished floors, installed plumbing, and erected kitchen cupboards. Numerous other repair and maintenance jobs were carried out by the hospital mechanics during the year.

The monthly average of repair orders was 2,709 with a total of 32,518. Thirty-eight pieces of new work were completed. Furniture

repairs totaled 5,811; of these chairs comprised 2,861, benches 280, tables 212, rockers 210.

In general the acquisition of new materials for current repairs has been more difficult than last year and it has been necessary to use substitutes, divert all unnecessary work and postpone such activities as could possibly wait. Some men have left for military service and others for more gainful labor. This has in some instances increased the load of those remaining and in many instances vacations or days off have been postponed and extra hours put in to maintain equipment. All employees have felt the tension of a crucial period and have been somewhat disturbed by defense plant salaries. Problems have arisen involving reclassifying titles and adjusting wages. However, much useful work has been accomplished, routine inspections and daily care of equipment has been maintained, and work has been carried on to the full capacity of the available manpower.

Laundry

The hospital laundry has been successfully carried on under the competent direction of Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan. Like others in this essential field he had much to contend with this year in the way of personnel shortage, but has managed somehow to get the required work out, for which much credit is due him. His report runs in part as follows:

"During July a new cement floor was laid and the electrically driven press machines were relocated. On August 5th American Laundry Machine Company men began installations of new equipment which included: 3 51 inch apparel presses; 6 18 inch apparel presses; 1 air compressor; 1 shirt unit consisting of collar and cuff press, yoke press, combination bosom-body press, double sleeve form, collar shaper, shirt folding table; 1 combination blanket and curtain dryer. This work was completed August 17th. The new presses are air driven. The combination blanket and curtain dryer has proved to be a great improvement and preserves the shape and texture of both blankets and curtains.

Several old employees have resigned or been called to military service and we have been unable to secure competent replacements. This, along with the disturbance of routine incident to changing over equipment has necessitated considerable overtime in order to get the work completed. The laundry counted was 6,631,686 pieces this year, but it is felt that this probably was not entirely accurate. Included in the figure were

4,230 curtains ironed by machine and 2,536 curtains placed on stretchers.

On the evening of November 12th The North Jersey Laundry Managers Association held their meeting at this hospital with 43 present beside guests from Philadelphia, Boston and New York. They inspected the new laundry and equipment and spoke admiringly of it and the lay-out. After the inspection they were met at the Cafeteria by Dr. Curry and Mr. Smith who extended greetings. A supper was then served following which a business meeting was held and all expressed appreciation for the hospitality shown by the officials of the institution to the members and guests.

On January 14th the annual dinner for the patients who work at the laundry was served at noon. A three-piece orchestra furnished music for dancing in the afternoon and the patients were very pleased with the recreation.

In October, I attended the National Institution of Laundry Managers Association Convention in New York. The meetings proved very interesting and helpful and I felt that I derived practical benefits from my attendance."

Food Services

The hospital food services have all functioned under difficulties this year with the limitations imposed by rationing and shortages of many items together with the small food budget allowed and the rising costs. It has not always been possible to maintain the balanced type of meal which had been served before war became so restrictive. Mr. William Walton has continued as immediate head of the kitchens and has had rapid turn over and decreased numbers of personnel to contend with in addition to his other problems. Mr. Smith, Business Manager, has devoted much time to dietary questions and made every effort to supply good nutritious meals.

In addition to the routine cooking at the main kitchen, 35,492 dozen doughnuts were made by machine, 70 fifty-gallon barrels of sauerkraut were put down, and butter and cheese were extended by mixing with milk. In this way 88,481 pounds of butter spread and 5,140 pounds of cheese spread were made. The new freezing equipment made it possible to add ice cream to the menu more frequently than before.

Bakery

Renovation of the bakery and scullery area was completed this year and gave a modern and hygienic set-up which has greatly improved con-

ditions. Many pies and cakes were baked here to give variety to the meals, and all of the bread for the institution was made in the revolving gas-fired ovens. The list for the year is as follows:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf.....	724,489
Coffee cakes, 1½ lb.....	8,375
Plain cakes, 8 lb.....	7,815
Raisin cakes, 8 lb.....	5,875
Spice cakes, 8 lb.....	3,681
Ice box cakes, 10 lb.....	250
Applesauce cakes, 8 lb.....	76
Glazed peach cake, 8 lb.....	222
Peach short cakes, 8 lb.....	32
French apple cakes, 8 lb.....	76
Banana cakes.....	38
Jelly layer cakes, 10 lb.....	286
Pies, 8 lb.....	17,777
Squash pies, 8 lb.....	38
Total.....	769,030
Buns, dozen.....	6,756
Rolls, dozen.....	6,472
Muffins, dozen.....	2,656
Cookies, dozen.....	1,708
Peach tarts, dozen.....	50
Total dozen.....	17,642

Cannery

At the hospital cannery various improvement in ventilation and equipment have been made during the year. In order to insure a supply of tomatoes a contract was again made with Mr. DeMott of Flemington who has furnished them for the past four years. This is in addition to more than 13,000 baskets grown at the institution.

The following products were canned this year:

	<i>No. 10 Cans</i>
Tomatoes.....	39,688
Puree.....	18,000
Hot chili sauce.....	1,052
Piccalilli.....	1,372
Applesauce.....	4,115
Green peppers.....	1,105
Chili sauce.....	929
Total.....	66,261
Cold pack peppers, 50 gallon barrels.....	15

Production in the cannery for the year was excellent and a particularly high quality pack was produced. First prize on quality was awarded us at the Trenton State Fair for whole tomatoes.

Service Unit

In spite of the severe restrictions imposed by rationing and other governmental regulations, our Service Unit has had an extremely successful year.

In February, Mr. Guy Van Why, who had been the manager, submitted his resignation as he was anxious to secure employment in the business world.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard Fairchild, well known to many of us at the hospital, agreed to take over the management and operation of this unit. Prior to their coming, they had successfully operated the "Turnpike Inn" located in Morristown but decided to close their establishment due to labor and other difficulties entailed by wartime conditions.

In March of this year Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild took over the operation of the Service Unit under the supervision and guidance of Mr. Van Why, who stayed on until April 1st, in a supervisory capacity.

Since taking over the management the Fairchilds have been very successful in putting in many innovations of service which have caused favorable comment by both patients and employees of this hospital.

Garage

At the hospital central garage the State owned cars, trucks and other motor vehicles except those assigned by order to other locations have been regularly kept and serviced. Mr. John T. Murphy who has been in charge of the garage since motor vehicles were first placed in service here has continued his careful and conscientious oversight of all materials and equipment. No new cars or trucks were obtained this year and none were sold or discarded. Efforts have been made to reduce the mileage in order to conserve rubber and gas and all vehicles have been maintained in the best possible condition to avoid damage. Personnel changes and illnesses have reduced the working force at times to an extremely low number, but the necessary work has been continued.

Upholstery Shop

Reconstruction of this area was completed this year with the construction of a new office and cabinets for the storage of materials. The

use of the new shoe repairing equipment installed last year made it possible to increase the amount done in this section, even more important than usual in view of the decrease in new supplies available. Mr. William T. Barry has continued in charge of the division, but like others has found it difficult to maintain a full force of assistants. Mr. Bangert who had been employed at the shop for fourteen years died in August. The following is the list of work accomplished this year:

NEW WORK	
Double mattresses made	6
Single mattresses made	507
Hair pillows made	325
Feather pillows made	42
Double mattress ticks made	5
Single mattress ticks made	369
Pillow ticks made	285
Pieces furniture upholstered	50
Chair cushions made	11
Linoleum laid	24
Curtains made, pairs	101
Curtains hung, pairs	83
Shades made	694
Slip covers	20
American flags made	3
Awnings made	36
Miscellaneous work	615
Total pieces new work	3,176
REPAIRS	
Double mattresses made over	3
Single mattresses made over	840
Hair pillows made over	502
Carpets repaired	15
Linoleum repairs	41
Shades repaired	49
Awnings hung	309
Awnings removed	360
Awnings repaired	9
Mattress ticks repaired	289
Pieces of harness repaired	25
Shoes repaired, pairs	2,923
Shoes salvaged, pairs	298
Miscellaneous repairs	82
Total repairs	5,745
Total pieces work done	8,921

Tailor Shop

At the hospital Tailor Shop a variety of work has been done. Patients' suits and other outer clothing have been pressed and repaired, pants made in the Plain Sewing room have been pressed before being sent to the Storehouse, coats, pants and vests from the Laundry have been pressed, heavy canvas articles have been made and repaired, suits for resident officers have been pressed and work or uniform garments have been made when material was available. A number of patients have been regularly employed in this division and during the year Mr. Frank DiPrimo was appointed chief tailor and has been carrying on the work successfully. His report is as follows:

Patients' suits pressed and repaired	631	
Patients' pants pressed and repaired	1,613	
Patients' overalls repaired	1,625	
Patients' pants altered	572	
Total pressed, repaired and altered for patients		4,441
Trousers pressed for Storehouse		1,369
Coats pressed for Laundry	16,347	
Pants pressed for Laundry	18,730	
Vests pressed for Laundry	825	
Total pieces pressed for Laundry		35,902
Heavy canvas articles made	660	
Heavy canvas articles repaired	3,148	
Total canvas articles made and repaired		3,808
Work coats made for shoe shop	2	
Chauffeur pants made	6	
Officer pants made	3	
Total clothing made		11
Officers's suits pressed and repaired		1,363
Total pieces work done		46,894

Garden

The hospital gardens this year suffered the same loss as the greenhouse and grounds division in the death of Mr. Otto Koch, who had been in charge of the gardens since the fall of 1932 and had taken great pride in the production records. His son, Mr. Britton Koch, took over this work also. It was a particularly difficult time since war conditions made it imperative to expand production, while it also reduced the number of available employees. To obtain more land for planting, the area on the south side of Hanover Avenue which was purchased last year was cleared

and put into crops as rapidly as possible. Some produce was harvested in the fall of 1942 in this area, more land was cleared during the winter and early spring and about fifty acres divided between farm and garden crops have now been planted. The land around the pumping station in Morris Plains has also been planted, the crop being late cabbages.

The detailed report of garden production will be found in the tables at the end of this volume. Production was high in most varieties and the valuation of all products was set at \$36,289.31 which is a record for this division.

In addition to handling and distributing the large quantities of vegetables grown here, the garden division also cared for, sorted and distributed those purchased, the two most impressive amounts being 55,581 lbs. of green cabbage and 1,641,989 lbs. of white potatoes; 97,030 lbs. of cabbage were grown here, but was not sufficient for the needs, and no effort has been made to grow white potatoes as they can be produced more economically at some of the other State institutions where there is more arable land available. The report enumerates the quantities of all vegetables both those home grown and those purchased which were delivered to ten points on the grounds, beside those sent to the various cottages which have some twenty kitchens.

Sent to the North Jersey Training School at Totowa were 1,500 heads of lettuce, grown here, and 5,875 lbs. of purchased cabbage. From the garden 20.4 tons of green rye and $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons of rye straw were delivered to the dairy.

Flats of seed sown at the greenhouse for garden use number 586 of which tomatoes, cabbage and peppers made up more than two-thirds. Lettuce plants to the number of 33,800 were transplanted in flats and 6,815 were transplanted in the greenhouse benches. Thirty-six special tomato plants were transplanted in 3 inch pots and 12,490 eggplants were transplanted in 3 inch pots and set in frames. About $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of seed were sown in the frames, lettuce, radish, parsley and cabbage. A total of 446,142 plants were transplanted in the frames. In the garden fields 2,239 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of seed were sown in 24 varieties and 393,150 plants in 12 varieties were transplanted. For cover crop, 6,660 lbs. of wheat, 7,682 lbs. of rye, and 24 lbs. of alsike clover were sown in the garden fields.

Manure was hauled in large and small trucks and by two horse teams. In all 1,256 loads were taken from the dairy, 188 from the horse barn and 70 from the hennery. In addition to this 62,784 lbs. of other materials

were used on the gardens, including lime, fertilizer, bone meal, dusts, sprays, and so on. Other work done for the garden included repairing 1,323 sash and painting 1,151; repairing and painting 1,507 tomato crates; making 190 new shutters for the frames, and glazing and painting 12 new sash. All of this was done by patients.

The garden tractors were used 202½ days in plowing, harrowing, spreading lime and manure, cultivating and so on. They were used for the greenhouse division on the lawns 20 days and for the farm division 18 days. The tractor and spray tank were used on the peach trees 2 days, putting on Jap-ro-cide, lime and sulphur and arsenate of lead.

On September 25th and 26th the Morris County Gardeners and Florists Society held a display of flowers and vegetables where we arranged a table for group display which was awarded a special prize and a first prize. At the annual Trenton State Fair we put up a booth display in competition with other State institutions for which we were awarded first prize. There was no competition of vegetables.

Farm

On the farm, harvesting of ensilage corn was started early in August; it was of good quality, large stalks and heavy ears. Some was harvested in September, but heavy rains and strong winds prevented the completion of the harvest until October. More corn was raised than was required for ensilage, permitting 342 bushels to be fed to the hogs during the winter months. Other crops included green alfalfa, wheat, oats and grass for the dairy, about 100 tons of hay, and beets, carrots and turnips. A total of 58,381 ears of sweet corn were harvested and furnished to the institution for human consumption, as were 3,332 baskets of apples. About 500 lbs. of lamb and mutton was obtained from the small flock of sheep maintained primarily for supplying the laboratory with blood for use in tests.

From time to time as conditions permitted work was carried on at the newly purchased area on Hanover Avenue and the ground cleared was seeded to oats and grass. It is hoped that eventually most of this area may be used as pasture for the dairy cattle, but with the present need for food supplies much of it has been planted to garden vegetables. In April of 1943 plowing was difficult because of extremely dry weather, but conditions improved in May and rainfall was at times excessive in June.

The valuation of products was totaled at \$17,911.72, which was

\$2,638.87 less than last year, although in most instances the crops were larger. The value allowed was lower on many things and the cut in ensilage alone, which was from \$8. to \$6. a ton, more than off set the decrease in valuation of all products.

Mr. P. F. Havens continued as head farmer with Mr. Coursen having general oversight of the division.

Stable

At the beginning of the year there were 15 horses and mules at the horse barn 7 of which were assigned to the farm and 8 to the garden division. In April one farm horse which was past twenty years of age developed a chronic disease of the feet which the veterinarian declared incurable. The horse was destroyed. On May 1st a garden mule died as a result of a complete twist in the large intestine causing an obstruction of the canal. The post mortem showed that an acute pneumonia had started at the time of death. No cause could be ascribed for the twist in the intestine.

On June 26th a garden horse died after two attacks of intestinal impaction. The post mortem showed a rupture of the large intestine and an old heart lesion.

In June a new team was purchased for the garden division and one of their horses was transferred to the farm. Two farm horses had previously been transferred to the garden. At the end of the year there were 14 horses and mules of which 5 were assigned to the farm and 9 to the garden division.

In the fall Mr. C. S. Neben who lives not far from the institution presented us with a percheron colt one year old for which he wished to insure a good home where it would be well taken care of. A second colt of the same age and breed was purchased from W. C. Cullen of Mendham and they should soon make a good team.

Dairy

Few areas of the institution have been harder hit by lack of personnel than the dairy. Good milkers were so difficult to obtain that it was finally decided that milking machines were a necessity if the herd was to be maintained. De Laval machines were obtained and installed and on October 24th operation was started with 20 cows. Increase in the number milked by machine has been gradually made and now 103

are being so milked. Some cows did not respond at first to the use of the machine and as they freshen they are being put on the machine line. A variable number will have to be milked by hand because of injury, mastitis, cow pox and other complications.

Conditions compelled the number of cows milked three times daily to be reduced from 48 to 14. Since tests have shown an increase of 20 per cent. in the quantity of milk obtained with three milkings daily instead of two, this has in itself materially reduced production. A marked improvement cannot be expected until the number of milkers competent to operate machines has reached a point where additional cows as they freshen can be placed on the three time line. Twenty-six men left the employ of the dairy during the year, having worked on an average less than 60 days each. Only a few of these men were good milkers. The effect upon cows by incompetent milkers is well known and accounts for a considerable part of the decrease in production.

Three cows and one heifer died and three were destroyed during the year and the carcasses taken to the incinerator. Five of these losses were due to pericarditis or pneumonia resulting from wire or nail puncture. The other two were the result of abscesses. Twenty-five calves died of a variety of diseases, including hemorrhagic septicemia, pneumonia and scours. Eighteen were killed and destroyed.

During the year 51 cows and heifers and 100 calves were slaughtered and passed for food. This produced 26,043 lbs. of beef and 5,462 lbs. of veal for use at the institution. Four heifers were transferred to the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman.

Throughout the year efforts to guard against mastitis have been continued. The daily use of the strip cup before each milking for the purpose of detecting flakes in the milk has been rigidly adhered to. At regular intervals the veterinarian has checked the entire herd of milkers using the strip cup, thybromal test and physical examination of the udders. Cows showing a positive reaction to mastitis were removed to the isolation barn. Tests were also frequently given for Bang's disease and suspicious animals isolated. Cows not responding to treatment were dried and fattened for beef. All milk for human consumption has been pasteurized and milk has been assigned to calves as directed by the veterinarian. Dr. Hendershot, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, has been carrying on experiments here with a mastitis control system and has taken samples of milk

at intervals, but no report has been received as to the results.

Pasture land has again been rented for young stock. Some fencing was erected at the Ketch property adjacent to the hospital where pasture land has been rented for a number of years. Conditions of overcrowding have continued at the calf barn and have made it impossible to combat disease successfully. Urgent needs listed included adequate fire protection, a new maternity or calf barn and enlarging of the milk house. Improvements made this year, also mentioned under construction reports, included a milk cooling room and rooms for washing milk utensils, as well as completion of the bull barn.

The average number of cows milked this year was 186, total milk produced was 971,500 quarts. The total valuation of dairy products was \$96,904.78. This is a decrease from last year of 4 in the average number of cows milked, 163,578 in the number of quarts of milk produced, and \$13,231.78 in the total valuation of production.

A total of 192 calves was born during the year. The census of the herd at the end of the fiscal year was as follows:

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1943		
Milking cows	174	
Dry cows	35	
		209
Heifers.....	45	
Heifer calves.....	93	
		138
Bull calves.....	4	
Bulls	6	
		10
Total.....		357

Mr. Hugh McLellan, head dairyman, deserves great credit for his careful attention and hard work at the dairy this year. Despite many discouraging conditions he has kept his essential industry on a good production basis. Mr. Coursen, who has general oversight of the division, has devoted much time to working out its problems and has felt very keenly the bad affects upon the herd of inferior and inadequate personnel and other handicaps beyond his control.

Piggery

During the year 325 pigs were born at the institution and 216 were purchased, a total of 541. Of those born at the piggery 71 were dead at

birth and 60 died and 17 were killed by the sows while sucklings. An outbreak of hemorrhagic septicemia and pneumonia in December and January resulted in the deaths of 107 pigs ranging in weight from 15 to 90 lbs. In addition to doses of bacterin the pigs were also given sulfadiazine tablets which were apparently helpful in checking the disease. Nineteen other pigs and hogs died from various causes and three were killed and destroyed. A total of 264 were slaughtered and produced 78,409 lbs. of pork which was used at the institution. The total value of piggery products this year was \$14,575.34. This is 21,030 lbs. less pork and \$2,119.74 less in total valuation of products than last year.

Hennery

The flock was comparatively free from disease this year. There were some cases of paralysis following vaccination for fowl pox, as is usually the case. The picking habit was not present. Production was somewhat lowered by lack of cod liver oil and oyster shell. Mr. Coursen felt that the Rhode Island Reds were of too small body type to be the best producers.

During the year 3,046 chicks were purchased. A total of 1,158 died, of which 552 were hens and pullets and the remainder chiefly chicks and young stock. Eleven were killed and destroyed. A total of 1,985 were killed for food, as broilers and fowl. The egg production for the year was 19,210 dozen which was 2,940 dozen below last year. Owing to the higher prices allowed the valuation of poultry plant production this year was \$10,803.91, which was \$639.46 more than last year, the highest previously recorded.

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1943

Hens.....	558
Pullets.....	1,036
Cockerels.....	8
Young stock.....	482
Chicks.....	876
Total.....	<u>2,960</u>

Miscellaneous

Throughout the year, as heretofore, a variety of activities in the outside areas came under the supervision of Mr. Coursen and were included in his report.

Trucking Service: All trips off the hospital grounds by the trucks were included in long distance hauling. There were 472 trips made, including trips to Morristown and Morris Plains for freight, trips to other institutions for supplies of various kinds, trips to pasture to take or bring back dairy stock, and various others. The total mileage traveled this year amounted to 40,878. On the grounds the trucks were used for handling daily food supplies, milk, ice, bottled water, laundry, materials for use of carpenters and other mechanics, ashes, coal, garbage, rubbish, animals to the slaughter house, and a wide variety of other necessary work.

Exterminator: One young man was working as exterminator at the beginning of the year and on August 26th his father was also engaged. The son was called to army duty on April 26th and the father has carried the work alone since that time. Although neither was experienced when he came here to work they achieved good results. Roaches, flies, beetles, rats and mice all breed rapidly in the many buildings of the institution and keeping them under control is an essential work and requires at least two men. A second exterminator has been engaged to report for duty on July 1st.

Railroad: The spur railroad from Morris Plains to the hospital has been maintained throughout the year. In January an engine hauling two cars of coal left the tracks where the truck road to the ice pond crossed the railroad. The material between the tracks had heaved with the cold and the wheels mounted the raised fill and left the rails. An extra engine and train crew were called and the engine was back on the tracks in about an hour. Two 33 foot rails were broken by the heavy engine and replaced by the hospital force. No one was injured.

Veterinarian: Dr. Henry W. Dustan has continued on call as veterinarian for the hospital livestock throughout the year. He has done a great deal of work for the dairy, has injected pigs and hogs with anti hog cholera serum and virus and with hemorrhagic septicemia bacterin, has supervised all horses and mules when sick, and has examined the carcasses of all animals slaughtered at the hospital and certified beef, pork and veal used for food.

Coal received in carload lots for the institution was unloaded. A total of 534 cars averaging over 50 tons to a car were unloaded. Ashes and carbon were removed from the power plant. A total of 3,187 cubic yards of ashes and 256 cubic yards of carbon were utilized at the

institution. Ashes were given to State and County road departments and also to various towns and boroughs and a certain quantity was sold to private individuals.

Water for drinking purposes was bottled at the Dormitory building room to which it was piped from a spring and was then transported to various office and residence points. The daily average so handled was 186 three and five gallon bottles. Crates were used and efforts made to hold loss and breakage to a minimum.

Patients under the general direction of Mr. Coursen were employed as follows: at the poultry plant, about five men; at the piggery, five or six men; at the dairy, about seven milkers and twenty-three other workers; on the farm, about thirty-eight men; handling coal and ashes, four men; on the railroad, excavating and so on, five or six men. On an average 88 patients were employed in these outside divisions. In addition to their other work this year, the railroad gang built a bridge in Wilsonville to give access to the new farm land acquired in that area.

Recommendations

Mental Hygiene Clinics

Additional demands are constantly being made on the Mental Hygiene Clinics, both by the army and by the communities. The army needs help in the development of its "screening" program and also in working out a program for those discharged or rejected because of mental disability who have not a sufficiently grave disorder to require hospitalization. The community requires more service because fewer private practitioners are available, because the war has placed greater strains on many groups, and because of the potentially dangerous feeling of inadequacy which so often results from inability to serve in the armed forces. Also, the number of neuropsychiatric individuals who will be returned to this country during and after the war must necessarily be high and for many of these the difference between satisfactory adjustment and complete break may be bridged by mental hygiene clinics. I accordingly recommend that the appropriation for these clinics be continued and increased to provide for two more social workers and two more clerks.

Cottages for Physicians

The housing program for physicians should be continued with the construction of two new cottages each year until the quarters supplied

the staff are comparable to what they would provide for themselves if they were not required to live in the institution.

Boiler House

The Board is fully informed as to institutional needs in this particular and has taken up the matter with Commissioner Ellis. Mr. Smith in his report to me states:

"The present boiler capacity is insufficient to insure economical operation of our plant. During the severe winter months the boilers are operated at two hundred per cent. of their rated capacity in order to supply adequate heating and power generation for the institution. This practice is not economical as fuel is wasted and the boilers are subjected to excessive strain which causes a high maintenance and repair cost. In case of failure of any one of the boiler units, the institution has no reserve protection. When the boilers were originally installed, the institution was smaller and the demands not as great and at that time one unit could be held in reserve. It is recommended that an extension be made to the Power House and two additional boilers be installed."

I earnestly concur in this recommendation.

Filters

During heavy rains the water in our reservoirs becomes loaded with silt. This is pumped throughout the institution and must be used for all purposes, including drinking water by all on the wards. The muddy appearance is highly distasteful and is also a nuisance at the laundry and wherever clothing is washed. The frequent deposits of silt in the water lines and hot and cold water tanks have a clogging effect and result in renewed muddying of the water whenever a pipe has to be repaired or the water level falls in a tank. An efficient filter system should be provided to eliminate this condition.

Addition to the Tuberculosis Building

As indicated in Dr. Melvin's report, many temporary and unsatisfactory expedients have been resorted to in order to provide some degree of segregation and special care for those patients known to have tuberculosis. It is well known to the medical staff and fully demonstrated by the results of examinations on the wards in the Main building that a considerable percentage of the resident population is afflicted with active

tuberculosis. These people do not realize their condition and usually are not competent to take precautions against infecting others even when informed of the necessity. Other patients and the nurses and attendants regularly assigned to these wards are being constantly exposed to the disease. This is a serious situation and should be remedied as soon as possible by the construction of a large addition to the present Tuberculosis building of a design and equipment suitable for providing classification, segregation and treatment.

Infirmary Building

The number of old people sent to the State Hospital for care is excessively high. Those having mental symptoms due to old age and hardening of the arteries in the brain made up approximately one-third of the first admissions this year. Such patients do not readily respond to treatment—they made up only one-fourteenth of our discharges. If they do not die soon after admission they usually linger on, frequently as bed patients who have to be cared for like infants. With the decreased ward personnel available such patients are a most serious burden to our facilities. Since it is required that we accept those patients legally committed to us we need an infirmary building of at least 250 beds designed to simplify the care of these old and bed-ridden men and women.

Clerical Force

Additional clerks and stenographers are needed in several of the medical divisions. The shortage has been more serious since the withdrawal of those maintained under the W. P. A. I recommend that at least six additional persons be allowed.

Dairy Barn

At the dairy additional fire protection is urgently needed. The water supply is problematical, since this area is on a low pressure dead-end main. There is no sprinkler system. Hay and other feed is stored in the lofts of buildings where cattle are stanchioned on the ground floor. A number of small fires occurred during the year when employees were present and able to put them out promptly. If a fire should ever get really started in this area the loss in buildings, equipment and livestock would be enormous. I accordingly recommend that adequate fire protection be provided.

The space for calves is crowded and poorly designed. It is impos-

sible to provide proper segregation and diseases spread rapidly. We are dependent upon these young animals for both meat and replacement stock and I recommend that a suitable calf barn be constructed.

Teams

During the past year we have lost two horses and a mule by death. Teams are much needed in the program of increasing the production of vegetables and I recommend two new teams be purchased.

Additional Fire Equipment

With the construction of new buildings and additional living quarters further fire protection is needed. I recommend that money be allowed to provide fire hydrants, extinguishers and hose as needed in new areas, as well as for the replacements which are an annual need. Fire protection at the dairy has already been mentioned; a sprinkler system to protect the laundry with its valuable new equipment is also indicated. The large pumping engine should be replaced as soon as circumstances permit as it is in its twentieth year of service, breaks are frequent and replacements difficult to obtain.

Automobiles and Trucks

Owing to war conditions no replacements were made in automobiles and trucks during the past year. Since it has been our practice to keep automotive equipment in running order as long as economically possible and yet there are a number of vehicles that reach the end of their period of service each year, it is obvious that one year without replacements places a heavy additional burden on the repair facilities. A second year might well leave us with certain essential equipment in a condition where it could no longer function. As a matter of prudence, I accordingly recommend that provision be made for the most pressing replacements.

Furnishings

The two houses on the plot which is to be turned over to us in July will require furnishings. Also, for a number of years past replacements of furniture have been held to an extremely low figure and in consequence many of our buildings are now inadequately furnished. As a result of this perhaps unwise economy in peacetime, we are now faced with the necessity of making immediate replacements of essential items. I accordingly recommend an appropriation to cover the urgent requirements.

Loss of Employees

No employees were retired on pension this year. Ten deaths were listed as follows:

Walter F. Barry, D. D. S., Senior Resident Dentist and director of the dental division, died on July 5, 1942, of coronary thrombosis after a week's illness. Dr. Barry was appointed on January 29, 1942, was a dentist of national and international reputation and has lectured on oral surgery in England, France, Spain, Germany and Austria. During his few months in the dental division he had shown great interest in the work and arranged various improvements to the equipment and service. He was 62 years of age at the time of his death.

John C. Bangert was employed in the upholstery division from October 30, 1928. He died on August 24, 1942, of cerebral hemorrhage. During his period of service here he was interested and efficient in his work. He was 68 years of age at the time of his death.

Otto Koch, Superintendent of Greenhouse, Grounds and Gardens, came to the hospital on September 8, 1902, and died at his home on the grounds on September 9, 1942, of cerebral embolism. Throughout his long period of service he gave wholehearted devotion to the work of the institution; his schedule knew no hours and his interest had no bounds. He constantly asked for more work and more responsibility. He was well known throughout the State and among florists had an enviable reputation; he was frequently called upon to act as judge at the largest flower shows in the country; though he seldom entered his flowers except in local competitions, his large chrysanthemums were always winners when he took them to the New York shows. He took special pride in the fact that patients did much of the work around the greenhouse and grounds and always looked carefully after the welfare of those in his divisions. His death occurred at the age of 62 and his funeral was attended by two former governors of the state and many men prominent in state and county affairs.

Adolf Eberle, chief barber, entered the employ of the institution on May 1, 1912, and died suddenly on September 11, 1942, following a hemorrhage due to gastric ulcer. He was 71 years of age. Throughout his long term of service at the hospital he took infinite pride in his work, and was constantly finding ways to improve the service. When the Main building was reconstructed he designed a central barber shop and

he had a number of rooms and chairs fitted up in the different buildings and working areas so that patients could be shaved without losing time from their activities. Bedside service was arranged for the ill and the schedule was carefully followed so that all men patients were kept in neat condition. He was a thrifty man, careful in his investments, and as he had no relatives he left a considerable estate carefully divided by will among his many local friends.

George Benes, machinist, entered the employ of the hospital on May 23, 1927, and died on October 7, 1942. He had been under treatment for some time at the hospital clinic and was sent to Boston for a nerve operation which very few surgeons in the country are trained to do. He was admitted to a hospital there and died suddenly before the operation could be performed. His age at death was 37 and he was regularly employed in the boiler house where he was a faithful and efficient worker.

Edward Whitnack, kitchen helper, entered the employ of the hospital on August 26, 1942, and died on October 21, 1942, of cardiac failure due to chronic valvular disease. His age at death was 57.

Theodore Tompkins, carpenter and cabinet maker, entered the service of the institution on April 23, 1929, and died on March 29, 1943, of adenocarcinoma of the stomach. He was an excellent workman, skilled at his trade, and was 80 years of age at death.

Edmund Mueller, refrigeration employee, entered the service of the institution on June 19, 1939, and died on April 4, 1943, at a Morristown hospital following operations. He was 47 years of age at the time of death.

Roger Wallace entered the employ of the hospital on December 5, 1939, and died on May 7, 1943 of congestive heart failure. He was on duty as a charge attendant, but was a musician of unusual training and ability and acted as organist for all services in the chapel, played in the hospital orchestra, occasionally performed on special instruments. He was a university graduate with special musical education, had managed his own orchestra and traveled widely throughout Europe and to Australia. A heart ailment forced him to a quiet life and Greystone Park was fortunate in having his services for three years. He was 42 at the time of his death.

H. C. Compton, watchman, entered the service of the institution on March 16, 1931, and died on June 23, 1943.

Elijah S. Monez, former tinsmith and locksmith of the hospital, who

had retired on August 31, 1935, after forty years of service, died at his home on June 17, 1943.

Distinguished Visitors

The number of visitors to the hospital decreased this year because of the gasoline restrictions. Even so, many who had special interest in the work managed to come for visits, inspections, meetings and conferences. The education division and the mental hygiene clinics both reported numerous visitors. Others came to the nursing division, the social service division, and other special activities of the hospital.

Among those with more general interest might be mentioned Assemblyman David Young, Assemblywoman Lillian A. Mathis of Hackensack, and Assemblywoman Gloana MacCarthy of Maplewood who came at different times to familiarize themselves with the institution. Senator Harold Pierson of Morris County has visited here several times during the year. A group from the Veterans' Administration Facility at Lyons, N. J., including Chief Medical Officer Lopez, visited here, as did a group from the State Hospital at Marlboro, N. J. Both groups were interested in the work of the Mental Hygiene Clinics. Colonel Norman M. Scott of the Medical Service Administration has visited the hospital. Lieut. Colonel H. A. Cotton of the Army Medical Corps was here from Tilton Hospital and spoke before a meeting of the Morris County Medical Society held in the Cafeteria hall. Before a conscientious objectors' camp was established here the institution was inspected by Major Imrie and Colonel Kosch of the Selective Service and Reverend Mosemann of the Social Welfare Committee of the Mennonite Church. Dr. E. R. Richard of the Rockefeller Foundation paid us a visit.

Many visitors have come from the Central Office. Mr. Louis Klein, Mr. Spencer Smith, Dr. Lloyd Yepsen, Dr. Joseph Raycroft, Mr. Charles Leathem, Jr., and many others have been here on numerous occasions for consultations. From other institutions we have received a number of visitors also, including Dr. J. Berkeley Gordon, Medical Director of Marlboro State Hospital, Dr. Robert Stone, Medical Director of Trenton State Hospital and Dr. Spradley, Clinical Director, Dr. Guy Payne of Overbrook Hospital; Dr. F. J. Fisher of the Trenton State Hospital was here to discuss problems of the dental division.

Early in the fiscal year Mr. Earle visited us a number of times and this hospital lost a most valuable and interested friend in his death.

His successor, Mr. Schley, new President of the State Board of Control, has been here on several occasions for consultations and inspection.

Throughout the year Commissioner Ellis has faithfully continued his visits to the institution and has been on call for conferences, meetings, and telephone interviews without number. The members of the Board of Managers have held their regular and committee meetings and have made many trips to the hospital for consultations on the problems which this year has supplied so lavishly.

As a conservation measure the meeting of the Joint Appropriations Committee of the Legislature, usually held at this institution to give opportunity for inspections, was arranged in Trenton this year.

Acknowledgments

Many gifts such as books and magazines, cigarettes and other articles sent to the hospital for the pleasure of the patients have been acknowledged each month in the hospital publication, *The Psychogram*, as well as by a letter to the giver. But there were many other gifts brought to individual patients, to groups and wards, which were never listed for the office and so received no formal acknowledgment. Doctors and nurses and attendants bestowed a great many presents upon patients, sometimes as a return for assistance given, often simply to fill a need or bring a bit of cheer. And many gifts were supplied by patients who shared whatever they might have with others.

At the Christmas season so many gifts were sent and brought to the hospital that special facilities had to be set up to receive and distribute them. A large number of friends of the hospital sent money to be used in providing Christmas cheer. When this was designated for an individual patient the nursing division made an investigation to find what was most needed or desired and then, armed with lists and measurements, set out to do the required shopping. Money that was sent for the General Christmas Fund was handled by Dr. Curry personally and used in wholesale purchases of articles of clothing and other useful things not provided through the regular channels. All money received was carefully listed and acknowledged and any balance was deposited in a special account by the hospital Treasurer to be used in early purchases the following year. All extra work and overhead expenses were absorbed by the hospital personnel, with the exception of a few transportation costs. This year such work required overtime from already overworked

individuals, but was cheerfully done as a contribution to the patients' happiness.

Members of the Board of Managers have done much to bring cheer and pleasure to the patients, both by their support of all activities and programs designed for that purpose and by their gifts and enthusiasm. In fact, all who have close experience with mental patients realize keenly that whatever contributes to happiness and well being from outside sources often contributes to improvement of mental condition.

This year more than ever, patients have had to be relied upon to carry on much of the essential work of the institution. Some have been in such condition that they could be discharged and placed on the pay roll for work under supervision, but the great majority have given freely of their time and effort as a contribution to the hospital and to those more ill mentally or more feeble physically than themselves.

On behalf of all patients, I hereby express grateful appreciation of all gifts and services rendered throughout the year.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

*Kalman Berke, M. D.	July 2, 1942
(Substitution during military leave of Dr. Longley)	
*William J. Kueemel, M. D.	July 3, 1942
(Substitution during military leave of Dr. Morrow)	
*Morton M. Stern, M. D.	June 1, 1943
(Substitution during military leave of Dr. O'Gorman)	
*C. Roy Yolton, M. D.	June 13, 1943
(Substitution during military leave of Dr. Longley)	
David John McMurray, M. D. temporary appointment while awaiting call to duty in the Navy, served April 18-24, 1943	

Resident Physicians Promoted:

William S. Voorhies, M. D. Resident Physician to Sr. Resident Physician in Charge of Night Service....	November 16, 1942
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Resident Physicians' Resignations:

Ina Boyd, M. D.	July 11, 1942
**Samuel L. Pollock, M. D.	July 17, 1942
C. Roy Yolton, M.D.	October 23, 1942

William J. Kuemmel, M. D.	March 16, 1943
Kalman Berke, M. D.	April 19, 1943
Edgar Braun, M. D.	June 30, 1943
W. H. Minford, M. D.	June 30, 1943

Resident Physicians' Leave for Military Service:

Archie Sofman, M. D.	July 12, 1942
Benjamin Wassell M. D.	August 9, 1942
Archie Crandell, M. D., Assistant Clinical Director...	January 21, 1943

Other Staff Appointments:

James R. Mentel, D. D. S., Senior Resident Dentist.. (Promoted from Junior Resident Dentist)	July 16, 1943
Edwin E. Saunders, D.D.S., Senior Resident Dentist..	May 3, 1943
Louis G. Bangert, Ph. G., Pharmacist	November 1, 1942
(Promoted from Assistant Pharmacist)	

Other Staff Resignations:

Walter F. Barry, D.D.S., Sr. Resident Dentist, Died..	July 5, 1942
†James R. Mentel, D. D. S., Senior Resident Dentist..	February 26, 1943
†Philip G. Roberts, Ph. G., Pharmacist	November 1, 1943

*Appointed as substitute for physician on leave for military service.

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

†Military Leave

Conclusion

Progressively throughout this second war year, restrictions have been more tightly drawn and personnel has been more depleted. On many items the war boards have not yet caught up with the requirements of hospitals and other institutions which has resulted in seemingly unnecessary stringencies. State authorities have been attentive to our needs, however, and particularly Commissioner Ellis and his department have been constantly on the alert to provide necessities.

Slightly lower admissions and increased discharges have been a Godsend to the institution and we were fortunate also that certain much needed increases in bed space had been completed in 1940. Officers and employees in key positions have been largely retained which has permitted the institution to function under normal direction. There were no serious shortages in coal or water and the heating, power and light

plants met requirements, although the lack of a standby unit in the boiler house caused many days of anxiety during the winter.

On the dark side of the ledger was a shortage of personnel which hampered all divisions, made it impossible to give all the patients all the personal care that they should have had, permitted an increase in accidents and property destruction and placed an almost unbearable weight upon those in charge. Lack of supplies and lack of workers resulted in poorer diet and less attractive service. The same conditions reduced the average production in our carefully built up dairy herd by a daily average of two quarts of milk per cow, which was a further loss to the patients' dietary. Moreover, whenever there is a general shortage of manpower in an area the quality of those applying for positions in a state hospital is inferior with few exceptions. This year has followed the rule and as a result the figures on personnel tell only half the story.

But with all these adverse conditions to face, the nursing and medical staff, the officers and nucleus of old employees have forged courageously ahead and accomplished more than seemed possible. No important treatment or established procedure has been entirely dropped. The percentage of recoveries reached a new high, more patients were maintained in the community under supervision, larger quantities of food were produced, the service plants have been maintained in operation, and all the upkeep and repair divisions have been especially vigilant to keep everything possible in a useful condition. I feel that considering the general situation the hospital has functioned remarkably well and that praiseworthy results have been shown in almost every field.

Surprisingly enough, along with all this need for extra attention to the job, Greystone Park people have also made notable contributions to the war effort. In the neighboring communities where many employees live they have been active in civilian defense, Red Cross and allied fields. Many have given time and effort to the various drives and all requests for contributions to the Red Cross and War Chest have met with generous response at the institution. Scrap has been carefully salvaged and an intensive conservation campaign has been carried on throughout the hospital. Our service flag shows 109 who have been employed here and gone into the armed forces, but that is far from the whole story. Many of the old employees have sons and daughters in the services who have never worked here themselves, so many that

every front—Africa, Guadalcanal, Sicily—has someone close to the affections of Greystone Park.

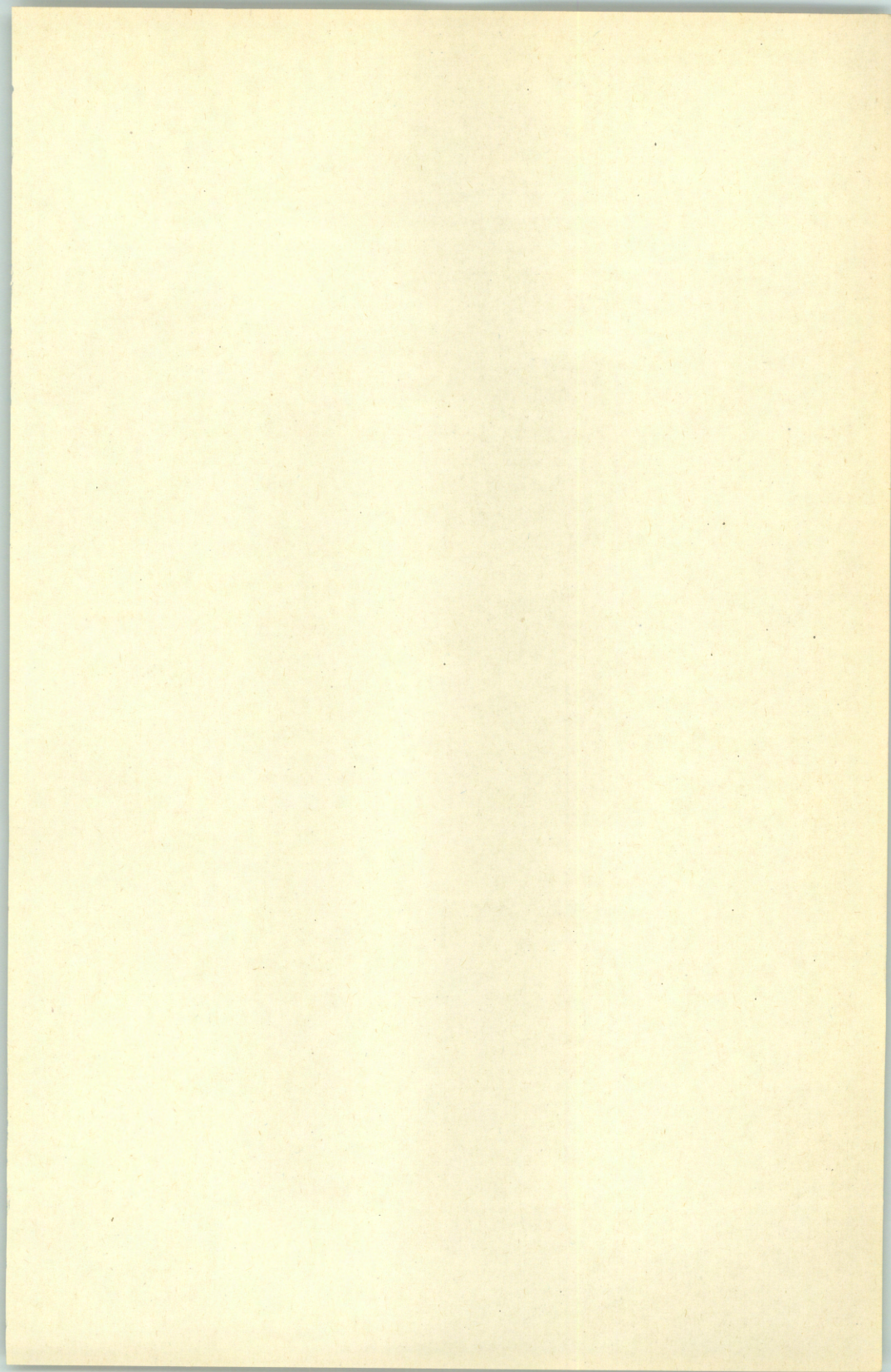
In closing this report I wish to express my deep appreciation of the loyal efforts of the doctors and nurses, the officers and employees throughout the hospital who have placed the welfare of the patients and the progress of the institution ahead of their own personal comfort and even of their own health. And I wish to thank most earnestly the members of the Board for their personal interest and generous use of time and thought in solving hospital problems and Commissioner Ellis for the constant efforts he has made to further the work of the institution and provide for its most urgent needs.

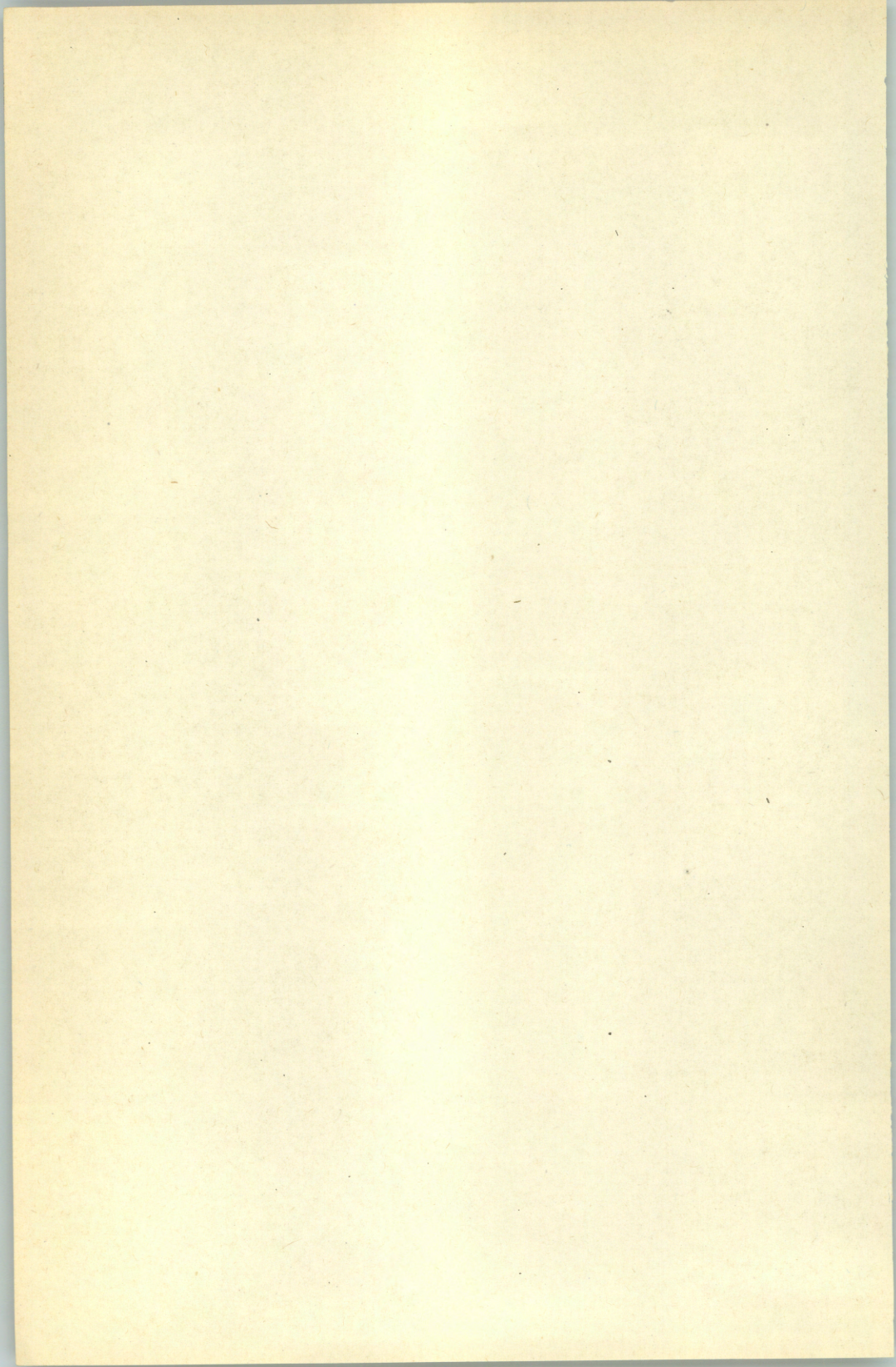
Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent

and Chief Executive Officer





STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
REPORT

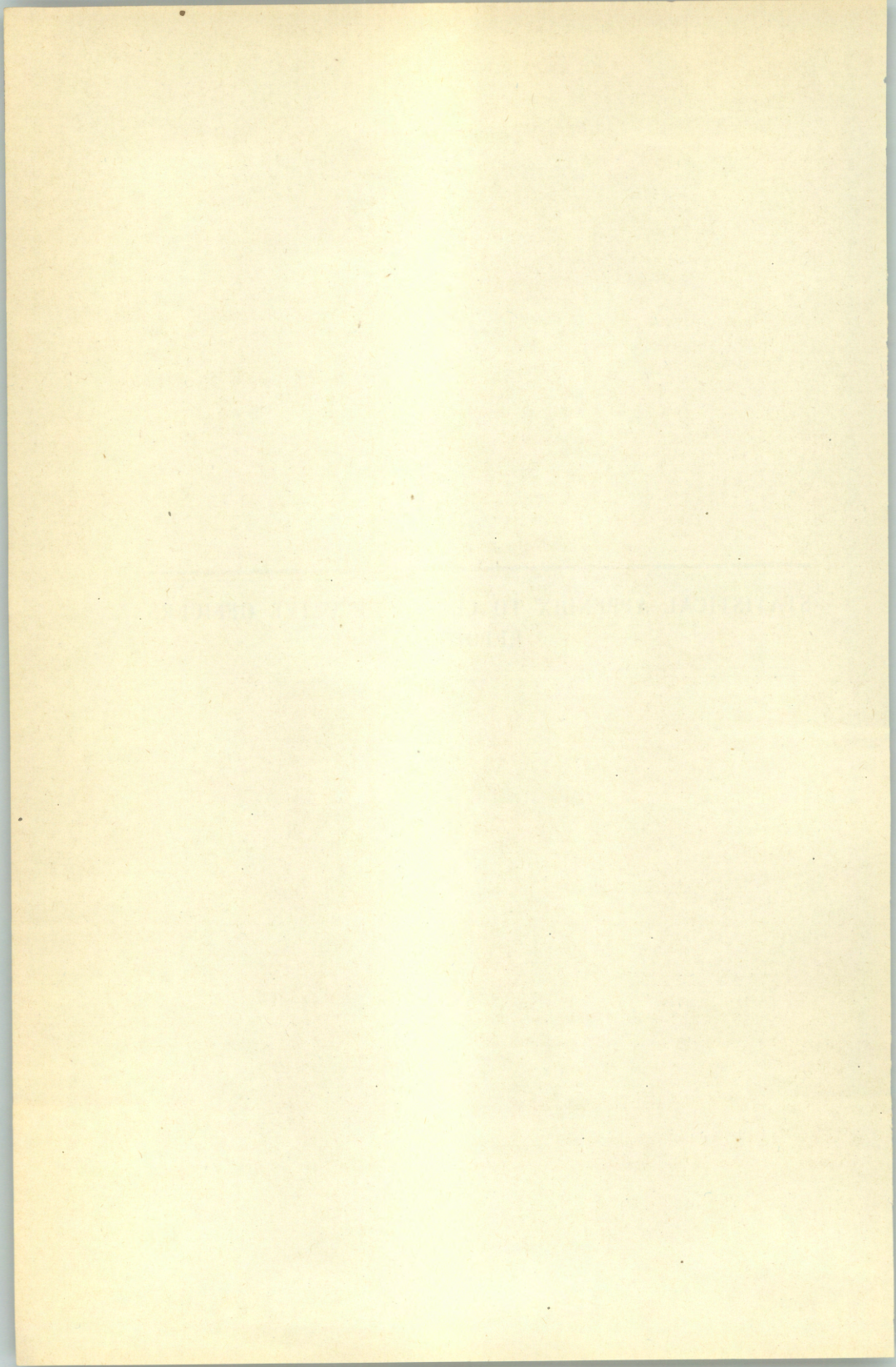


TABLE I.

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.)	1,114.49
Additional acreage rented.....	150.00
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....	295.11

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total.....	5,291	2,586	2,705	785	346	439
Insane.....	5,008	2,445	2,563	763	336	427
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	283	141	142	22	10	12
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
COLORED—Total.....	275	110	165	67	28	39
Insane.....	256	102	154	64	27	37
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	19	8	11	3	1	2
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL.....	5,566	2,696	2,870	852	374	478

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report.....	2,620	1,336	1,284
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	149	79	70
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics dur- ing year.....	1,034	628	406

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time		
	M. W.	M. W.	
Grand Total.....	516	313	2
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	216	231	2
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.....	1		
2. Assistant Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer...	1		
3. Clinical Director.....	1		
4. Other Physicians—Total.....	***27		2
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	21	1	
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty.....	5	1	2
c. Pathologists.....	1		
5. Dentists.....	*3		
6. Dental Internes.....	*2		
7. Pharmacists.....	*2		
8. Graduate Nurses (excluding occupational therapists)....	2	**40	
a. Supervisory or administrative duty.....		17	
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....		17	
c. Special duty (X-Ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy laboratory, etc.).....	2		6
9. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 77 affiliate nurses).....	§129	109	
a. Ward duty (including 12 student nurses).....	115	86	
b. Special duty.....	14	23	
10. Occupational Therapists and Assistants.....	9	15	
a. Professional.....	6	8	
b. Attendants assigned to Special Service.....	3	7	
11. Physical education directors and teachers.....		5	
12. Medical Clerks.....	*5	31	
13. Other Employees.....	*34	18	
14. Hospital Social Service - Parole Division - Total.....		11	
a. Director.....		1	
b. Social Workers.....		10	
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	297	68	
15. Business Manager.....	1		

TABLE I—(Continued.)
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time	
	M. W.	M. W.
16. Assistant Business Manager.....	1	
17. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers.....	17	12
18. Housekeeping Employees.....	4	32
19. Farm Employees (excluding attendants)	28	
20. Other Employees.....	§§246	24
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 one employee on military leave.		
** Includes five employees on military leave.		
*** Includes eight employees on military leave.		
§ Includes fifteen employees on military leave.		
§§ Includes twenty-seven employees on military leave.		
Total employees on military leave, 61.		

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

RECEIPTS		
1. Balance on hand from previous fiscal year	\$	0.00
2. Received from appropriations.....		2,094,994.17
3. Received from paying patients:		
(a) Devoted to hospital use	\$	
(b) Paid into State general fund.....		190,244.94
4. Received from other government sources:		
(a) Federal	\$	
(b) State		
(c) County		937,267.27
(d) City		937,267.27
5. Received from all other sources:		
(a) Devoted to hospital use		4,376.01
(b) Paid into the State general fund		4,376.01
6. TOTAL receipts (Sum of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)		\$3,226,882.39

DISBURSEMENTS		
Expenditures for maintenance:		
7. Salaries and wages	\$1,062,648.48	
8. Provisions (food)	444,500.00	
9. Fuel, light and water.....	152,524.07	
10. All other expenditures for maintenance	390,703.87	
11. TOTAL expenditures for maintenance (Sum of items 7, 8, 9, and 10)		\$2,050,376.42
12. Expenditures for improvements, including new buildings, additions, permanent betterments, etc.....		
13. Expenditures for other purposes (specify).....		41,091.06
14. TOTAL expenditures (Sum of items 11, 12, and 13)		\$2,091,467.48
15. Amount returned to State treasurer or other officials.....		1,135,414.91
16. Balance on hand at close of year		
17. TOTAL disbursements (Sum of items 14, 15, and 16; also equal to item 6).....		\$3,226,882.39
18. Estimated value of consumed food raised on hospital farm ...		146,106.25
19. Do amounts reported above (items 8 and 18) include meals fed to staff and their families and other employees?.. Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
(a) If so, how many individual meals were fed to staff, etc., during year?.....		876,000
(b) If so, how many individual meals were fed to patients during year?.....		6,085,812

TABLE III.
MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
1. Patients on books first day of year—Total*.....	6,422	3,132	3,290
a. Resident	5,549	2,744	2,805
b. Transferred from special case.....	1	1	
c. On parole	777	343	434
d. On temporary visit	62	16	46
e. On escape	33	29	4
2. Admissions during year—Total*.....	1,362	627	735
a. First admissions.....	1,081	496	585
b. Readmissions	264	125	139
c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	17	6	11
3. Total on books during year*	7,784	3,760	4,024
4. Discharged during year*	805	401	404
a. As recovered	437	214	223
b. As improved	310	155	155
c. As unimproved... ..	33	12	21
d. As without psychosis.....	25	20	5
5. Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases*.....	27	17	10
6. Died during year*.....	539	272	267
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year*.....	1,371	690	681
8. Patients on books last day of year*	6,413	3,070	3,343
a. Resident.....	5,561	2,696	2,865
b. In family care			
c. On parole	753	335	418
d. On temporary visit	71	16	55
e. On escape	28	23	5
9. Average daily resident population*	5,554.90	2,722.24	2,832.66
10. Average daily population on books*	6,434.5	3,112.6	3,321.9
11. Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books* (count the total number of times patients were trans- ferred from resident to absent status)	2,656	1,403	1,253
12. Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, escape, etc., status*.....	2,059	1,125	934

TABLE III. (Continued.)

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
4 (Supplement)			
a. Discharged directly from institution...	191	117	74
b. Discharged while on parole or otherwise absent (excluding deaths)	588	268	320
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital	26	16	10

*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.....	2		2
Admitted for special care	13	5	8
Discharged from special care	9	4	5
Transferred to regular mental population	1	1	
Died while receiving special care			
Receiving special care end of year... ..	5		5

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.....									
Austria.....	19	9	10	16	19	19	13	17	15
Belgium.....									
†Canada.....	13	7	6	6	8	8	7	9	10
Central America.....									
China.....	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	7	2	5	6	7	8	11	13	13
Cuba.....									
Denmark.....									
England.....	14	4	10	7	12	10	14	18	20
*Europe.....	1		1				1	1	1
Finland.....	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	5	2
France.....	6	3	3	2	3	2	3	5	5
Germany.....	40	14	26	33	42	38	46	58	51
Greece.....									
Holland.....	5	1	4	3	5	3	7	7	8
Hungary.....	11	4	7	8	9	8	10	11	11
India.....									
Ireland.....	26	11	15	36	41	46	39	47	56
Italy.....	70	35	35	74	77	74	60	62	60
Japan.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Jugo-Slavia.....				1	1	1			
Lithuania.....	4	1	3	4	4	4	6	6	6
Mexico.....									
Norway.....	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Philippine Islands.....									
Poland.....	35	13	22	31	34	34	36	39	38
Portugal.....	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
Roumania.....	2	2		2	2	3	1	1	1
Russia.....	28	10	18	12	18	13	25	28	26
Scotland.....	6		6	6	8	6	6	8	8
South America.....	1		1			1			1
Spain.....	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Sweden.....	5	4	1	6	6	7	3	3	7
Switzerland.....	2	1	1	3	4	3	1	2	2
Turkey-in-Asia.....	1	1		2	2	2	2	2	3
Turkey-in-Europe.....									
*United States.....	764	363	401	170	178	189	211	232	229
Wales.....									
†West Indies.....				1	1	2		1	
Other countries.....									
Unascertained.....				1	1	1	2	2	2
Total.....	1081	496	585	444	496	496	515	585	585

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

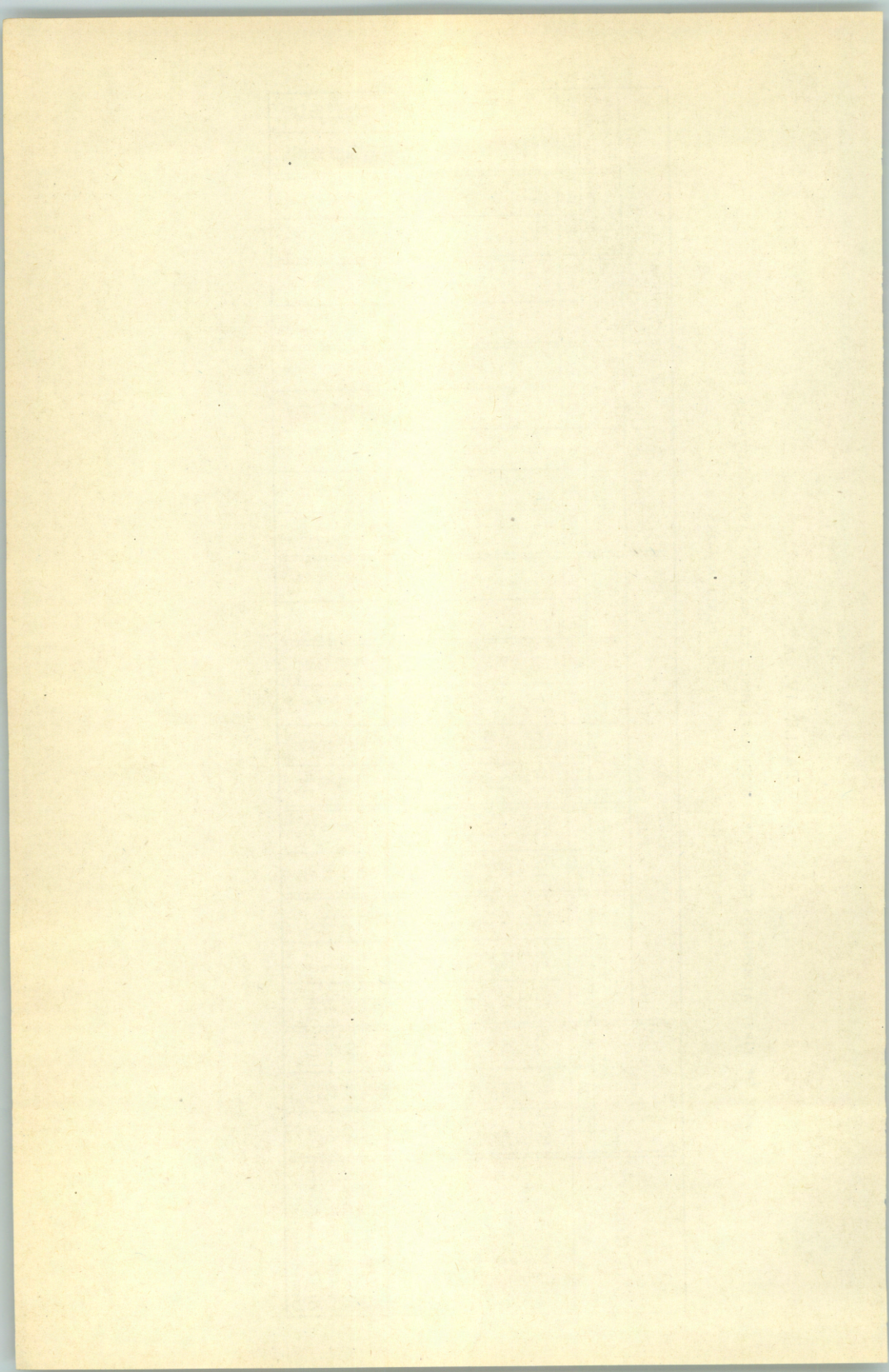


TABLE V.
CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth.....	764	363	401
Citizens by naturalization.....	192	83	109
Aliens.....	125	50	75
Citizenship unascertained.....			
Total.....	<u>1,081</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>585</u>

TABLE VI
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	1081	496	585
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis	36	20	16
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system ..	35	23	12
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	34	22	12
b. With intracranial gumma			
c. Other types (to be specified) <i>Tabes Dorsalis</i>	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis	5	1	4
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4	
a. With tuberculosis meningitis			
b. With meningitis (unspecified)			
c. With acute chorea (<i>Sydenham's</i>)			
d. With other infectious disease (to be specified)	4	4	
e. Post-infectious			
5. Alcoholic	53	42	11
a. Pathological intoxication	1	1	
b. <i>Delirium tremens</i>	23	20	3
c. <i>Korsakow's</i>	16	10	6
d. Acute hallucinosis	12	10	2
e. Other types (to be specified)	1	1	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	2		2
a. Due to metals (to be specified)			
b. Due to gases (to be specified)			
c. Due to opium and derivatives	2		2
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified)			
7. Traumatic	1	1	
a. Traumatic delirium			
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders			
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration	1	1	
d. Other types (to be specified)			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	273	130	143
9. With other disturbances of circulation	9	4	5
a. With cerebral embolism	1		1
b. With cardio-renal disease	8	4	4
c. Other types (to be specified) <i>Hypertension</i>			

TABLE VI. (Continued.)
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	16	9	7
a. Epileptic deterioration	3	1	2
b. Epileptic clouded states	13	8	5
c. Other epileptic types.....			
11. Senile	81	26	55
a. Simple deterioration	70	24	46
b. Presbyophrenic type	1		1
c. Delirious and confused types.....			
d. Depressed and agitated types	9	2	7
e. Paranoid types	1		1
12. Involuntal	69	10	59
a. Melancholia	31	5	26
b. Paranoid types ..	8		8
c. Other types (to be specified) (mixed) and excited.	30	5	25
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	7		7
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands	1		1
b. Exhaustion delirium			
c. Alzheimer's disease	1		1
d. With pellagra	1		1
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified) post partum	4		4
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	2	2
a. With multiple sclerosis	1	1	
b. With paralysis agitans.....	1	1	
c. With Huntington's chorea	2		2
d. With other brain or nervous diseases			
16. Psychoneuroses.....	51	18	33
a. Hysteria	5	2	3
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states.....	3	1	2
c. Neurasthenia	3	1	2
d. Hypochondriasis	1		1
e. Reactive depression	7	3	4
f. Anxiety state.....	3	2	1
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis	29	9	20

TABLE VI. (Continued.)
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
17. Manic - depressive	105	38	67
a. Manic type	41	11	30
b. Depressive type	32	14	18
c. Circular type	2	1	1
d. Mixed type	28	12	16
e. Perplexed type	1		1
f. Stuporous type	1		1
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	192	97	95
a. Simple type	10	6	4
b. Hebephrenic type	79	38	41
c. Catatonic type	48	31	17
d. Paranoid type	53	22	31
e. Other types	1		1
f. Type not specified	1		1
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	19	8	11
a. Paranoia	1	1	
b. Paranoid conditions	18	7	11
20. With psychopathic personality	40	23	17
21. With mental deficiency	38	14	24
22. Undiagnosed	23	14	9
23. Without psychoses	17	11	6
a. Syphilis of central nervous system	6	4	2
b. Epilepsy			
c. Alcoholism	5	5	
d. Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1		1
e. Drug addiction			
f. Spinal Cord Tumor	1		1
g. Mental deficiency			
h. Paralysis Agitans	1		1
i. Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis			
j. Psychopathic personality	1	1	
f1. Multiple Sclerosis	1		1
f2. With pathological sexuality			
f3. Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	
f4. With pathological emotionality			
f5. With asocial or amoral trends			
f6. 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	1081	496	585	978	444	534	99	49	50	4	3	1
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1064	485	579	961	433	528	99	49	50	4	3	1
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	36	20	16	28	16	12	8	4	4			
2. With other forms syphilis C.N.S.....	35	23	12	17	14	3	17	8	9	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	5	1	4	5	1	4						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		3	3		1	1				
5. Alcoholic.....	53	42	11	42	33	9	10	8	2	1	1	
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons..	2		2	2		2						
7. Traumatic	1	1		1	1							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	273	130	143	251	121	130	22	9	13			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	9	4	5	9	4	5						
10. With convulsive disorders.....	16	9	7	12	7	5	4	2	2			
11. Senile.....	81	26	55	80	25	55	1	1				
12. Involutional.....	69	10	59	67	10	57	2		2			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	7		7	7		7						
14. Due to new growth.....	1	1		1	1							
15. With organic changes of nerv. sys....	4	2	2	4	2	2						
16. Psychoneuroses.....	51	18	33	51	18	33						
17. Manic-depressive	105	38	67	97	36	61	8	2	6			
18. Dementia Praecox.....	192	97	95	175	87	88	16	10	6	1		1
19. Paranoia & paranoid conditions	19	8	11	17	8	9	2		2			
20. With psychopathic personality.....	40	23	17	39	22	17				1	1	
21. With mental deficiency	38	14	24	37	14	23	1		1			
22. Undiagnosed	23	14	9	16	10	6	7	4	3			
23. Total without psychoses.....	17	11	6	17	11	6						
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	17	11	6	17	11	6						
1. Syphilis of Central Nervous System..	6	4	2	6	4	2						
2. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.	1		1	1		1						
3. Alcoholism.....	5	5		5	5							
4. Drug addiction												
5. Personality disor. due to epid. enceph.												
6. Psychopatic personality	1	1		1	1							
7. Primary behavior disorders.....												
8. Unclassified without psychosis	4	1	3	4	1	3						

