

THE
SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30
1948

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

Board of Managers

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Morristown

ROBERT A. LOWERY, *Treasurer*
Rockaway

**Deceased*

***Resigned*

Officers

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Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer

****GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.**

Assistant Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer

LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.

Clinical Director

ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D.

Assistant Clinical Director

JOHN T. NEAL, JR.

Business Manager

GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
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WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, JR., M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
*CARL M. SAGERT, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician and Pathologist
WILLIAM H. LONGLEY, JR., M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
HELEN I. ANDERSON, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
AMEDEO ESPOSITO, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
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FRANK D. FENIMORE, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
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MERNA MARY WARNE, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
ARCHIE SOFMAN, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
STUART N. CAHOON, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
JOSEPH F. ZIGARELLI, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician
*MAY SHERMAN, M. D.	Senior Resident Physician and Pathologist
PERCY R. CRANE, M. D.	Resident Physician
*ROBERT P. F. FITZGERALD, M. D.	Resident Physician
*SAMUEL L. POLLOCK, M. D.	Resident Physician

JOHN L. KELLY, M. D. Resident Physician
 GERALD W. SNYDER, M. D. Resident Physician
 DANIEL E. BOYLE, M. D. Resident Physician
 MARSHALL D. HOGAN, M. D. . . . (Part Time) Proctologist and Urologist
 HAROLD S. HATCH, M. D. (Part Time) Tuberculosis Specialist
 JAMES R. MENTEL, D. D. S. Senior Resident Dentist
 SEYMOUR ASH, D. D. S. Resident Dentist
 *DAVID R. WATSON, D. D. S. (Half Time) Resident Dentist
 DOROTHY E. CLARK, R. N. Director of Nursing
 *WILLIAM R. PEEBLES Administrative Assistant, Personnel Director
 RICHARD R. WINANS Administrative Assistant, Personnel Director
 WILLIAM G. BEUCLER Administrative Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
 *GEORGE R. KOEHLER Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director
 ROBERT J. DIVINE, S. T. B. Resident Chaplain
 AGNES ALVORD 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-in-Charge
 LOUIS BANGERT, PH. G. Pharmacist
 GEORGE H. ROWLAND, 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 Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic
 MILDRED H. HURLEY Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service

**Resigned*

***Retired*

Board of Consultants

GEORGE H. LATHROPE, M. D.	Clinical Medicine
CLIFFORD MILLS, M. D.	Surgery
BART M. JAMES, M. D.	Dermatology
HARRISON S. MARTLAND, M. D.	Pathology
CLARENCE O'CROWLEY, M. D.	Urology
DAVID A. KRAKER, M. D., F. A. C. P.	Gastro-Enterology and Proctology
FRANCIS C. BARTLEMAN, D. D. S.	Dental Surgery
FRED A. METTLER, A. M., M. D., PH. D.	Neurology
J. LAWRENCE POOL, M. D., D. M. Sc.	Neuro-Surgery
ROBERT G. HEATH, M. D.	Neurology

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report To The Commissioner

To The Honorable Sanford Bates,

Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies:

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park present to you their seventy-third annual report, together with the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, for the fiscal year, July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948.

The Board of Managers have held twelve regular meetings during the year with an attendance of 61. Mrs. Doyle has had a perfect attendance; Mr. Abell and Mrs. Johnson were absent only once. Conferences, committee meetings and visits otherwise, numbered 141, which made 202 recorded visits to the hospital by Board Members. Other conferences were held off the grounds of which no official list or report was made.

Mr. Shanks resigned as a member as of December 12, 1947, and his vacancy has not yet been filled. For the few months that Mr. Shanks was a member of the Board he manifested increasing interest in the detailed work of Greystone Park and it was a regret to our Board that he felt he could not continue.

Words are inadequate to express the great official, as well as personal loss we as a Board feel at the passing of Dr. Augustus Knight, who for twenty-eight years has been a member of the Board of Managers, the last sixteen as its President. He gave much of his time and himself to the needs of the institution and to all the phases of its work, representing the Board at all the conferences or special meetings. We have all lost an unusual friend and, in the words of Dr. Curry, "we shall not look upon his like again."

On July 1, 1947, there were on the hospital books 6,531 regular patients, 2,963 men and 3,568 women. On June 30, 1948 there were 6,559 regular patients, made up of 3,075 men and 3,484 women constituting an increase of 28 patients, made up of an increase of 112 men and a decrease of 84 women. There were 5,652 regular patients actually

resident in the hospital 2,716 men and 2,936 women; 907 were outside the hospital, on visit, temporary visit, or missing. During the year there were admitted 1,792 patients, including 18 sent in for special care; of them 882 were men and 910 were women which is 181 more men and 15 more women than were admitted last year. The discharges numbered 965 patients of whom 356 were considered to have recovered, 449 improved, and 15 unimproved; 145 were without psychosis. During the year 202 were transferred to other hospitals for mental disease, chiefly to Trenton State Hospital, Mercer Field, and 13 were discharged from special care. The deaths numbered 579, and the total under care was 8,305 regular patients and 20 special patients. The recovery rate was 27.3% and the improved 34.5% based on the number of first admissions, which was 1,303.

You will find in the detail of Doctor Curry's report a complete statement of all the activities of the hospital for the past year and our needs for the year to come, for all of which we would ask your approval and earnest cooperation in securing.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D., *Vice-President*

JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE

FRANK D. ABELL

FREDERICK S. MOSELEY, JR.

RUTH STILES JOHNSON

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948

RECEIPTS

From Bergen County.....	\$ 310,222.38
" Burlington County.....	372.79
" Camden County	437.71
" Cumberland County.....	214.36
" Essex County	475,342.74
" Hudson County	172,115.45
" Hunterdon County.....	1,895.96
" Mercer County	829.96
" Middlesex County	3,726.95
" Monmouth County.....	4,135.22
" Morris County.....	140,764.40
" Ocean County.....	1,587.82
" Passaic County	366,314.42
" Salem County.....	377.74
" Somerset County	2,831.38
" Sussex County	28,310.46
" Union County.....	45,731.64
" Warren County.....	2,442.67
" Non-Indigent Patients	291,656.56
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties.....	27,141.77
" State Contributing Patients	23,947.91
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	18,974.69
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,919,374.98

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer.....	\$ 1,919,374.98
AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS	
Construction	207,046.83
Other Officers and Employees	1,691,968.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,899,015.08

ROBERT A. LOWERY

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To The Board Of Managers:

Herewith, I submit to you the seventy-third annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park and my own twenty-ninth as medical superintendent and chief executive officer. This report covers the period from July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, and incorporates, with comments and condensations, reports from all the divisions of the medical and business departments.

As you so well know, the great problems this year have been concerned with the unusually high number of admissions and the sad lack of personnel, housing and equipment, and with the constant efforts put forth to remedy these conditions and give a high type of treatment to the patients. The degree of success attained is shown by the fact that the number discharged as recovered, improved and without psychosis was 72.9 per cent. which, while it is 11.3 per cent. below the high record attained last year, is still better than any other year for which I have the figures. The fact that it was attained on a year of unusually high admissions is significant, since many of the discharges come from those admitted during the previous year, but the percentages are based on the first admissions of the current year. Also, over 200 of our patients were transferred to other institutions, most of them early in the year, and since the majority of those transferred were required to be in good health and capable of a considerable degree of self direction, it is reasonable to suppose that some of them might have been sufficiently improved for discharge during the past ten or eleven months.

As will be noted in the report of the Clinical Director, the "topectomy" project of the Columbia-Greystone Associates of which data was given to medical and psychiatric meetings during the spring of 1948, a year after the first operations were performed here, has been received with much favorable interest in both lay and professional circles. I feel deeply honored that this hospital was permitted to figure so prominently in what may well be a research development of the greatest importance. Our own staff has been most enthusiastic and we all hope and trust that means will be found for us to continue at the front in this new field which promises so much.

Over and over again in the reports that follow, references will be found to shortages, especially of personnel, and to needs for expansion of buildings and equipment to meet the increasing needs. Like the rest of the country, this hospital has had to face strong competition for services and material; because it is located in a small state, close to large cities and to many mental hospitals—supported by two other states, the federal government and even by populous counties in its own district—the competition for workers, from the top grade of physicians to inexperienced kitchen men, has been more keen than could be anticipated in a rural community, while the attractions of outright city environment are lacking. These facts exist and cannot be changed. Our only hope is to recognize the conditions and meet them by offering superior inducements, but as yet, lack of money has been an obstacle. This year the public has seemed more awake to the needs and more interested than at any time within my memory. If wisely handled, this interest may be kept alive and active, to the great benefit of the mentally ill.

For their efforts to improve and alleviate conditions, too great credit cannot be given to the resident officers. The staff under Dr. Collins as Clinical Director showed splendid morale, although depleted by the loss of a number of outstanding men. Mr. Neal and the entire Business Department made every effort to maintain old buildings and equipment, keep within appropriations, continue all phases of institutional productive activity, and at the same time work out plans for improvement and assist in such construction and remodeling as was being done.

The nursing division under Miss Clark carried on a very active program of study and change in an effort to increase the number of ward personnel. The instituting of a three-shift eight-hour day was one of the major ventures. Continued progress was made with the psychiatric technician training, the student affiliate nurses were returned to the schedule of a twelve-week course here, and further work was done with courses for graduate nurses. Improvement in attendant housing was receiving much needed attention at the close of the year, with many divisions cooperating.

The clerical force in both medical and business departments showed exceptional devotion to duty. The salaries were in general greatly out of line with those prevailing in the neighboring cities and, since the clerks live outside the hospital and frequently at considerable distance, living costs and transportation were expensive. Yet the established members

of both groups remained with the service, gave overtime as required without additional remuneration—and in the business department in particular, such overtime was frequently needed—and made every effort to maintain the work on a high level of efficiency.

Despite the high cost of building, good progress was made in new wings in the tuberculosis building, reconstruction of the south side, Main building, the construction of two more staff cottages, and several farm projects. The Veterans' Housing Units were completed and the additional areas furnished and occupied, although it is hoped that these will never come to be regarded as anything more than a substitute until permanent housing can be built.

In the course of the report, various references will be found to the one serious fire of the year, which destroyed a dairy barn. The local fire department and other personnel did a fine piece of work under great difficulties, but the amount of assistance offered and given by neighboring communities was outstanding. Three fire departments from Morris Plains and Morris Township came to the institution with equipment. Departments from other towns announced that they were available on call. The Mayor of the Borough of Morris Plains himself came to the institution with heavy equipment for snow removal, since the work of the firemen was seriously hampered by the record snowfall of two days before. In fact, we received every evidence of the goodness of our neighbors and the responsibility they feel for the institution in their midst, even though it is state, rather than county or municipal.

The hospital sustained a major loss this year in the death of Dr. Augustus S. Knight, President of the Board of Managers since 1932 and a member since 1920. During the whole period he maintained the highest type of friendly constructive interest in all phases of institutional activity, was constantly on call for conferences, trips to Trenton, investigations of untoward occurrences, and present at special occasions for the patients or officers. Throughout the institution he was universally esteemed as a personal friend as well as a courageous and dynamic advocate of all sound progress. "We shall not look upon his like again".

Health

In view of the continued shortage of personnel and increased overcrowding of patients the hospital was fortunate in having no serious epidemics during the year. The death rate was slightly lower than for

any year since 1943, while the average age at the time of death was far above that usually expected. Most of the communicable diseases reported were those of the chest, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, but there were five cases of amebic dysentery listed, scattered throughout the year. The usual health protective measures were retained,—physical examination of all incoming employees and patients, periodic examinations of food handlers, routine checks on milk and water supplies, examination by a veterinarian of all animals slaughtered for food. Additional health checks have been instituted in the field of tuberculosis and will be found described in the report of that division. Dr. R. J. Harquail, Senior Resident Physician in charge of the south side, Main building, has submitted a report on the typhoid carriers as follows: "As of July 1, 1947, there were 13 typhoid carriers confined to Ward 35. During the year one patient died. She had been a known carrier, maintained at Memorial Hospital, Morristown, and committed here when she developed a psychosis of the senile type, on September 27, 1945. Her death was due to chronic myocardial degeneration. At the end of the year, 12 typhoid carriers were maintained in isolation in five rooms, where they were segregated as to their mental condition, habits and ability to assist themselves. All precautions as to isolation, disinfection, handling of dishes, bed linen, excreta and so on, established with the approval of the New Jersey Board of Health have been maintained. None of the carriers has shown impaired health except that during the past month one woman has been suffering from general exhaustion and loss of weight, due to disturbed mental condition."

Statistical Resume

The Record Office has continued to function efficiently. The importance of accurate medical records, available at all times, cannot be overestimated and much credit is due the clerical force for their constant efforts.

Mr. Harold Prettyman has continued as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department, as well as Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent. Although seriously ill for some weeks this year, he made a good recovery and has rendered faithful and devoted service in all of the many phases of his work.

In order to take care of the large and constantly increasing volume of case records of patients no longer being carried on our books it was decided to adopt a system of micro-filming which would permit filing in

much smaller space. On September 11th this micro-filming of medical discharge records commenced. A "Film-a-Record" machine, rented from Remington Rand, has been operated by two women employed on a temporary basis and work is progressing satisfactorily. Discharge records from the opening of the institution on August 17, 1876, up to and including April 4, 1914, and totaling 9,414 case records, have been placed on 100 foot capacity reels 16 mm Dupont Safety Film and after processing, filed. The "Reader" used to view the film is a part of the equipment. As yet the steel cabinets which are necessary to accommodate properly this type of record have not been received.

Another activity of the Record Office is the making and filing of fingerprints. This has been regularly done over a period of years by Mr. Leo Boulris, and during the past year prints were made of 1,399 patients, 645 men and 754 women. This brings the total of patients fingerprints to 15,410—7,550 men and 7,860 women. Fingerprinting of employees has also been done and a total of 4,649 has been recorded to date, 2,964 men and 1,685 women.

Mr. Joseph Brown has continued as senior statistical clerk in immediate charge of the record room and has been responsible for getting up the statistical tables which will be found printed in full in the appendix to this Report. He has prepared a summary with percentage figures and comparisons which is included at this point for reference.

General Data: During the year ended June 30, 1948, there were admitted 1,792 patients—882 men and 910 women. This total figure is 196 more than the admissions last year and is the highest in the history of the institution. The admissions included 1,303 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—655 men and 648 women; 438 re-admissions—209 men and 229 women; 33 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—7 men and 26 women; 18 special cases—11 men and 1 woman under the Provisions of Section 2:192-1-2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 6 women admitted for surgery or observation from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa; the number of patients discharged, including deaths was 1,760—767 men and 993 women—leaving an increase on the books of 32 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment during the year 8,325 patients—3,845 men and 4,480 women—which was 68 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,581 obtained on April 14 and 17, and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was

5,723 on April 16. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,627.2. At the close of the year 887 patients—341 men and 546 women—were carried on visit or temporary visit and 20 patients—18 men and 2 women—were carried as missing. This is an increase of 99 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year making a decrease of patients actually in the hospital at the close of the year 67.

First admissions: There were 961 patients of native birth—481 men and 480 women; the foreign born numbered 342—174 men and 168 women or 26.2 per cent. of the total admissions—which is .6 per cent. more than last year. Both parents of 560 patients were also of native birth, while in 99 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients, 73 were natives of Italy, 41 of Germany, 34 of Ireland, 19 of England, 50 of Poland and 18 of Russia. These six countries furnished 68.7 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 233 and the aliens 109.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 346 patients diagnosed as suffering with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 232 with dementia precox and 85 with manic depressive psychosis. These three groups furnished 50.9 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were senile 76; involuntional 96; psychoneurosis 60; psychopathic personality 40; syphilitic meningo-encephalitis 32; mental deficiency 36 and paranoid condition 28.

In the classification according to color, 1,163 patients—572 men and 591 women were listed as white, 139—82 men and 57 women as black and 1 patient, a man, as yellow.

The age tabulation reckoned in five year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 45 and 49, half of the total admissions being below this age and half above; the greatest number of admissions were listed in the 25 to 29, 35 to 39, 40 to 44 and 50 to 54, and included 35 per cent. of the total. Under 25 were 125 patients and 267 were 70 and over.

As to the degree of education, 902 or 69.2 per cent. had received a common school education, 246 were graduated from high school and 62 had collegiate education; 86 were listed as having learned to read and write and 7 were illiterate.

There were 1,225 patients of urban environment or 94 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural district furnished 78 patients.

The economic condition of 1,048 patients or 80.4 per cent. was listed as marginal; 227 dependent and 28 as comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol, 259 were described as abstinent, 787 as temperate and 257—198 men and 59 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: single, 356—211 men and 145 women; married, 590—292 men and 298 women; widowed, 270—96 men and 174 women; separated, 42—25 men and 17 women; divorced, 45—31 men and 14 women.

Readmissions: The total in this group was 438—209 men and 229 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 140 were suffering from dementia precox and 71 from manic depressive insanity or 48 per cent. of the readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those discharged regularly from the care of the institution was 965—459 men and 506 women. Of this number 356—141 men and 215 women were considered recovered from their psychosis. This is 27.3 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 8.2 per cent. less than last year. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 27.2 per cent. or 97 patients. A total of 449—194 men and 255 women—was discharged as improved or 34.5 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 5.9 per cent. less than last year. The manner of discharges of the remaining patients was as follows: Unimproved, 15—7 men and 8 women; without mental disorder, 145—117 men and 28 women. In addition to those discharged, 202 patients—25 men and 177 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; 188 of this number were sent to The Trenton State Hospital, The Hudson County Hospital for Mental Diseases at Secaucus and the Veterans Hospital at Lyons, and these transfers were handled directly through the Record Office; also 14 special cases—8 men and 1 woman committed under the 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.

Deaths: During the year 579 patients died—275 men and 304 women. This is a rate of 6.95 per cent. based on the number under treatment and is .75 per cent. less than last year. The largest cause of death was disease of the circulatory system which was certified in 388 cases or 67 per cent. of the total number. This is 8.1 per cent. more than last year. Syphilis was the cause of death in 12 cases; tuberculosis

in 56; cancer and other tumors 17; lobar pneumonia 3 and bronchopneumonia 18.

The average age at death was 67.95 years and is 2.59 years older than last year. At the time of death 443 or 76.5 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and is 6.2 per cent. more than last year. Those over 70 years of age were 313. Of these 129 were in the 80's and 10 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 115 had been in the hospital less than one month and 37 patients had a hospital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death; and of these 29 were suffering from dementia precox.

Clinical Work

Throughout the year Dr. Laurence M. Collins continued as Clinical Director of the hospital, assisted by Dr. Archie Crandell who also assisted in routine executive work as assigned by the Superintendent. The medical staff, admission, examination, diagnosis, treatment and discharge of patients all came directly under the supervision of the Clinical Director, as did also the hospital division of social service and the division of education. Dr. Collins likewise continued to give close personal attention to the surgical work of the hospital and performed a number of operations himself. Much of the credit for the high professional standards maintained should go to Dr. Collins. His report is as follows:

"At the close of each fiscal year, attention is called to the activities pursued in the care and treatment of patients in this hospital.

In examining the statistics for the year, outstanding is the record number of admissions which has reached an all-time high of 1,792 patients. This is 196 more than the previous year. The increase is noted in both the first admissions and readmissions, since there were 149 more first admissions and 38 more readmissions than last year. This increase is almost exclusively in the male population since there were 137 more male first admissions and only 12 more female first admissions, whereas the readmissions increased 41 males but showed an actual decrease of 3 females over the preceding year. Our total patients under treatment showed an increase of 68—40 men and 28 women. In spite of this enormously increased load, we discharged only 31 less patients than the year before. This decrease was exclusively in the female population since we have actually discharged 8 more men than the year before. In calculating the recovery rate, it is the custom to base the rate on the

number of first admissions and since our first admissions have shown the above noted increase, our recovery rate has shown a drop due to both the slight decrease in the number of patients discharged but more to the larger first admission number by which the number of discharged patients must be divided. We therefore find that although 356 patients were considered recovered from their psychoses, this is 27.3 per cent. based on the first admissions, and that 449 patients were discharged as improved which is 34.5 per cent. of the first admissions. We showed a marked increase in the number of patients discharged without mental disorder, 145 this year as compared with 96 last year. We were able to discharge only 7 veterans to the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Lyons during the year whereas they took 64 from us the year before; we have also admitted a greatly increased number of veterans since these men have been referred to us for treatment when they applied to the Veterans Hospital because that facility stated they lacked beds.

This year's 1,792 admissions are almost evenly divided, the percentage being 49.22 men and 50.78 women. This is quite a contrast with last year when 56 per cent. of the admissions were women. The increased percentage of male admissions may be partially accounted for by the increase in the number of veterans, as mentioned above. There were 579 deaths during the year which is 6.95 per cent. based on the number of patients under treatment and is less than last year. The largest single cause of death is still due to disease of the circulatory system. The average age at death has increased by 2.59 years and is now 67.95 years.

From a diagnostic standpoint, there has been an increase in the cerebral arteriosclerotic group which accounts for 346 of the first admissions; the schizophrenic group increased to 232 whereas the manic depressive group was approximately the same. Slight increases were noted in the involutional psychoses and psychopathic classifications as well as mental defectives and paranoid conditions.

In previous years attention has been called to the enormous increase in routine procedures necessitated by any increase in the admission rate. This has been more marked during the past year and it is only due to the unceasing efforts of a loyal and devoted staff that it has been possible to care for so many patients so adequately when it is remembered that we actually have six less physicians on the staff at this time to care for the biggest load in the history of our institution than we had in 1940, while our admission rate has increased by one-third.

During the year the hospital has continued its relationship with Columbia University in the research on the human frontal lobe. Drs. Fred Mettler, J. Lawrence Pool, Robert Heath and others of the medical staff and Dr. Carney Landis and Dr. Joseph Zubin and their associates from the psychology department have been active in this project and, together with members of the staff at Greystone Park, presented a two-day symposium on March 18 and 19 at the New York Academy of Medicine covering the results of the study during the past year. This study was discussed very favorably at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Washington. In the initial procedure 48 patients from the hospital were thoroughly studied during the period of several months and 24 of them were operated, bilateral removal of definite frontal areas being carried out. Three weeks, three months and twelve months after the operation, the pre-operative tests were repeated and on the basis of this, patients were graded as to their improvement or lack of change. Because of the chronicity of their illness and preponderance of schizophrenics, these patients had a poor prognosis with any type of treatment. However, in the operated group, 11 of the 24 patients went home and to work and 10 were gainfully employed. Of the 13 remaining operated cases several improved to a lesser degree. In view of the improvement following this "topectomy" operation, further research is being carried out during the current year in conjunction with the group from Columbia University to learn more of the critical areas of the frontal lobe involved and to develop a type of operation that will be most beneficial.

During the year, Dr. Thomas Dredge and Dr. Joseph Zigarelli were certified in psychiatry by the American Board of Neurology and Psychiatry and two of the staff who had been certified previously, Dr. Jack Oatman and Dr. Benjamin Wassell, left to assume positions with the Veterans Administration at greatly increased salary possible because of this certification. Dr. May Sherman was employed as Pathologist from November 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948 and left to assume another position. All of the staff are licensed to practice in New Jersey and many are members of National and State Societies in psychiatry and neurology.

Staff meetings were held five times weekly with special consideration for home visit on Mondays and diagnosis of patients on the other days. Rounds were made on Mondays with the Superintendent to interview all newly admitted patients and assign them to various members of the staff for study and diagnosis.

The joint staff meetings with our other state hospitals and with the Lyons Veterans Hospital and the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Association have been helpful during the year and should be continued.

The work of the shock therapy division has continued under the direction of Dr. Esposito and Dr. Zigarelli. Owing to the increase of first admissions, there has been an additional load to carry in this field and in addition to the regular course of shock treatments given in the Clinic building, ambulatory treatments have been given on other services throughout the hospital." A more detailed report of these activities will be found in the following section.

Appended is a summarized statement of the movement of non-resident and deportable patients during the year:

Cases transferred to mental hospitals outside the state . . .	17
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the state . . .	202
Cases transferred to the North Jersey Training School . . .	5
Cases transferred to Skillman	2
Cases transferred to institutions for feeble-minded	2
Cases deported	2
Cases repatriated	1
Cases handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged or died	39

Shock Therapy

In this hospital over a period of years shock therapy has been an established form of treatment in suitable cases and has fully demonstrated its worth. Dr. Amedeo Esposito has continued to do excellent work in this field and has made a consistent effort to expand the service beyond the number of patients who can be accommodated on the two shock therapy wards. He has been assisted by Dr. Joseph Zigarelli, who has divided his time between the shock therapy service and the making of electro-encephalograms. Dr. Esposito has submitted a most interesting report, classifying the results of treatment by sex, psychosis, duration of psychosis before treatment was instituted, and stating whether patient was released from the institution or continued on the wards. For the sake of brevity, however, I have summarized the data as follows:

"On the shock therapy wards treatment was completed on 327 patients, 153 men and 174 women. Still under treatment at the close of the year were 117 patients—58 men and 59 women, making a total

of 444 patients—211 men and 233 women, under care in these wards during the year. Of the 327 patients whose treatment was completed, 32 or 9.8 per cent. remained in the hospital unimproved; 46 or 14 per cent. remained in the hospital improved; and 249, or 76.2 per cent. have been paroled or discharged. Of the 109 male patients released from the hospital, 8 have been returned; of these 2 were re-paroled, 2 are still receiving treatments and 4 remain in the institution on other wards. Of the 140 women who were paroled during the year, 13 were returned from parole; 2 were re-paroled after a short course of treatment and 11 remain in the hospital. Also returned to the hospital were 4 men and 2 women who were paroled the previous year.

In addition to those admitted to the shock therapy wards electro-shock treatments were given three times a week to women patients brought from the Reception building to the shock therapy ward and returned to their regular service after treatment. Treatment was completed on 150 such patients of whom 94 were paroled or discharged; of these, 9 were returned in the course of the year, and 6 were re-paroled. The other 36 patients were not considered to be in condition suitable for parole.

Special treatments were given as needed to acutely ill patients suffering from exhaustion, some of them receiving treatments two and three times a day. Results were satisfactory in these acute cases. In the Main building treatments were given twice a week to longer resident patients. On the women's wards, treatments could not be given for a time because of the reconstruction work in progress in that area, but were resumed in March. About 2,000 electro-shock treatments were given in this building during the year. Many of the patients were helped, some improving to a point where they were able to go home on visit for a time, others becoming able to take up some form of occupational therapy although remaining in the hospital. Disturbed patients in the Dormitory building were also given treatments as needed, usually not more than four or five cases at any one time.

There has been a steadier flow of male patients to the shock service than last year, possibly because of the higher number of veterans under care. A large percentage of those admitted to the shock therapy wards had already received electro-shock treatments administered by private physicians and their response had not been sufficiently favorable to avoid commitment. In the early 1940's a very small percentage of those committed to Greystone Park had received shock therapy prior to

admission. Again, among the men patients treated this year the number of those with dementia precox of more than a year's duration continued high. Sixty individuals were included in this group, of whom 35 were able to leave the hospital.

On the women's service, the ward was filled to capacity at all times, with a long list of patients at the Reception building waiting for admission to the shock therapy service. Those who might be expected to profit from electro-shock treatments alone, especially manic depressive and involutional types, were given ambulatory treatments without admission to the shock therapy ward. Because of this policy only 16 patients in the involutional group were admitted to the ward, instead of the 30 to 50 listed in other years. Among the women treated on the ward, 69 were suffering from dementia precox of one or more years duration; of these, 56 were able to leave the hospital after treatment. In this group, as in the corresponding men's group, many were regarded as requiring supervision. Statistically, this hospital continues to discharge those diagnosed as suffering from dementia precox as "improved" rather than as "recovered".

The use of intocoxtrin (curare) was continued in selected cases where electro-shock alone was contra-indicated because of skeletal deformity, old fracture, or severe pain in thoracic region following shock alone. Insulin was used alone on the majority of patients treated on the shock therapy service and in combination with electro-shock on many others.

There were three deaths during the year of patients who had received shock therapy; one male patient admitted to the ward in critical condition from overactivity and exhaustion received only two treatments and did not respond; one man with rheumatic heart disease was given one treatment, did not respond well, was transferred to a medical ward and expired six weeks later; a woman patient had treatments discontinued because of poor physical condition, was transferred to a medical ward, and died there, cause of death being agranulocytosis."

Electroencephalograms

The electroencephalographic apparatus has been in charge of Dr. Joseph Zigarelli who has submitted the following data:

"During the year 156 recordings were taken on hospital patients at the request of the staff physicians. In addition to these, 220 recordings were made in connection with the topectomy project carried on at this hospital by the Columbia-Greystone Associates. Out-patients referred

from various clinics in the State and from the New Jersey Board of Child Welfare were accepted for examination and 46 electroencephalograms made for this group."

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

Dr. Laurence M. Collins, Clinical Director, has continued for many years to act as chief surgeon of the hospital. Dr. Edward Kessler as assistant surgeon has taken over an increasing number of the major operations as well as practically all of the fracture work and has assisted at most of the operations which he has not performed himself. Dr. Longley has done a number of operations and frequently assisted Dr. Kessler, and other physicians have performed or assisted to meet emergency needs or carry the routine minor surgery required throughout the institution. Special surgical reports by Dr. Gambill and Dr. Hogan will be found in their sections.

In addition to the surgery performed by the resident staff, visiting surgeons have occasionally operated here on request, and Dr. J. Lawrence Pool has continued on various occasions throughout the year to perform brain operations, assisted by Dr. Kessler.

The following list covers most of the major work, except as listed elsewhere in this report. The main operating room in the Clinic building is well equipped for all general and specialized operative procedures, and there is a special operating room for fractures, equipped with orthopedic tables, X-rays, etc., also a special delivery room for obstetrical and gynecological cases. This report, as in former years, will show a large number of fractures which have occurred in old and enfeebled patients and, while every effort has been made to prevent these accidents, nevertheless, owing to the physiological changes which have taken place in the bony structure, fractures are inevitable.

No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
1	Abscess of neck.....	Incised and drained.....	Recovered
3	Thyroid cyst.....	Cyst extirpated.....	"
1	Toxic adenoma of thyroid gland ...	Subtotal thyroidectomy.....	"
1	Cauda equina tumor.....	Laminectomy.....	"
1	Pilonidal cyst.....	Cyst extirpated.....	"
1	Carcinoma of left breast.....	Radical amputation.....	Improved
1	Carcinoma of head of pancreas	Cholecystogastrostomy.....	"
1	Carcinoma of prostate with metastases	Exploratory	Died

No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
2	Gangrene of left leg.....	Amputation at middle third of left thigh.....	Recovered
1	Gangrene of right leg.....	Amputation at middle third of right thigh.....	"
1	Gangrene of right great toe.....	Amputation of toe at metacarpophalangeal joint.....	"
3	Varicose veins.....	Veins ligated.....	Improved
3	Laceration of tendons of wrist.....	Tendons sutured.....	Recovered
1	Empyema of gall bladder.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	"
3	Chronic cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	"
1	Intestinal obstruction.....	Adhesions freed.....	"
1	Large abscess in upper right quadrant of abdomen.....	Abscess incised and drained..	"
2	Gastrotomy wounds.....	Wounds closed.....	"
1	Prolapse of rectum.....	Mucous membrane cauterized	Improved
2	Acute suppurative appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage..	Recovered
1	Acute gangrenous appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage.....	"
6	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
5	Bilateral inguinal hernia.....	Double Bassini.....	"
3	Left indirect inguinal hernia.....	Left Bassini.....	"
10	Right indirect inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"
2	Strangulated right indirect inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"
1	Strangulated right indirect inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	Died
1	Strangulated left indirect inguinal hernia.....	Left Bassini.....	Recovered
1	Right indirect incarcerated inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"
1	Umbilical hernia.....	Mayo.....	"
2	Hydrocele of sac.....	Bottle.....	"
1	Right ovarian cyst.....	Right oophorectomy.....	"
1	Retroversion of uterus.....	Suspension.....	"
1	Left ovarian cyst (twisted pedicle) ..	Left oophorectomy.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, right ovarian cyst, right salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with right salpingo-oophorectomy..	"
4	Fibroid uterus with double fibrocystic ovaries and double salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy.....	"

By Dr. Pool:

2	Mental disease.....	Prefrontal areaotomy.....	Recovered
6	Mental disease.....	Prefrontal lobotomy.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Osteomyelitis of skull	Removal of bone flap	Recovered
1	Necrosis of skull	Left sub-temporal deom- pression	Died
FRACTURES:			
2	Fracture of 1st phalanx	Fracture reduced and splinted	Recovered
1	Compound fracture, left ring finger	Adhesive strapping	"
1	Fracture of little finger, right hand..	Fracture reduced and immo- bilized	"
1	Fracture of 3rd metacarpal, right hand	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
1	Fracture of 1st metacarpal, right hand	Fracture reduced and immo- bilized	"
1	Fracture of metacarpal, left thumb..	Fracture reduced	Under treatment
1	Fracture of right thumb	Fracture reduced and cast applied	Recovered
10	Colles fracture, right	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
8	Colles fracture, left	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
1	Colles fracture, left	Fracture reduced and cast applied	Under treatment
1	Fracture of left ulna	Fracture reduced and cast applied	Under treatment
1	Fracture of right ulna	Fracture reduced and arm immobilized	Recovered
1	Fracture middle third, right radius..	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
1	Fracture of right elbow, both bones..	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
1	Fracture of right elbow	Immobilized to have open reduction	Under treatment
1	Fracture of lower end of radius and ulna, left arm	Fracture reduced and cast applied	Recovered
1	Fracture of left humerus with dis- placement of fragments	Fracture reduced, weighted, and cast applied	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>		<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Fracture of neck of left humerus . . .	Velpeau sling applied	Recovered
2	Fracture of lower end, left humerus . .	Plaster of paris cast applied . .	"
2	Fracture of left humerus	Plaster of paris cast applied . .	"
1	Fracture of left humerus	Arm strapped	"
1	Intracapsular fracture, left humerus . .	Velpeau, adhesive	"
1	Fracture left humerus	Velpeau, adhesive	Under treatment
1	Fracture left humerus (crack)	Velpeau sling	Under treatment
1	Fracture right humerus	Adhesive strapping	Recovered
2	Fracture right humerus	Plaster of paris hanging cast . .	"
1	Fracture right humerus	Plaster of paris cast	"
1	Fracture of right humerus	Velpeau sling	"
1	Fracture of right shoulder	Velpeau strapping	"
1	Fracture of right clavicle	T splint applied	"
1	Fracture of right 6th and 7th ribs, spine and both heels (on admission)	Fractures immobilized	"
1	Fracture of brim of pelvis	Immobilized with sand bags . .	"
1	Fracture of pelvis	Immobilized with sand bags . .	Under treatment
8	Fracture of left femur	Immobilized with sand bags . .	Recovered
4	Fracture of left femur	Immobilized with sand bags . .	Died
1	Fracture of left femur	Spica cast	"
1	Fracture of left femur	Lorenz screw, open reduction . .	"
1	Fracture of left femur	Lorenz screw, open reduction . .	Recovered
3	Fracture of left femur	Immobilized with sand bags . .	Under treatment
1	Impacted fracture of neck of left femur	Immobilized with sand bags . .	Recovered
1	Old fracture of middle third, both femurs (present on admission)	Immobilized	Under treatment
5	Fracture right femur	Immobilized with sand bags . .	Recovered
4	Fracture right femur	Immobilized with sand bags . .	Died
1	Fracture right femur	Immobilized with sand bags . .	Under treatment
1	Fracture acetabulum, right femur . .	Both hips and pelvis immobilized	Recovered
1	Fracture lower third of tibia	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
1	Fracture distal end, right fibula . . .	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
2	Fracture lower end, right fibula . . .	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"

No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
1	Fracture lower end, right fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	Under treatment
2	Fracture lower end of fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	Recovered
1	Fracture of left fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Fracture of fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	Under treatment
1	Fracture of right tibia and fibula	Fracture reduced and cast applied	Recovered
1	Fracture of lower end left tibia and fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Fracture of lower third, left tibia and fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	Under treatment
1	Fracture left ankle	Steinmann pin heel, cast on leg	Recovered
1	Potts fracture, left ankle	Plaster of paris cast applied . .	"
1	Potts fracture, right ankle	Cast and walking iron to fibula	"
1	Fracture of 4th metatarsal, left foot . .	Foot strapped	"
1	Fracture of right great toe and left leg	Fractures reduced and immobilized	Under treatment

In addition to the fractures there were a number of dislocations which were reduced and treated during the year.

The statistical tables list 8 violent and accidental deaths, 5 men and 3 women, in the course of the year. The three women patients committed suicide by strangulation. Of the men, one died as a result of burns received in the lavatory at night, probably accidentally self inflicted; one patient having parole of the grounds reported for work as usual in the morning and then slipped out of the building and was presently found drowned in a pool of water nearby; one man committed suicide by strangulation, one elderly man suffocated when a piece of meat accidentally caught in his trachea, one man died as a result of laceration of neck before admission.

There were ten births to women patients during the year; one was

a miscarriage, one a premature child that lived only two days; six were by Caesarean section, either because of the position of the child or the condition of the mother. The record is as follows:

Female child, illegitimate, premature, born August 30, 1947; removed by social worker to home of mother's family on January 27, 1948.

Male child, illegitimate, born September 18, 1947; removed from hospital by mother's sister on October 7, 1947.

Male child, illegitimate, born on November 11, 1947.

Female child, legitimate, born December 29, 1947; removed by father on January 24, 1948.

Male child, illegitimate, born January 6, 1948; removed from hospital by social worker on May 25, 1948.

Female child, illegitimate, born on January 22, 1948; removed by social worker on June 8, 1948 and taken to the Mother's Institute, Jersey City Medical Center.

Female child, legitimate, born on April 16, 1948; removed by social worker on June 3, 1948 and taken to relatives.

Female child, legitimate, born on June 20, 1948.

Health Service For Employees

Careful check has been maintained on the health of employees throughout the year. At the out-patient clinic under the direction of Dr. Joseph Donovan, senior physician, new employees were given physical examinations, food handlers were re-checked periodically, those reporting as ill or injured were given care, and the dependents of employees living on the grounds were treated as needed. In addition, emergency treatment was given visitors or those brought in afflicted with sudden illness or injury. In these latter cases, after the giving of first aid, arrangements were made to have the individual sent on to a general hospital immediately if such a transfer was not a definite threat to life. The hospital ward M-3 was continued for the care of employees living on the grounds.

The examinations of new employees have been emphasized this year. Whenever possible, the applicant was examined and not accepted for a position until the results of the physical tests had been found satisfactory. These thorough physical examinations require time, and with the rapid turnover in employees the number demanded has become so great that the work is now too heavy for one physician and it will be necessary to place another one on this service. However, we feel that the results have been worthwhile, and that this addition is more than justified.

Dr. Donovan submitted a detailed list of the work done in this division, which much condensed runs as follows:

"Physical examinations, new employees, 1,301; re-checks, food handlers, milkers, etc., 124; inoculations, 309—of which 244 were typhoid and 18 tetanus antitoxin; 24 vaccines, and 3,103 other examinations and treatments, giving a total of 4,863 services rendered; of the total treated, new applicants and employees numbered 4,528; affiliate student nurses, 205; other State employees, 69; employees' dependents living on the grounds and emergency treatment given visitors, 61.

On the sick ward, M-3, 479 were admitted during the year, December and January being high months with 55 each. Of these two remained on the ward at the end of the year and three died; the remaining 472 were discharged. Of those who died, one had a cerebral hemorrhage, one acute parenchymatous nephritis and acute hepatitis, and one coronary occlusion; all were employees. Those receiving ward care were: regular employees, 377; psychiatric technicians, 23; student nurses, 67; other State employees, 4; dependents of employees living on the grounds, 8. Among the diseases treated were 9 pneumonia; 70 diseases of the digestive system; 135 diseases of the respiratory system; 17 diseases of the circulatory system; 52 diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; 29 diseases of the bones and joints; 14 diseases of the skin; 26 infections and miscellaneous types, including 14 alcoholism. Ten cases were given post-operative care following surgery."

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

Dr. Marshall D. Hogan again continued as a part-time specialist on the staff and carried the service in urology and proctology, giving examinations, treatments and performing operations on those patients referred by the staff physicians. Colonic therapy was under his general supervision, but was carried on by a specially trained nurse, Mr. Jack Taylor; since he was ill for three months of the year, the work was not continuously maintained. For a number of years it has not been possible to extend this therapy to the women patients, since no qualified nurse has been available. Dr. Hogan has submitted the following statistics:

UROLOGY			
Operations:	Men	Women	Total
Supra-pubic cystotomy	4		4
Prostatectomies	3		3
Circumcisions	3		3
Total	10		10

Medical Services:	Men	Women	Total
Cystoscopies	24	6	30
Cystoscopies with urological workup	3	1	4
Pyelograms	9	3	12
Urethral dilatations	14		14
Bladder irrigations	11		11
Prostatic massages	142		142
Retention catheters inserted	94		94
Catheterizations	186		186
Total	483	10	493

PROCTOLOGY

Operations:	Men	Women	Total
Hemorrhoidectomies	12	6	18
Prolapse rectum	3	2	5
Fistulaectomy	3	1	4
Ischio-rectal abscess	2		2
Total	20	9	29

Medical Services:	Men	Women	Total
Rectal examinations	544	76	620
Consultations with examinations	104	56	160
Proctoscopic examinations	12	9	21
Total	660	141	801

COLONIC THERAPY

Number of colonic irrigations given	3,864
Number of patients treated	404
Number of patients completed	342
Average number of irrigations per patient	9
Number of fecal impactions removed	46

Gynecological Division

Dr. Merna M. Warne continued to carry the gynecological service of the hospital in addition to ward duties. Her report is as follows:

"In December the routine taking of vaginal smears on all women patients admitted was discontinued at the request of the laboratory. The smears were made after that date only if indicated. Until the time of their discontinuance there had been 364 vaginals smears; since there have been 52."

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations of newly admitted patients	817
Examinations of patients returned from parole and of ward patients referred by staff	186
Prenatal examinations	11
Employee examinations	78
Total	1,092

TREATMENTS

Ward patients	898
Employees	146
Total	1,044

TYPES OF TREATMENT

Endocervicitis.....	364
Vaginitis:	
Non-specific.....	281
Due to trichomonas vaginalis	115
Endocrine.....	228
Retrodisplacement of uterus.....	21
Prolapse of uterus.....	17
Removal of foreign body from vagina	6
Insertion of vaginal pack.....	5
Pruritus vulvae	5
Cervical polypectomy	2
Total	1,044

Division of Dentistry and Oral Surgery

Until the onset of the war period the dental service of the hospital was for many years well staffed and efficient, but from the time the army and navy first began calling dentists to the service, the institution has been unable to obtain and retain more than a skeleton staff in this important service. Since Dr. James R. Mentel was discharged from the navy, he has served faithfully, as he did before he was called away from the institution. He has been able to accomplish only a discouragingly small amount, since the comparison between what one or two men can do and that carried on by a staff of five or six, with a trained nurse assigned to each dental chair, cannot but be disheartening. Dr. Mentel has submitted the following report:

"The dental division has been handicapped again during the past year by the lack of personnel. For this reason we have been barely able to take care of the necessary work requested by the ward physicians and the amount of work accomplished has been far from what we would like to do. We began the past year with the dental staff consisting of myself as senior resident dentist, Dr. David R. Watson as part time junior resident, and one nurse. In August, Dr. Watson left the hospital to enter private practice full time and that same month Dr. Seymour Ash came on as dental intern. This situation continued until April at which time Dr. Myron Tobias came in as dental intern and Dr. Ash was ap-

pointed junior resident dentist. Since only one nurse was available, work was still greatly handicapped. During the year a bill authorizing the registration of oral hygienists in New Jersey was passed and we are hoping that this may prove a means of relieving the shortage of dental assistants.

No routine ward examinations were attempted during the year, but as far as possible all requests from the ward physicians received attention. Every effort was made to eliminate all foci of infection from the mouths of incoming patients. Some reforms in the record system have been recently instituted, by which it is hoped to reduce the amount of clerical work.

All requests for dental service made by the Morris County Welfare house received attention and, since this property practically adjoins our institution, it was possible to make several trips to treat non-ambulatory cases. Requests for prosthetic work from the state institutions at Rahway, Jamesburg and Totowa have been greatly decreased. The prosthetic laboratory has been carried on by Mr. Patrick DeNapoly who has, as usual, done very fine work despite shortages."

EXAMINATIONS

Total visits to dental clinic	4,065
Individual patients thoroughly examined	2,522

X-RAYS

Intra-oral	400
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TREATMENTS

Prophylaxis	18
Vincent's infection.....	59
Other treatments, various.....	1,406
Total	1,483

FILLINGS

Amalgam.....	339
Silicate.....	85
Gold.....	16
Petralit.....	42
Total	482

EXODONTIA

Extractions	1,602
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ORAL SURGERY

Impactions removed.....	26
Surgical removal of teeth.....	10
Alveolectomies.....	79
Reduction of fractured mandible.....	1
Reduction of dislocated mandible.....	6
Incision and drainage.....	38
Apicoectomies.....	2
Total.....	162

REPLACEMENTS

Dentures, full upper or lower.....	145
Dentures, partial with gold clasps.....	59
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bars.....	63
Total.....	267
Bridges, fixed and removable.....	7
Dentures repaired.....	198

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL AT TOTOWA

Dentures, partial with gold clasps.....	3
Dentures repaired.....	6

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

Dr. P. J. Gambill completed his twenty-fourth year at this institution as specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is competent and well trained in all these fields and is also experienced in bronchoscopy and oesophagoscopy as well as plastic surgery. All advances in methods find him interested and ready to accept whatever may be applicable in his work. His report in abbreviated form is as follows:

"Because ward personnel has been scarce and constantly changing and overtaxed, my nurse and I have gone on the wards constantly to give attention to needed medication and treatments. Whenever possible, patients have been left on their own wards, rather than further taxing the already overcrowded services in the Clinic building. Quiet ambulatory patients have been examined and treated at my office, while those more disturbed mentally or in feeble physical condition have been seen on the wards.

The eyes, ears, nose and throat of all new admissions have been carefully examined and a written report filed in the case record; all pathology has been noted and treatment carried out. Resident patients have been seen on the request of their ward physicians. The sulfa drugs

and penicillin have been used extensively and most successfully. Smears, cultures, urinalyses and blood counts have been carefully studied to determine the type of infection present and the concentration of the drug. It was not necessary to perform a single complete mastoidectomy this year, although many cases were seen with marked mastoid tenderness and swelling of the external canal walls. There were also many instances of acute purulent otitis media with mastoid tenderness in patients over sixty-five, but all responded to treatment and there were no serious reactions from the drugs which failed to clear up following discontinuance.

Eye refractions have been given constant attention. There probably are some 2,500 pairs of glasses in the institution, belonging to patients, and repairs, checking and refitting are time consuming. All unclaimed glasses from deceased patients and all glasses exchanged for new in refitting have been sent to the office and when possible placed in service for indigent patients."

TREATMENTS

<i>Employees:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number treated.....	161	87	110	90	448
Number treatments.....	239	193	229	161	822
<i>Patients:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number treated.....	1,067	482	420	273	2,242
Number treatments.....	1,627	1,085	315	601	4,628

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adenoidectomies.....	2		2
Antrotomies.....	25	3	28
Bronchoscopy.....	1		1
(Modified) Caldwell-Luc operation, left antrum..	1		1
Cauterization, corneal ulcer.....	41	5	46
Cauterization, inferior turbinate.....	14		14
Cauterization septum (epistaxis).....	34		34
Cautery puncture, ectropion eyelid.....	2		2
Cautery puncture, entropion eyelid.....	1		1
Curettement, middle ear.....	21	2	23
Diagnostic laryngoscopy.....	32	10	42
Direct oesophagoscopy.....	33	3	36
Dilation eustachian tubes.....	49	23	72
Dilation lacrymal duct.....	3	2	5
Dilation naso-frontal duct.....	14	2	16
Dilation, mechanical, cardiospasm.....	2		2
Dilation, pneumatic, cardiospasm.....	1		1

<i>Operation Performed: (cont'd)</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employee</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dilation oesophageal strictures.....	74		74
Drainage epidural brain abscess.....	1		1
Drainage, abscess over mastoid.....	4		4
Ethmoidotomies.....	18	2	20
Ethmoidectomies.....	3		3
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position.....	32		32
Incision and drainage abscess of eyelid.....	9		9
Incision and drainage deep cervical abscess.....		1	1
Incision and drainage large subperiosteal and epidural abscess.....		2	2
Incision and drainage large subperiosteal abscess of scalp.....	1		1
Incision and drainage abscess of external ear....	2		2
Incision and drainage abscess of orbit.....	2	3	5
Incision and drainage abscess of septum.....	2	4	6
Incision and drainage hordeolum.....	48	12	60
Incision and drainage peritonsillar abscess.....		8	8
Intra-nasal window into antrum.....	2		2
Intra-ocular discission secondary membrane, subsequent to cataract extraction.....	1		1
Myringotomies.....		6	6
Paracentesis of ear drum.....	9		9
Radical antrum modified.....		1	1
Removal aural polyps.....	15	1	16
Removal nasal polyps.....	13	2	15
Removal chalazion of eyelid.....	4	3	7
Removal foreign body from ear.....	83		83
Removal foreign body from eye.....	38	31	69
Removal lingual tonsil.....	77	2	79
Removal complete, middle turbinate.....	2		2
Removal pterygium.....	1		1
Repair, lacerated eyelid.....		2	2
Repair, perforated cornea.....	1		1
Repair, plastic, of eyelid.....	3		3
Resetting fractured nose.....		9	9
Secondary curettement mastoid antrum.....	2		2
Setting fractured nose.....	45		45
Sphenoidotomies.....	19	2	21
Submucous resection of septum, partial.....	4		4
Tonsillectomy, secondary, local anesthesia.....		2	2
Tonsillectomy, local anesthesia.....	112		112
Tonsillectomy, general anesthesia.....	1		1
Turbinectomy, partial.....	10	3	13
Uvulectomies, partial.....	11	2	13
Total.....	925	148	1,073

Numerous trips have been made throughout the year to discuss details of the work with the manufacturing optician.

Audiograms of patients with any hearing loss have been made whenever possible, not only to complete the records, but also to differentiate between perceptive and conductive deafness which is very important as far as any treatment is concerned. Follow-up audiograms were made on the psycho-surgery (topectomy) patients. It was a pleasure to have a part in this progressive program.

Among the interesting cases under care this year are two suffering from stenosis of the oesophagus following the swallowing of lye prior to admission to this institution. In one of these the gastrostomy tube has been removed and the patient is able to eat fairly well; in the other the tube is still in place. Both are being given dilations of the oesophagus weekly. A patient with cardio-spasm is also being treated with pneumatic dilatation.

My office nurse has been invaluable throughout the year, efficient, cooperative, and constantly seeking opportunities to improve her knowledge and technique. Without her service it would have been impossible to carry on the volume of work required in this specialty."

EXAMINATIONS

ROUTINE eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of patients admitted...	1,792
<i>Special Examinations:</i>	
Employees.....	311 174 139 287 911
Patients.....	642 511 283 449 1,885
Total.....	953 685 422 736 2,796

Division of Pathology and Bacteriology

The work of the hospital laboratories has been considerably handicapped this year. On October 1, Dr. Carl M. Sagert who had been resident pathologist for a number of years, resigned to enter private practice in Morristown. An experienced laboratory technician also resigned and other resignations among the technicians followed until in December and January there were as many vacancies as employees. Salaries were increased and additions made to the authorized number of technicians. By the end of the year the staff had been increased to its original quota although there were still two vacancies under the new schedule. Dr. May Sherman was appointed pathologist on November 1. She resigned on March 31 and the position continued vacant at the end

of the year. In view of these various personnel changes and shortages, the laboratory service was well maintained. Some of the tests were reduced from routine on all admissions to special—used only when the need was indicated—and the number of autopsies were almost cut in half. To the credit side, a number of new procedures were added, especially in the field of blood chemistry. Again all cases showing active syphilis were treated, as indicated in the following tabulation:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases under treatment.....	71	32	103
Number of doses of mapharsen administered.....	21	32	53
Number doses of trypanamide and other drugs administered.....	2,994	1,331	4,325

SUMMARY OF PATHOLOGICAL WORK

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Urine:</i>			
General chemical and microscopic	1,719	1,734	3,453
<i>Hematology:</i>			
Red blood cell count.....	1,264	1,351	2,615
White blood cell count.....	1,212	1,346	2,558
Differential count.....	790	941	1,731
Hemoglobin.....	947	1,177	2,124
Examination of malaria smears	5	0	5
Bleeding time.....	85	74	159
Clotting time	85	74	159
Sedimentation rate.....	19	18	37
Blood typing.....	10	7	17
Cross matching	73	3	76
Platelet counts.....	0	2	2
<i>Blood Chemistry:</i>			
Urea nitrogen	1,064	1,067	2,131
Non-protein nitrogen	4	11	15
Creatinine	32	19	51
Sugar.....	1,435	1,258	2,693
Uric acid	12	5	17
Cholesterol.....	0	2	2
Icterus index.....	6	8	14
Vanden Bergh.....	2	5	7
Glucose tolerance test.....	58	61	119
Adrenalin tolerance test.....	53	65	118
Insulin Rehfuss test.....	55	55	110
Adrenalin Rehfuss test	90	40	130
Sulfa determinations	5	5	10
Bilirubin	1	1	2
Takata-Ara	0	1	1
CO ₂	0	1	1

Immunological:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agglutination test B typhosus, Para typhosa A and Para typhosa B	2	6	8
Agglutination test B Abortus	0	1	1
Heterophile Anti-body agglutination	0	1	1
Wassermann	1,796	1,376	3,172
Kline.....	1,793	1,374	3,167
Mazzini.....	4	3	7

Spinal:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Wassermann	391	161	552
Cell count	322	103	425
Globulin.....	385	156	541
Protein	294	141	435
Colloidal gold curve	364	157	521
Quantitative sugar	320	110	430

Bacteriological:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blood cultures.....	1	1	2
Throat cultures	330	254	584
Sputum cultures	1	2	3
Guinea pig inoculations	3	0	3
Feces cultures	2	0	2
Cultures, all others.....	13	23	36
Smears for T. B.	57	32	89
Smears for G. C.	10	389	399
Smears for Vincent's angina	50	64	114
Smears for all other organisms	17	24	41

Feces:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Routine, general and chemical.....	15	10	25
For parasites	14	6	20

Miscellaneous:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gastric analysis.....	182	121	303
Darkfield examinations.....	1	0	1
Saline suspension for trichomonas vaginalis	0	4	4
Patients inoculated with malaria.....	44	27	71
Basal metabolism tests	1	9	10
Friedman tests.....	0	12	12
Blood transfusions	0	6	6
Tissues—from autopsies, total number of pieces.....	158	174	332
Tissues—surgical and biopsy, total number of pieces..	47	76	123
Autopsies	32	27	59
All other examinations	10	6	16

Total..... 15,685 14,187 29,872

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

The major part of the electrical equipment has been maintained in a suite of rooms in the Clinic building, under charge of Dr. George R. Hampton, senior member of the hospital staff. Other special equipment has been assigned to the point of use including the tuberculosis service, the dental clinic, the fracture service, and so on. Dr. Hampton has continued to give the same faithful and interested attention to the work as in the past. He has been assigned to full time work in this division for about twenty-five years and was on part time duty for a number of years before. He has submitted the following list of work done this year:

EXPOSURES: ROENTGENOLOGY	
Head	635
Maxilla	2,630
Chest	496
Abdomen (barium meal)	322
Kidney	26
Gall bladder	22
Pelvis	24
Spine	158
Upper extremity	684
Lower extremity	384
Total	5,381
DIAGNOSES:	
Fractures:	
Skull	8
Mandible	3
Clavicle	4
Ribs	8
Humerus	22
Ulna	8
Radius	22
Phalange	15
Metacarpal	5
Nasal bone	2
Femur	32
Tibia	11
Fibula	14
Metatarsal	3
Pelvis	4
Vertebra	4
Dislocations:	
Shoulder	5
Finger	3
Elbow	2

Osteomyelitis:

Phalange	6
Femur	2
Fibula	1
Tibia	1
Pelvis	1
Metacarpal	1
Maxilla	1

Foreign Bodies:

Stomach (metal)	5
Hand (steel)	4
Spine (bullet)	1
Hip (needle)	1
Skull (bullet)	2

Chest:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (active)	61
Pulmonary tuberculosis (arrested)	48
Bronchitis	7
Pleurisy with effusion	4
Aortic aneurism	4
Pneumonia	6
Bronchiectasis	3
Metastasis	4
Atelectasis	2

Heart:

Auricular fibrillation	5
Auricular tachycardia	8
Coronary insufficiency	18
Cardiac hypertrophy	16
Angina pectoris	7
Hypertension	9
Heart block	5
Heart failure	7
Mitral stenosis	9
Pulsus deficit	3
Auricular premature beats	4
Ventricular premature beats	3
Coronary thrombosis	2

Teeth:

Impactions	129
Apical abscess	93
Pyorrhea	55
Septic roots	53
Cysts	6

Miscellaneous:

Pregnancy.....	4
Mastoiditis.....	17
Sinusitis.....	13
Arthritis (hypertrophic).....	20
Arthritis (atrophic).....	13
Cholecystitis.....	5
Gastric ulcer.....	3
Duodenal ulcer.....	3
Brain tumor.....	2
Carcinoma of colon.....	3
Carcinoma of stomach.....	1
Stricture of esophagus.....	1
Carcinoma of rectum.....	2

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current.....	30
Galvanic current.....	41
Vacuum electrode.....	85
Ultra violet rays.....	177
Diathermia.....	876
Infra red rays.....	190
Fulguration.....	13
Massage.....	302
Electrocardiograms.....	51
X-ray treatments.....	257

Total..... 2,022

Tuberculosis

Dr. Daniel G. Melvin continued in charge of the tuberculosis service throughout the past year and is able to report considerable progress in the program for detecting the disease, as well as definite evidence of an increase in bed capacity in the future. Throughout the year the work has been rendered difficult and discouraging by overcrowding and lack of personnel and Dr. Melvin deserves much credit for the manner in which he has carried on. Dr. Harold S. Hatch has continued as part time chest consultant. Dr. Melvin's report is as follows:

"During the past year the census has increased from 461 to 491, causing more congestion in an already crowded area. An addition of 120 beds is being erected and will be incorporated into Pavilion I. A definite date of completion for this project is not known at the present time, but should not be in the too distant future. This addition is a much needed one and will facilitate the handling of bed patients.

During the latter part of 1947, an X-ray survey was undertaken by the Division of Tuberculosis Control of the New Jersey State Department of Health. A total of 5,427 patients and employees were X-rayed, 70 mm. plates being taken. Of this number, 5,118 were negative, and of the 309 remaining who were checked by chest examination, 14 x 17 inch X-ray films, laboratory examinations and other procedures, 69 were found to be suffering from active, pulmonary tuberculosis. The remaining 240 cases represented arrested tuberculosis, cardiac enlargement, anomalies of ribs, clavicles, vertebrae and other miscellaneous conditions. The finding of these active cases shows the need for future surveys and an adequate screening program at all times.

All new employees, new admissions, returns from parole, etc., have been X-rayed routinely since the installation of the Photo-Roentgen Unit in Pavilion I. The cost of these films compared with 14 x 17 inch type shows that the cost of the unit has been saved in consumption of film alone.

A meeting was held in Trenton in January, 1948, at the office of the Department of Institutions and Agencies at the direction of Commissioner Sanford Bates, the majority of the Superintendents of County and State Tuberculosis Institutions being present, and which I attended as a representative of this hospital. It was decided, among other things, to tuberculin test all admissions to State Institutions. This program has been instituted at Greystone Park. A similar meeting is contemplated in approximately twelve to fourteen months from the time of the one mentioned above.

As mentioned in numerous other reports, lack of personnel in this division is still a problem and the great majority of our employees are somewhat disgruntled when they know that other States, namely New York State, pay an additional 10 per cent. for employees in hazardous services such as these. It is my opinion that our patients will never receive adequate nursing care so long as we are compelled to get along with one graduate nurse per shift.

During the year there were 66 male admissions, 56 female admissions; 33 male deaths, 22 female deaths; 19 males discharged, 10 females discharged; 3 male patients paroled, 3 female patients paroled, 1 male patient returned from parole and 2 female patients returned from parole; 3 male patients transferred to other buildings and 2 female patients transferred to other buildings. This gives a total increase of 30 patients, 21 women and 9 men."

The following X-rays were taken during the past twelve months:

4 x 5	4,702
8 x 10	107
10 x 12	216
14 x 17	2,003
Total	7,028

The report of treatments shows: Treatments 2,582; medications, 61,181; dentist 102; eye, ear, nose and throat, 17; dressings, 3,318 gynecological examinations, 2; genito-urinary—rectal, 4; hypodermics and intra-muscular injections, 2,390.

Dr. Hatch has submitted the following data regarding the work he has done here during the year:

Chest Consultation Service

Examinations

Total number examined..... 4,862

Diagnoses:

Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:

Pleurisy with effusion	46
Minimal	44
Moderately advanced ..	558
Far advanced	191
Total active	839*

(Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 123 were new cases. The remainder were old cases, previously diagnosed.)

Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:

Primary type	11
Minimal	237
Moderately advanced	878
Far advanced	3
Total inactive	1,129

Other chest conditions:

Chronic adhesive pleuritis	48
Pulmonary fibrosis	35
Bronchiectasis	5
Broncho-pneumonia	2
Lobar pneumonia	3
Chronic pneumonitis	15
Spontaneous pneumothorax	2
Aneurysm	3
Lung tumor	7

Mediastinal tumor	2
Calcified pleura	4
Silicosis	3
Emphysema	6
Cervical rib	1
Atelectasis	6
Substernal goitre	1
Lung cyst	1
Diagnosis pending	32
Total	176
Number artificial pneumothorax treatments given	825

Division of Education

Part of the program of the division of education as set up at this hospital consists of the training of the much publicized "ministers in white"—chiefly theological students—who spend the summer months and sometimes longer periods here under the supervision of an experienced director and the general guidance of Dr. Collins. Mr. George R. Koehler served as director of the division from September 16, 1942, until March 31, 1948 when he resigned. Prior to coming here as director, he had in 1939 served as assistant to the director after having been here for training in 1937. His resignation came after a long period of deliberation and was due to a personal desire for further study and a change of environment. After a lapse of two months, the Reverend Robert J. Divine was appointed as director with the Civil Service title of resident chaplain, although his duties are the same as those of Mr. Koehler and the institution continues to maintain the system of religious services conducted by ministers and priests from nearby communities. Mr. Divine received his institutional training at the Trenton State Hospital and came to us from Rochester, New York, where he was chaplain of the state hospital and supervisor of clinical pastoral training. Mr. Divine has submitted the following report, based largely of course upon Mr. Koehler's work, since he has himself been here for only one month.

"The Educational Division of the hospital has continued in its endeavor to meet the need of the public for information about the functioning and purposes of the modern state hospital. There is an increasing interest on the part of the public in the field of mental hygiene, and an increased awareness of the vast personal and social problems

which are the hospitals' concern has been evidenced in the discussions with both professional workers and students. Our aim in talking with groups visiting the hospital and also out in the community has been to help them to become conversant with the means whereby they can contribute to the prevention and alleviation of some of these problems, always in cooperation with other existing agencies. All groups visiting the hospital have shown an eagerness to learn more about its work, and to assist in the work which our hospital is doing.

The number of visitors to the hospital continues to be large, indicative of the interest of the public in the work of the institution. This year's total number of visitors was 490, of whom 59 came as individuals and 431 came in 22 groups; 104 tours of the hospital were arranged for these visitors.

Twenty-three advanced graduate students of mental and social hygiene, assigned to the hospital by the Council for Clinical Training of Theological Students, Inc., of New York, spent three months each in clinical training under this division. Mr. Harold Utts of the hospital social service division gave part time as co-supervisor during the summer of 1947, and is again helping in this capacity for the summer of 1948. This year's group of eleven students, including Henry Melvin, Jr., who is acting as assistant supervisor, arrived on June 14, for the summer training period. Much emphasis continued to be placed on this work, inasmuch as these students, coming from widely scattered areas, return to positions of important community leadership. States represented in this year's group, in addition to New Jersey, include: New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina and Virginia. Considerable time has been spent with the students, averaging 275 hours annually for seminar and discussion periods and 200 hours for teaching activities. The students, in each training period, were available to assist the Physical Education Division in supervising recreation for patients in the hospital.

Orientation interviews were held with newly admitted patients for the purpose of interpreting the hospital 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 has included: compiling statistical slips on patients admitted, interviewing friends and relatives to assist them in understanding the problems connected with hospitalization, lecturing

in Sociology to the psychiatric technicians, conducting practical research in problems of mental health and sociology.

Many conferences were attended relative to work in the field of mental hygiene, especially as concerned with the problems of the mentally ill. Numerous lectures were given to various groups at the hospital and in the community, and correspondence was carried on with schools, colleges and professional and lay individuals from various parts of the country.

Occupational Therapy Division

The number of patients employed in the occupational therapy shops and in the curative workroom classes on the wards is small in comparison with those engaged in other useful activities about the hospital. As in previous years a consistent effort has been made to prevent any exploitation of patients in the general work of the institution. No patient is forced to work against his will. The inducements offered have been limited to various small extras in the way of food, clothing, parties and so on. Many of the patients work from a desire to be active and to accomplish something; others because they wish to help, either the employees with whom they are associated or the other patients who need attention. On the wards some of the personnel have been exceptionally successful in creating interest in improving the surroundings, particularly in redecorating. Considerable painting of the walls in the various buildings was accomplished in this way. Over 300 patients regularly help in the dining rooms, 150 in the laundry, 135 in the kitchens and about 285 outside on the farm, gardens and grounds. It is still true that the number of men in the working age is much lower than in the years before the war period, so that considerable work, like the mowing of lawns, is now largely done by machine.

In the occupational therapy shops certain types of patients find their need for creative activity fulfilled and in many instances complete recovery and discharge from the hospital follows a period of work under careful supervision in these areas. Dr. Archie Sofman was in charge of this division to which about 85 men and 125 women patients were regularly assigned. His report on production is as follows, given in summary form for the sake of brevity:

"In the Men's Arts and Crafts a total of 921 baskets of willow and reed were made, 740 rugs—loom, hooked, yarn, tied and burlap—58 coco mats, 2,720 brooms, 1,218 scrub brushes, 100 whisk brooms and

107 hearth brushes, 1,133 pottery pieces, 103 copper pieces, and numerous articles of wood such as stools, boxes, trays, and toys making a grand total of 7,691. Also in this section many articles were repaired for use in the hospital, chairs were caned, wood furniture mended, pool cues tipped, broom handles salvaged—making a total of 1,779 repairs; also grommets and ropes were put in laundry bags, pictures were framed, bookcases and cabinets were made, equipment for use in various divisions was turned out, a total of 421 pieces of work. Waste paper was salvaged and baled, amounting to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons. At the willow holt the willow was stripped in the spring and prepared for use, amounting to 271 bundles. Of the articles made in this section, 4,150 were sent to the hospital storehouse to be dispensed upon requisition as needed.

In the Women's Arts and Crafts a great variety of useful and beautiful household articles was made. Included were: 29 afghans, 105 hooked rugs, 188 braided rugs, 267 aprons, 131 laundry bags, a great deal of crocheted work including two bedspreads, quilting, cut work, tatting, infants' wear, table linen, pillow cases all of which reached a grand total of 2,068. The majority of these articles was made for sale, many of them on order. However, there were many problems involved in keeping the patients interested and permitting scope for self-expression without wasting too much material. Sometimes the public finds it hard to understand that the production of goods by mental patients can never be maintained on a factory basis; the welfare of the patient has to be the first consideration, and between the times when a patient has a recurrence of disturbed symptoms in the midst of a piece of work, and the times when he is permitted to leave the hospital on visit and no one else is at the moment in condition and state of training to complete the order on which he has been engaged, there are frequently delays or complete changes which prevent all standardization.

The nearest thing to mass production has occurred in the Plain Sewing section of the occupational therapy shops. Here work was done on power sewing machines and turned out in quantity, although it was not always that suitable materials were available at the same time that there were women patients able to do good work on the power machines. Among the items listed were 10,166 sheets—bleached and unbleached—7,317 pillow cases; 12,968 towels of all types, 4,451 made from sugar bags; 2,893 gingham dresses, 2,392 petticoats, 1,283 pairs of drawers, 2,511 slips, 1,236 night shirts, 886 pairs of pants—khaki, hickory, etc.,

292 table cloths and 710 napkins, 383 laundry bags, and many small or special articles, all of which reached a grand total of 54,372.

In the printing and bookbinding shop the hospital publication *The Psychogram* was brought out monthly, the Annual Report was printed, and all of the forms used in the different departments and divisions were printed and many of them made up into pads. Certain work was also done for other institutions."

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	<i>Pamp. Bind'g</i>	<i>Padding</i>	<i>Ruling</i>	<i>Binding</i>	<i>Printing</i>
Greystone Park..	15,704	16,933	510,190	2,128	1,923,931
Trenton			30,000		6,300
Marlboro.....	6,000				40,000
N. J. State Colony					
Feeble-minded Males			5,000		2,000
Total.....	21,704	16,933	545,190	2,128	1,972,231

Curative Workroom

Mrs. Margaret C. DeVries has continued in charge of the ward classes and has been able to make several improvements this year. Again this section cooperated with the rest of the occupational therapy division in preparing, setting up and maintaining a number of exhibits during the year, including the American Legion Fair, held at Burnham Park, Morristown; the Health Fair held at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, and sponsored by the Council of Social Agencies; the Morris County Fair at Troy Hills, the Flemington Fair, and the State Fair at Trenton. Members of the staff attended the annual meeting of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association held in Newark in March and also the Educational and Training Institute given in May at the State Colony, New Lisbon. Mrs. DeVries has submitted the following report:

"During the year the staff of eleven, including the Director was reduced by a more than ordinary amount of illness which necessitated several leaves of absence. Through reorganization and the fine co-operation of those on duty few classes were dropped for any length of time and the average monthly enrolment of 550 patients was unchanged. There were no resignations this year. A male worker was secured which made it possible to open a much needed class on the north side of the Main building for the patients not able to leave the wards in that area. An unused portion of the hydrotherapy room was made over into

a satisfactory classroom, with wooden covers which transformed the tubs into work tables, closets installed, and the walls redecorated.

On the south side of the Main building work has been much hampered by the reconstruction in progress. Many of the patients are overactive, which makes the holding of classes in upset surroundings particularly difficult. One dining room has been utilized as a classroom, but in many of the wards the only available space has been the clothes room, at least for the preparation of class work and the keeping of records.

At the Dormitory building both floor and table looms have been set up. This has proved a valuable additional activity, since the concentration which weaving requires has proved both interesting and beneficial. The classes in the Reception and Clinic buildings, including those for the patients of the shock therapy wards, have functioned as usual.

There were 4,020 articles produced for sale with a few novelties added to the usual list of household embroideries, toys and craft projects. Through the use of salvaged material the disturbed groups were kept occupied and a total of 6,250 articles were completed for use on the wards. This was especially important, as the materials suitable for making saleable articles were exceedingly expensive. Two parties were given for the patients in recognition of their efforts in the classes. An annual hot dog roast was held in the fall and an ice cream party in June. These dates made it possible to use the yards and be outside, rather than on the overcrowded wards.

Affiliate student nurses received the usual training in occupational therapy classes, a total of 420 being given instruction during the year. Lectures, craft instruction and practice teaching were included in the course for the psychiatric technicians. This was given twice, to a class of 34 and one of 12 members. For the Greystone Park Association's June meeting a brief talk was given, followed by an exhibition and explanation of samples of the work done by the patients in this section."

Physical Education and Recreation

During the past year the Division of Physical Education covered a great amount of activity with a small staff of teachers. Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson was in charge, assisted by two regular teachers. During much of the year one attendant helper, a man, was on duty and considerable assistance was obtained from the psychiatric technician

trainees and attendants. Nevertheless, in view of the new classes instituted and the increased amount of entertainment, particularly evening entertainment, provided through the efforts of the Greystone Park Association, both the hours of work and the amount of planning necessary to cover all requirements must have been excessive. Mrs. Johnson has submitted a detailed report which I have condensed as follows:

"Through the co-operation of Miss Clark, Director of Nursing, in providing help from ward personnel in conducting large classes of patients to play areas activities were reopened in the Main building south, all 4th floor wards, three of the 3rd floor, and the rear ward of the 1st floor. The negativistic and resistive patients were taken to the amusement hall or fenced yards for activity each morning from 9 to 11. Since they were not able to attend the amusements for more cooperative patients a special dancing party was arranged for them in the amusement hall each Monday afternoon, with the hospital orchestra furnishing music and refreshments of coffee, cake, candy and cigarettes being served. In the warm weather, under the guise of picnics, they have been moved into the fields to help harvest garden crops, encouraged by fruit juice and sandwiches. On the north side of the Main building the shut-in wards have been provided activity by a psychiatric technician; the physical education division has helped with equipment for game play, and the men patients have been encouraged to attend the special Monday afternoon dances.

At the Dormitory building a program of activity for both men and women of the regressed types has been opened with the help of Dr. Anderson and with technician help in conducting groups to the amusement hall or groves. A special dancing party has been arranged for them on Wednesday afternoons, with music by the orchestra and refreshments of coffee and cakes, cigarettes and candies.

The women patients from the shock therapy ward of the Clinic building were given special attention, as heretofore, with exercises in the gymnasium three days a week, with emphasis on posture, appearance, and the correction of individual problems. The dressing room with its supply of cosmetics has continued a valuable therapeutic agent for these women. The gymnasium was also used for classes for women from the other buildings who were in condition to benefit from the program. Bowling classes, tea dances, and other activities were also arranged for these groups. Moving pictures were shown twice a month to the shock

therapy groups with a small machine. They were also shown for the shut-in wards and infirmaries on a four-day a week schedule, for two hours morning and afternoon, so that each group saw one movie a week, during all but the hottest months.

The list of special entertainments provided this year was exceptionally long. On July 9th Mrs. Garrison sponsored an evening band concert on the lawn for about 600 patients; music was supplied by Nicholas J. Parella and a group of 25 musicians from Local 237, Dover, American Federation of Musicians. Refreshments of ice cream and cigarettes were distributed. Later in the month a large picnic was held at Birchwood Camp for a group which included shock therapy and psycho-surgery patients, all who had helped in harvesting the garden crops, working patients and parolees. Hot dogs, potato salad, rolls, sandwiches, coffee, milk, jelly roll, candy and cigarettes were served and the whole affair was much enjoyed. Tea dances were held in the gymnasium in July, August, September and November, eleven in all, for the shock therapy patients and those of cooperative types from the Dormitory, Main and Reception buildings. On October 31st there was a Halloween party with 300 patients provided with costumes by the physical education division. The "Cootie" branch of the Veterans of Foreign Wars under Mr. Woodruff assisted in this affair. On December 6th the Morristown Little Theatre presented "Blythe Spirit", which was greatly enjoyed. After the holidays it was possible to resume the Monday evening dances for working patients, discontinued since the war period. Whenever possible extra entertainments were scheduled for this time, to offer variety without interference with the regular schedule. On March 15th the new Hammond organ which Mrs. Garrison had been so much interested in procuring while she was still a member of the Board of Managers was dedicated; she acted as mistress of ceremonies and introduced the Reverend John A. Tracy, Roman Catholic priest, Cantor Marcus Goldenberg, and the Reverend Joseph E. Walsh, Presbyterian minister. An organ recital was given by Mr. Stanley Pinhero whose services were donated by the Griffith Foundation. The organ, set up in the Dormitory Amusement Hall, was provided through money from the amusement fund. It has a complete system of loud speakers and controls and will eventually be connected with the hospital radio broadcast so that music can be sent through to the wards. For most of the parties since it was installed, Mrs. Charles Acker has acted as organist and presented excellent programs. On

April 12th the Morristown Women's Club Chorus gave a concert for the patients and members of the dramatic section of the Club presented a one act play. On April 20th the American Legion, Post 59, presented its minstrel show to entertain the patients; it was brought by Mr. James Brophy, its business manager, and directed by Mr. Harold Peterman. A week later Mrs. Garrison sponsored a polka ball, with Mr. Restivo, accordionist of New York as guest artist, and beautiful paper hats were furnished for the patients in the grand march. On May 3rd the Clarke Singers under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Clarke of Denville gave a fine program of songs. A week later the Drew Foresters from Drew University presented a one act play for the patients, and on May 17th the Corral Minstrel Show, Men's Bible Class of the Presbyterian Church of Morristown, gave an entertainment in the amusement hall.

The Bowling Tournament in May completed the scheduled winter games and sports for the patients. The contestants were drawn from all buildings, the men's contests run off one day and the women's another. Prizes were cigarettes and candy. The warm weather activities commenced when good weather arrived and groups of men and women were taken to the play areas for tennis, croquet, horseshoe pitching, softball, volley ball and badminton. A new picnic area, the "Dell" near the tennis courts was opened this year, and is being greatly enjoyed. A picnic for 200 patients was held there in late June.

The Greystone Park Veterans softball team responded to a request from the physical education division to set up a series of Monday night games with outside teams for the benefit of the 300 or 400 patients who could attend. The teams coming to the hospital to play up to June 30th were: the Fairchild Fire Company, Verrilli's Bakery, Collinsville A. A., and Tom and Eddies. Although the hospital has no grandstand, seating was arranged on the grass and on benches in the area of the baseball diamond.

Much of the entertainment brought to the hospital during the latter part of the year was due directly or indirectly to the efforts of the Greystone Park Association and this group has also sent in a quantity of gifts which have been distributed through the various hospital divisions. The Red Cross Chapter of Morristown joined with this Association in providing a party on June 23rd for Ward 22, Main Building, North. Mrs. Boniface, chairman of the Canteen, was assisted by Mrs. Gerod Fisher, Mrs. Arthur Clark and Mrs. Edward I. Coursen. They provided ice cream and cookies, while the hospital served potato salad, sandwiches,

orange juice and iced tea. About 100 patients in the men's older age group enjoyed this pleasant change from hospital routine and the Red Cross is planning other affairs for the future.

During the year three psychiatric technician groups have received some 36 hours of instruction from the director of the physical education division; they have been given the opportunity to observe classes and parties and encouraged to assist with and promote activities throughout the hospital. Student nurses affiliating at this hospital have been given courses of instruction and opportunity to observe the work done with different groups.

The great party of the year was again the one held at Christmas time for all the patients who could be accommodated in the Dormitory amusement hall. For months before the date, gifts had been coming in, most of them purchased wholesale by Dr. Curry personally, with money given privately for the purpose augmented by some of the proceeds of the Service Unit and Duct store, assigned for this use by the Board of Managers. These gifts were sorted by Mr. Beucler's group and assigned with the help of the nursing division, marked for the individual patients, wrapped by a group from the Greystone Park Association, and arranged in baskets according to the seating of the patients in the hall, for ready distribution. The hall was decorated appropriately for the season and two huge Christmas trees on either side of the stage were resplendent with lights and decorations. A play, "Christmas Angels" given in its entirety by the patients, was well performed and enthusiastically received. Among the visitors present were Hon. and Mrs. Frank D. Abell, Mr. and Mrs. Eads Johnson, Mr. Raymond Male, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peebles, Dr. George B. McMurray, Dr. C. A. Plume, Mr. William Seguire, Dr. Fred Mettler, and Dr. Robert Heath. Dr. Curry made a grand entrance, complete in Santa Claus costume and with a miniature duplicate Santa Claus perched on his arm which greatly amused the patients. After a brief talk in which he congratulated the cast and Mrs. Johnson for the play, he called upon many of the guests to stand and be recognized or say a few words of greeting to the patients, after which the Nursing division distributed the gifts. On January 29th the patients who had participated in the play were guests of the physical education teachers at a complete turkey dinner, served in the Cafeteria and followed by an afternoon of merriment in the recreation hall."

Social Service Division

Mrs. Agnes Alvord continued as Director of the hospital or parole division of social service. Again, her staff was incomplete and it was difficult or impossible to do all that was desirable. In view of the conditions prevailing the work was well maintained and the average number of patients on parole was reduced very slightly. Mrs. Alvord has submitted the following report:

"The turnover in the staff has not been as great as in some previous years, with two temporary appointments and two resignations, but the number of vacancies is the same as at the beginning of the year. Efforts have been made to get qualified social workers but the same demand for them still exists everywhere. The shortage in personnel has placed more pressure and responsibility on everyone and has limited the work that could be done with patients outside the hospital and made it necessary to postpone the program for placing patients in the community under the Old Age Assistance Plan, which was discontinued in 1943. To cover some of the work with patients who could not be visited the families were requested to send in written reports of the adjustments being made.

During the year there were 3,871 visits made in the community, regarding patients on parole and in the hospital, which is about 2,000 less than last year. In the case of patients being considered for parole, 523 pre-parole investigations were made of the homes for the purpose of presenting the social and environmental factors to the medical staff as well as assisting the families in accepting the mental illness and in planning for the future of the patient. A total of 89 special investigations were made in the community, 33 of which were for the purpose of obtaining additional information on newly admitted patients to assist the physicians in making diagnoses. The remaining 56 were for a variety of reasons, many of them to take patients out of the hospital and return them that same day either for a home visit or to transact business; many trips were also made to bring patients back to the hospital for special examinations and then return them to their homes; other trips had to do with removing paroled or discharged patients from the hospital. Among the latter were 12 patients found on survey of the hospital to have recovered. A number of special visits were made to arrange for the removal and to remove babies born in this hospital, as listed under the report of the Surgical Division.

Histories obtained regarding newly admitted patients numbered 852.

of which 844 were obtained at the office and 8 in the community; 68 interim histories were also obtained on patients with previous residence in this hospital. In order to secure all these histories 1,462 persons were interviewed. In addition, 767 questionnaires were sent out regarding new admissions and every effort was made to locate relatives or friends of patients admitted without correspondents. From other hospitals 1,006 abstracts were obtained regarding our patients. A total of 1,260 office interviews were held with and in regard to patients on parole and in the hospital and in regard to affairs of the division. Eighty-two special visits were made to patients on the wards. At the request of the medical staff 39 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and missing ranged from 816 to 1,091 (Christmas season) with an average of 864, six less than last year. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 907; of these, 829 were on parole, an increase of 78 over the number at the beginning of the year. In the course of the year, 134 patients were returned from missing and 368—144 men and 224 women—were returned from parole. These returns were for many reasons, the chief being the recurrence of their psychotic ideas, their inability to adjust to their environment and the inability of those responsible to give adequate supervision.

The members of the social service staff attended a number of professional meetings during the year, both state and national, as well as meetings of the Council of Social Agencies of Morris County, and served on various committees. Lectures were given at the hospital to trainees under the psychiatric technician program. The usual relationship with the confidential social service exchange was continued and cooperation maintained with various social agencies.

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

The Clinics have been continued under the direction of Dr. Earl W. Fuller whose health improved to the extent of permitting him again to attend clinics and see patients. Dr. Theodore Gebirtig continued as Assistant to the Director, but efforts to obtain a third psychiatrist were not successful. Mr. Robert Beechley continued as Clinic Psychologist, and a second psychologist was obtained, Albert Ellis, Ph. D., who joined the group on March 16th. Miss Mildred Hurley continued as Director of Social Service; in November Miss Rachel Stephenson, psychiatric

social worker who had been loaned to the Department of Institutions and Agencies was transferred to that Department. Miss Ruth Barron reported for duty as social worker on December 2nd, but there remained three vacancies on the staff during most of the year. Miss Lois Sullivan joined the group on June 28th and another worker had been secured to report in July. No student supervisor was appointed to the vacancy left by the death of Miss Lyons the previous year so it was not possible to accept the usual number of students from the Smith College School for Social Work. However, two students, Miss Mary Ryan and Mrs. Grace G. Gilmore were with the clinic from September 17th to June 2nd. The supervision of these students was assigned to two staff workers. The clinics assumed another training obligation on April 1st when Miss Edith Hettema and Miss Eleanor Melledy came for a six months period of training and were assigned to two other staff members. They are from the Department of Nursing Education, Teachers College, Columbia University and are graduate nurses who are planning to introduce into nursing education programs a more intense course in mental hygiene. At the completion of their course they will receive Masters degrees, but will not be graduated as social workers or have a degree in mental hygiene. When they leave in the fall, another group will come in from Smith.

Another new training program has been arranged but not yet started, the training of intern psychologists. The clinic has continued to take part in the training of affiliated student nurses and psychiatric technician trainees. The weekly staff meetings for the professional members of the clinic have been again established, limited to the clinic staff, and used for detailed discussion of one particular clinic case or some clinic technique or problem. Dr. Fuller, in addition to giving much of the above material, has submitted a lengthy report which runs in part as follows:

"During the past fiscal year there has been no modification of the clinic's treatment techniques and no change in the clinic sites. There has been a rearrangement of services, so that Dr. Gebirtig takes the psychiatric work of the Hudson County Clinic at Jersey City, the Bergen County Clinic at Hackensack, and the Passaic County Clinic at Passaic, plus four days a month at the Bergen County Clinic at Englewood and the Passaic County Clinic at Paterson. The Director of the Clinics is meeting all the demands for psychiatric service in Morris, Sussex and Essex Counties, occasionally attends the clinic at Englewood and regularly attends two of the four monthly clinics at Paterson. At the

Morris County clinics held twice a month at Greystone Park, Dr. Fuller sees not only the local cases but those from other counties for whom an interview is deemed urgent.

This year there has been a noticeable lessening of the requests for psychological examinations, but there has been no effort made to increase the program because of the illness and convalescence of Mr. Beechley which made it necessary for the new psychologist to cover the routine work. The psychiatrists still face more demands than they can meet, and have been obliged to carry more of the therapeutic load than would have been necessary with a full staff of social workers.

The clinic professional staff has continued to assist in many community projects as well as in state and national organizations. Dr. Fuller continued as consultant for the Children's Heart Unit of the Victoria Foundation, for the out-patient department of Englewood Hospital, and to the Mental Hygiene Commission of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies, and also served on a sub-committee on Research for the Commission. Dr. Gebirtig served on the Council of the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Society; Mr. Beechley was a member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Psychological Association. Miss Hurley was elected to the executive committee of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers for the fourth time and served on the committee of arrangements for its annual meeting. She is a member of the Mental Health Committee of the New Jersey Welfare Council, serves on a sub-committee of the Conference on Handicapped Children, and is a member of the board of directors of the Morris County Council of Social Agencies. The other social workers take part in community social service activities of the counties to which they are assigned. Their community educational activities included consultation service to school personnel.

There has been a serious shortage of clerical workers during much of the year, but this was remedied in part by the end of the period. The most dangerously worn out automobiles were replaced during the year, but when the social service staff reaches normal numbers, additional cars will be needed. Low salaries in competition with those paid by federal, Red Cross, and business agencies have caused most of the clinic personnel problems during the year. This condition affected not only the professional workers, but the clerical force."

Dr. Fuller submitted a most interesting study of the possible future

of mental hygiene clinics as preventive rather than treatment, at least in major part. In much condensed form his ideas are as follows: "The children and adolescents of this generation are getting into trouble because of boredom. A few years ago young people had to create their own recreation, amusement and social activities. Today all these things are purchased. Our schools do not teach children to think. The parents do not give children creative patterns. All their lives children have been taught to buy recreation. Perhaps the answer might be the establishment of youth centers serviced by competent young adults with psychiatric training who would stimulate creative activities and also be able to recognize early symptoms of maladjustments. The mental hygiene clinics could work closely with such centers through group discussion, lectures, and prompt help to those who needed it."

A total of 315 clinics were held in contrast with 180 the previous year, but an inspection will reveal that most of the increase was in the number of special clinics held at the Greystone Park office. Englewood, regular, 23; Franklin, regular, 7, special psychological, 1; Hackensack, regular, 19, special, 1; special psychological Hackensack, Bergen County Children's Home, 15; Jersey City, regular, 22, special psychiatric, 1; Morristown (Clinic Office, Greystone Park) regular, 21, special, 1, special psychiatric including all special office examinations, 102, special psychological including all special office examinations, 29; Newark, regular, 13, special psychological, 1; Passaic, regular, 18; Paterson, regular, 22; special, 13, special psychiatric, 5, special psychological, 1.

CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

	Patients on Rolls						
	16 years of age and over				Under 16 years of age		
	Total	*Total	M.	W.	*Total	M.	W.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year (7-1-47)	896	325	177	148	571	370	201
2. Cases opened during year—total	500	96	44	52	404	291	113
a. New cases never attending these clinics	493	90	39	51	403	291	112
b. Readmitted cases*	7	6	5	1	1		1
3. Total open cases during year (1-2)	1,396	420	220	200	976	662	314
4. Cases closed during year (Should agree with number of cards submitted.)	278	65	28	37	213	157	56

5. Total open cases on rolls end of year (3-4)	1,118	355	192	163	763	505	258
6. Total different cases attending clinics during year (to be reported on June 30th only)	843	199	89	110	644	460	184
*Re-admitted cases attending clinics plus cases re-admitted for further social service treatment.							

Total patients attending clinics plus special cases examined elsewhere, 1,379; of these 8 were not interviewed for one reason or another, 3 came to consult the social worker only, 1 was a re-admitted case, 874 were continued cases and 493 were new cases. Of the new cases 90—39 males and 51 females—were over 16 years of age, and 403—291 boys and 112 girls—were under 16. During the year the psychiatrists held 776 interviews with patients, of which 296 were with adults and 480 with children; and the psychologists held 602 interviews with patients of which 74 were with adults and 528 with children. Of the 1,378 interviews held with patients by the psychiatrists and psychologists, 1,252 were in the clinics, 126 in the central office of the clinics and none in the community. The psychiatrists held 809 interviews about patients and the psychologists held 50. The psychiatrists held 100 first interviews with new cases, 496 interviews with continued cases, and 180 interviews with cases which had not received previous psychiatric service this admission. The psychologists held 416 interviews with new cases, 175 interviews with continued cases, and 11 interviews with cases which had not received previous psychological service this admission. The social workers held 438 interviews with patients, 94 in the local clinics, 3 in the central office of the clinics, and 341 in the community. They held 3,623 interviews about patients, of which 3,416 were for the direct treatment of the patient and 207 with agency responsible for followup. Of the 438 interviews with patients, 69 were with adults and 369 with children. There were 22 histories taken.

The tabulation of agency contacts with the clinics showed that the Department of Institutions and Agencies including the State Board of Child Welfare referred 33 cases; other family and child welfare agencies, 64 cases; school groups, 153; physicians, 58, health agencies, hospitals and clinics, 37; relatives and friends, 73; 29 came of their own accord. A total of 1,516 visits were made to the clinics by those not patients.

The list of diagnoses of new cases showed 311 child guidance prob-

lems; of these 303 came for psychological examination only; 102 cases of mental deficiency, of whom 100 came for psychological examination only. In the child guidance problems, there were listed 233 boys and 78 girls; among those with mental deficiency there were 57 boys and 33 girls, 3 men and 9 women. Other diagnoses included 15 psychoneuroses and neuroses and 21 social adjustment problems. Diagnosis was deferred in 33 cases.

The psychiatrists gave 8 lectures during the year, attended 13 meetings, held numerous conferences and gave advice regarding 7 individuals who were not clinic patients. The psychologists gave 5 lectures and attended 16 meetings. The social workers gave 32 lectures, attended 47 meetings, arranged camp placement for 10 individuals, gave advice regarding 86 individuals not clinic patients, and visited 10 institutions and organizations. They held 134 interviews regarding clinic affairs. The clinic staff sent out during the year a total of 5,531 letters and reports regarding patients and clinic matters.

School of Nursing and Nursing Service

Again this year the hospital nursing service functioned under great difficulties. Although constant effort was made by all concerned it was not possible to increase the number actively engaged in caring for the patients on the wards to anything like the minimum figure demanded by good institutional practice. The reasons for this condition have been carefully studied, but the cures seem to lie almost wholly outside our control. While general employment levels are high and pay is good, comparatively few workers in a highly industrialized area will turn to the state hospitals, especially for ward work. It is only in times of general unemployment that our lists are full and we can choose better than average personnel. Fortunately, there are always some who find the service which they can render gives a degree of personal satisfaction not to be found in the factory belt-line. There are even some who find their earnings in times of inflation like the present so quickly consumed by the costs of living that they realize the complete maintenance offered at the hospital, even though it now is taken from the pay check, provides the most economical way they can live.

The highest credit must be given to Miss Dorothy Clark, R. N., B. S., Director of Nursing, for the manner in which she has met all problems during the past year. Practical and not easily disturbed, she has constantly

sought the best way to manage with the means at her command and then accepted the situation. There is no question that she has had to contend with great burdens and also with the mental distress which must result when arrangements which seem most hopeful have to be discarded. That she has been able to maintain a degree of serenity demonstrates a phase of her fitness for the position which she holds. Miss Clark has submitted a tabulation of her division's activities, which I have unfortunately been obliged to condense considerably, as follows:

PATIENT CENSUS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Patient Census:	1947												1948												Total
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Total Patients	5528	5524	5629	5650	5620	5471	5616	5996	5649	5678	5638	5658	5856	5856	2913	2933	2905	2833	2897	2938	2904	2924	2917	2939	
In Residence																									
Women Patients	2856	2856	2913	2933	2905	2833	2897	2938	2904	2924	2917	2939	2856	2856	2913	2933	2905	2833	2897	2938	2904	2924	2917	2939	
Men Patients	2672	2668	2716	2717	2715	2638	2719	2758	2745	2754	2721	2719	2672	2668	2716	2717	2715	2638	2719	2758	2745	2754	2721	2719	

Personnel Changes

Graduate Nurses

(Includes all nurses)

Began Service	1	0	3	9	2	3	1	0	4	2	0	5	30
Left Service	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	16
Total Enrolled	45	43	45	53	53	55	54	54	57	57	55	59	
On Leave	0	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	5	3	3	1	
On Duty Part Time	3	3	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	
On Duty Full "	42	39	38	46	46	47	48	46	47	50	48	53	

Women Attendants

(Includes Attendants)

(and Charge) "

Began Service	52	20	28	10	6	6	13	9	17	26	18	39	244
Left Service	18	31	28	16	4	9	8	9	10	13	18	14	178
Total Enrolled	166	155	155	149	151	148	153	160	173	173	198		
On Leave	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	3	6	8		
Sp'l Assignment	22	25	24	23	23	22	22	22	22	24	22	22	
On Ward Duty	143	129	130	124	126	124	129	128	133	146	145	168	

Men Attendants

(Includes Attendants)

(and Charge ")

Began Service	87	37	33	8	12	15	14	27	39	23	28	43	366
Left Service	44	68	48	32	8	14	20	20	19	39	24	21	357
Total Enrolled	239	208	193	169	173	174	168	175	195	179	183	205	
On Leave	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	
Sp'l Assignment	21	23	22	21	21	22	22	24	25	28	27	31	
On Ward Duty	218	185	170	147	151	150	144	148	166	148	152	172	

Personnel Changes

Women

Psychiatric Technician Trainees

Began one year course	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	19
Left	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	7	2	0	18
Total Enrolled	7	7	7	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	10	10	

Women

Qualified Psychiatric Technicians

(On April 1, 1948)

(6 Women Trainees)

Began Service	(completed course &)	6	0	0	6
Left Service	(began as Q.P.T.s)	0	0	0	0
Enrolled		6	6	6	

Men

Psychiatric Technician Trainees

Began one year course	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	19
Left	4	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	24	2	0	39
Total Enrolled	27	27	27	35	31	31	31	31	31	13	11	11	

Men

Qualified Psychiatric Technicians

(On April 1, 1948)

(24 men Trainees)

(completed course &)

Began Service	(22 began as Q.P.T.s)	22	0	0	22
Left Service	(2 left)	2	0	0	2
Enrolled		22	22	22	

In addition to the employees listed, after the establishment of the eight hour day in April, attendant part time positions were created. At the end of June of 42 men working full time as attendants who had also

tried part time duty, 15 remained working on both shifts. Of 25 women similarly employed, 6 were still doing both full and part time. A total of 6 men had been employed on part time work only, and one continued at the end of the year; 22 women had been employed as part time attendants only, but all had left the service.

Of the 59 graduate nurses listed, 53 were full time, 5 part time, and one part time was absent at the end of the year. Included were 56 women and 3 men, the latter all full time. In the total were the Director of Nursing and 3 assistants, 1 general night supervisor, 26 supervising nurses—10 on day duty, 8 on evening duty and 8 on night duty—14 nurses in charge of wards—12 on day duty, 1 evening and 1 night—6 staff nurses, of whom 4 were part time—4 nurses on special assignments and 4 nurses on instructor assignments.

Of the men attendants, 205 listed, 2 were absent due to illness, 31 were assigned to non-ward duty, 79 were assigned to day duty on the wards, 46 to evening duty, and 47 to night duty. The 31 on non-ward duty included those assigned to patients' dining rooms, the supervisors' offices, physicians' offices, detail, janitor, and so on. Included in the total attendants at the end of the year were 16 former patients, of whom 9 were on ward duty.

Of the women attendants, 198 were listed of whom 8 were absent at the close of the year. There were 82 assigned to day duty on the wards, 44 to evening duty and 42 to night duty; 22 were assigned to non-ward duty on much the same basis as the men, except that none were on detail or janitor assignments. Among the attendants were 11 former patients, 9 of whom were on duty, 6 of them on wards.

At the close of the year there were 74 affiliate student nurses from 20 schools under training at this hospital. Of the psychiatric technicians, there were on duty 22 men who had completed the course and were "qualified" and 6 women. Eleven men and 10 women were in training at the end of the year.

Graduate Nurses: There has been considerable activity in the nursing division during the year. Twenty additional head nurse positions were granted by Civil Service and 10 of these positions filled by promotion immediately; several months later 8 more nurses were recommended for promotion to head nurse positions. Request has been made for the creation of 6 more positions for supervisors, which can be filled immediately by promotion. Several hundred letters were sent to graduate

nurses in the effort to obtain additional personnel but there was a total gain of only 3 nurses as a result.

Supervisors' meetings have been held regularly every other week and meetings of the graduate staff nurses on alternate weeks to discuss current problems and keep the nurses informed. Several educational meetings were held in the evening for graduate nurses, including lectures by doctors, moving pictures of brain surgery, and so on. At a meeting sponsored by the Morris County Nursing Council a 30 hour "added experience" course for nurses was outlined and a great many showed interest.

Psychiatric Technicians: On July 1, 1947, there were 40 trainees enrolled in the course for psychiatric technicians which had been opened the previous April. At the completion of the year of training, March 31, 1948, 31 remained in the course and were graduated at exercises held at Skillman State Village for Epileptics on April 14th. Two resigned, one did not finish the course because of illness, and 28 accepted employment at this hospital. On May 8th Civil Service examinations were held for their certification. This group is proving its worth on various services. The second class of 25 trainees entered the course on October 1st, and the 3rd on April 1st with 13. In the second group ten remain, and in the third eleven.

The prescribed course was given to all classes. Visual aids were used whenever possible. Motion pictures were shown in the nutrition class; recordings were made for mental hygiene and anatomical models and slides were used for body structure study. Each class elected officers and held regular meetings. Among the social functions arranged was a tea which the first class sponsored for the second, at which representatives of the Central Office were in attendance as well as doctors, nurses and heads of hospital divisions. Later in October the seniors held a supper dance, furnishing their own orchestra and refreshments. In April a tea was held for the incoming third class, given by the two other groups.

Attendants: Although a total of 610 attendants entered the employment of the hospital during the year, at the end of June there was a gain of only 75, 66 women and 9 men. For three months beginning in October a more strict policy of selection was adopted, with fingerprinting and the requirement of two good references before employment. Of those who were employed while this policy was in effect, 70 per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the women remained in the service more

than six months. The previous records showed that only 13.8 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the women remained on duty from one to six months. It might well be considered more economical to employ fewer people who remain a longer period of time, thus stabilizing the service.

In April, since personnel had not increased substantially, it was decided to inaugurate the system of three eight hour shifts per day. Additional bus service after midnight was supplied by the Public Service Company, meal hours for patients and personnel were changed, and through the cooperation of all there was comparatively little confusion in changing over. A plan was also put into effect with part time attendants working four hours a day. They proved valuable in supplementing the work on the evening shift, particularly as full time workers did not materialize as hoped.

At the same time the eight hour day was planned, a committee of Central Office personnel from Trenton was sent to assist in learning why we did not obtain a sufficient number of well qualified personnel and why those obtained did not remain. The committee consisted of Mrs. Martha L. Trainor, Director of Nursing Service, Mr. Raymond Male, Director of Personnel and his assistant, Mr. John Barbadore, and Mr. Edward Hofgesang, Statistical Clerk. They remained at the institution for some time and many conferences were held and plans were made, some of which have been carried to completion and others are long term for the future. Mrs. Trainor completed a survey of the nursing service with new job definitions set up for all nursing personnel, positions in each category established for the various wards and shifts, and an organizational chart made to show their locations. Another plan developed was a new technique for promotion to the position of charge attendant which consists of a short written and brief oral examination as well as a review of the service record and past merit rating. For the purpose of dignifying their position, both men and women attendants have been placed in white uniforms with insignia to be worn showing the title of Institutional Attendant or Charge Attendant.

The 40 hour course for attendants has continued throughout the year and includes training in the basic principles of nursing techniques, housekeeping duties and fundamentals of caring for psychiatric patients. A total of 74 attendants entered the course, 60 of whom successfully completed the course and received certificates. Of the remainder, 9

resigned before completing, 3 failed, and 2 were discontinued because of illness.

For some time a one day orientation for all new personnel was given by Mrs. Ruth Haney Beam, R. N. Beginning May 24th, this was lengthened to a five day program which consisted of assigning all new attendants to a different building each day, each to work with a regular employee, and with a conference period with the Instructor each day so that experiences might be discussed and questions settled. On June 21st the supervision of this program was turned over to Mr. Harry Young, qualified psychiatric technician. This program has reduced the number of resignations among the new attendants and has given a working knowledge which makes adjustment to ward service more satisfactory.

Professional and Social Activities: A number of the graduate nurses have attended the regular meetings of the New Jersey League of Nursing Education and the State Nurses Association, District #1 of the American Nurses Association. Miss Clark completed her second term as vice president of the New Jersey League of Nursing Education. She continued as vice president of the Morristown Business and Professional Women's Club and Secretary of the Morris County Nursing Council. Miss Margaret Larkin, R. N., B. S., Assistant Director in Charge of the School of Nursing, served as chairman of the committee on student personnel of the League. She attended a two week workshop in affiliations in psychiatric nursing at the University of Pittsburgh in April. Miss Elizabeth Reese, R. N., Assistant Director of Nursing, spent a four months' leave of absence at Seton Hall College and was awarded a B. S. degree in Public Health Nursing. A number of other graduate nurses are taking college work to obtain credits toward degrees.

On April 28th the affiliate student nurses from Trenton State Hospital put on a pageant, "Down Through the Ages" for personnel at this hospital. It was done originally to commemorate the birthday of Dorothea Lynde Dix and was written and directed by Mrs. Katherine Perault, Assistant Director of Nursing at Trenton State Hospital.

The Affiliate School of Nursing: During the past year, 360 student nurses from 20 schools of nursing in New Jersey were admitted to this affiliate school for their course in psychiatric nursing. Of these students, 6 did not complete the course—4 because of illness, 1 who failed the course and is to repeat it at a later date, and 1 whose personal adjustment was so poor that she was returned to her home school for a serious in-

fraction of rules. On June 30th, 74 student nurses were on duty; the average number in the school on the first day of each month was 65.

Two new affiliations were added during the year, Passaic General Hospital, Passaic, and Jersey City Medical Center, Jersey City. The latter, strictly speaking is not new, since they once affiliated here in 1930-31. Perth Amboy General Hospital transferred its affiliation to another hospital as of May, 1948, so the total number of schools on June 30th was 19.

It was most gratifying to report that beginning in February the original twelve-week period of affiliation was resumed, replacing the eight-weeks course necessitated by the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps in effect during the war years. This is a satisfaction both to students and instructors, since the constant turnover of students and the crowded theoretical course worked hardship for everyone concerned. Although the total number of student nurses completing their course in any given year will drop accordingly, we feel that the students remaining here for three months gain much more from their course and are proportionately more valuable in the contribution they make.

In the twelve-week course approximately 90 hours of class instruction is given. The program for a basic course is comprehensive enough to acquaint the student with what she needs to know to obtain a worth while experience and to offer challenge to students who may be particularly interested in this field and thus stimulate them to enter psychiatric nursing. The cooperation of the medical staff has been invaluable. Doctors Crandell, Cahoon, Dredge, Fenimore, Longley, Zigarelli, Warne, Kelley, Sofman and Boyle have rotated in teaching various groups of students. Dr. Esposito has lectured to each group on shock therapy. Dr. Sofman is now giving a special lecture to each group on the legal aspects of psychiatry. Through the cooperation of Dr. Collins the students have continued to attend the regular staff conferences. Members of the staff of the mental hygiene clinics have continued to give generously of their time to the teaching program of the student nurses. With more time at their disposal the students have opportunity to take part in the recreational therapy activities under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Johnson, and Mrs. DeVries in Occupational Therapy, Mrs. Eichlin, librarian, and Fire Chief Acker have all continued their valuable classes for each group of students.

It is a satisfaction to note that emphasis and interest in the field of nursing the mentally ill is increasing, so that an affiliation in psychiatry

is changing from a rather special extra to one of the basic requirements for any qualified graduate of a school of nursing. In addition to the regular classes of students, 14 completed a three months experience as senior cadet nurses. They were all former affiliate students who were interested in having more work in this field. Their three months period included advanced classes in meeting the problems of the mental patient and considerable individual guidance and teaching, not only in the classroom but on the wards. Responsibility for the classroom program continues to be carried by Miss Larkin and Miss Sophie Kraykowski, R. N., B. S. Classes in special phases of nursing theory and practice have been given by Miss Clark and Miss Reese.

Special Assignments

Personal Grooming, Women Patients: Two women assigned to beautician service in the Main and Dormitory buildings continued to do part time duty in the serving of meals to patients. The report for the year shows the following services: Hair cuts, 21,452; hair thinned, 1,376; waves, 648; scalp massages, 2,242; manicures, 481; miscellaneous, shaves, etc., 4,414, making a total of 30,613.

Sewing Room: Miss Catherine Salmon continued in charge of the sewing room in the Main building during the past year until May, when she discontinued because of ill health. One attendant worked with her and has been carrying on the supervision since Miss Salmon left. Sixteen patients were regularly employed in this activity and during the year repaired 43,156 patients' garments, 17,155 pieces of bed linen and 278 blankets, as well as making 87 items from discarded material and 55 from new material. Miss Salmon planned holiday and other parties to encourage and keep her patients interested; the largest were a hot cooked dinner served as a picnic in the meadow in July, and a luncheon with gifts and music at Christmas time.

Library Service: Although nominally under the supervision of the nursing division, the report of the hospital Librarian, Mrs. Maud F. Eichlin, will be incorporated under a separate heading.

Hydrotherapy: Mr. William T. Riker, physical therapist, has continued to give treatments to patients as directed by the attending physicians, with a well equipped center in the Reception building basement. This year he reports a total of 4,021 treatments given.

The tonic hydrotherapy for women patients has been continued in the Reception building with Mrs. Augusta Radtke in charge. She reported a

total of 3,564 treatments given. Student nurses and women technicians received instruction from Mrs. Radtke and college students, technicians, and theological students observed Mr. Riker's work.

There are other facilities for treatment in the institution, some of which have had to be closed temporarily because of reconstruction or the lack of qualified personnel. At the Main building, north, a total of 1,090 treatments were given.

General Matters: Miss Clark reported that the transfer of women patients from the Main and Dormitory buildings to Mercer Field, Trenton State Hospital, relieved overcrowding and made way for the reconstruction and fireproofing of the wards in Main building, south.

Every six months merit ratings were made on all employees who had completed at least three months of service. This entailed considerable work for the nurses, particularly those in large areas, but it was felt to be a good teaching tool and a help to the nurse in guiding her workers.

Visitors during the year included newspaper reporters and photographers, members of the New Jersey Women's Clubs, members of the Legislature, and officers of mental hospitals in other states. All of these were shown through the wards and assisted with information when possible.

The supervision of the dining room, Main building north, was turned over to the kitchen division, thus relieving the nursing division of a responsibility not rightly theirs. Other dining rooms will soon be turned over in like manner.

Conclusion: In concluding her report Miss Clark expressed the appreciation of her division for the cooperation of the doctors and personnel of other divisions throughout the hospital and their thanks to the Superintendent and members of the Board of Managers for their support and continued encouragement in the face of the difficult problems encountered during the past year.

"The nurses deeply mourn the loss of two very dear friends, Dr. Augustus Knight and Dr. Henry Cotton, Jr. Both of these doctors championed the cause of nurses and were greatly loved by all. Their loss is immeasurable."

Greystone Park Association

Shortly after Mrs. Eads Johnson became a member of the Board of Managers she began to consider ways and means of organizing and di-

recting along constructive lines the growing interest in the hospital which her friends and associates were displaying. Discussions with fellow Board Members, Dr. Cotton and others from the Central Office, and with the resident officers of the institution resulted in the decision to form an organization following some of the lines which had been found helpful and satisfactory during the War period in working out civilian cooperation with Camp Kilmer and other army hospitals. At first individuals and representatives of local organizations known to be interested and sympathetic were invited to meet at the hospital and discuss the needs and the manner in which they could best be met. Later other groups indicated a desire to join and the movement grew rapidly.

Beginning in January, meetings were held monthly for the rest of the fiscal year. At each meeting one or more persons officially connected with the institution or the Department talked informally to the group about his own work and answered questions. The need for reading matter, material for special craft work, pillows, pictures and canaries for the wards, all kinds of entertainment was stressed. As a result, great quantities of articles were collected and distributed. Different groups volunteered to furnish entertainment for an evening; others, especially the Red Cross, joined in supplying refreshments for certain occasions or areas. Plans for assisting at Christmas time were made which seem most promising. Even when the organization was in the preliminary discussion period, in December of 1947, a group did excellent work in wrapping packages for distribution to the patients. In order to encourage good work on the part of the attendants, the Association offered a \$25.00 U. S. Savings Bond to the man and to the women chosen by vote of patients, co-workers and doctors as most helpful and co-operative. The selection was in progress at the end of the year and the bonds were to be given on July 2nd. It was planned to make this presentation an annual affair.

At the end of six months, the group had a name: THE GREYSTONE PARK ASSOCIATION; it had adopted a skeleton constitution of which the principal features were its purposes: To render to the management of Greystone Park such practical assistance as might be mutually agreed upon, to learn the needs and problems of the hospital and to enlist public interest and support in meeting them, and to become informed concerning modern standards and practices relating to mental health and to disseminate this information; and it had elected

the following officers: President, Mrs. Eads Johnson, Morristown; first vice-president, Mrs. Edward Clucas, Far Hills; second vice-president, Mrs. H. Lamsom Scovill, Madison; recording secretary, Mrs. William O. Rogers, Jr., Madison; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. H. Wagar, Madison; assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. John H. Culbertson, Morristown; treasurer, Mrs. John A. Howell, Morristown. The annual dues were set at one dollar, to cover costs of notices to meetings and other correspondence.

It is planned to hold meetings of the entire association four times a year and to have committee meetings maintain the interest and activity during the intervening periods. As soon as the work is well organized in Morris County the Association will expand to other counties in the Greystone Park hospital district.

The matter of volunteer workers has been discussed, but definite plans for screening and training applicants have not yet been developed. The Association recognized the fact that volunteer work with patients should be undertaken only by those who had the time to give uninterrupted service according to a definite schedule and the personality to make their assistance helpful to the employees and patients with whom they worked as well as valuable and interesting to themselves.

Mrs. Johnson accepted the presidency of the Association with reluctance because of her position as a member of the Board, but was finally persuaded that for the early formative period this official background would be most helpful. She made a number of visits to other mental hospitals where volunteer programs of various types had been set up and studied their programs and methods. Her enthusiasm has continued high and she has been most successful in stimulating real creative interest in Morris County.

Staff Matters

The resident staff of the hospital suffered several very serious losses during the year. On December 31st, Dr. George B. McMurray retired, having been on leave of absence because of ill health since the previous May. His loss made a great deal of difference in the medical service of the hospital, not only because of his long experience and the many fields of activity with which he was in close contact, but because his personality and love for the work and the institution made him irreplaceable. No one has yet been appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent. Dr.

Henry Cotton made plans to accept that position and several times set the date for his coming on the staff, but each time felt obliged to postpone taking the position, for one reason or another. Dr. Archie Crandell has taken on many of the duties, in addition to his work as assistant clinical director. Resignations of senior resident physicians during the year included Dr. Carl M. Sagert, Dr. Jack Oatman, Dr. Benjamin Wassell, and also Dr. May Sherman, who was appointed and resigned within the period. Dr. Sagert had been on the staff since August 1, 1936, and had been made pathologist following the resignation of Dr. Christian in 1940. He resigned to enter private practice, where the rewards were much greater than the state offered. Dr. Oatman was appointed to the staff on July 1, 1939, was carried on leave of absence while he was in service during the war period and then returned to the staff. He was well trained and experienced in psychiatry, had been certified, and left to take a position in the Veterans Administration at a much higher salary. Much the same thing was true of Dr. Benjamin Wassell who was appointed to the staff on April 1, 1940. All of these resignations deprived the hospital of valuable physicians, all were due to the failure of state salaries to meet competition. Dr. Sherman, a well accredited pathologist, was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Dr. Sagert, but did not find the position satisfactory, probably in part because her home and husband were in New York. In addition to the senior resident physicians, two resident physicians resigned: Dr. Samuel L. Pollock who was appointed on December 31, 1946, after having been on the staff in 1942 before going into the service and again in 1945 for a short time and Dr. Robert P. F. Fitzgerald, who came on the staff October 20, 1945.

Three resident physicians were appointed during the year, Dr. John L. Kelly, Dr. Gerald W. Snyder, and Dr. Daniel E. Boyle. All are adjusting to the work.

Staff housing has not been increased, although two residences have been under construction most of the year. Newcomers have had to be sheltered in the veterans' housing units, which left much to be desired in the severe winter weather with which we had to contend. Dr. Crandell moved to the house at the lower end of the hospital property vacated by Dr. Sagert, and his former house was occupied by Dr. Longley, who had previously been living in an upper floor apartment of the Dormitory building with his wife and three small children. Dr. McMurray's house has remained vacant. Any of the cottages vacated by doctors who have

been long resident need much redecorating and considerable quantities of new furnishings. The amount allowed for furnishings and repairs is never enough to keep any of the cottages in first rate condition, and any doctor who has been resident in an institution for some years or who came here after maintaining a private home has a supply of furniture which he has purchased personally to make up for the deficits in state furnishings. At no time in my experience has the sum allowed for any cottage been sufficient to supply much more than the lighting fixtures, kitchen equipment, and bare necessities of furnishings. Even to procure these it has sometimes been necessary to go to second-hand dealers. When a family moves out it becomes apparent that it was the personal possessions which made the house livable, and that hangings, upholstery, rugs, and so on have not been replaced for many years, perhaps not since the building was originally furnished. For these reasons, it was not possible to put another family immediately into the cottage Dr. McMurray vacated and even if his successor, when appointed, is well supplied with personal goods, it will take some time and money to redecorate, replace draperies, and so on.

The only changes in the staff assignments have been those made necessary by losses and replacements among the doctors. Dr. Collins was Clinical Director, assisted by Dr. Crandell. Dr. Hampton was in charge of general X-ray and electrotherapy; Dr. Donovan of employee health and a Clinic building service; Dr. Gambill was specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; Dr. Melvin was resident in charge of the tuberculosis service; Dr. Kessler was in charge of the Clinic building and surgeon; Dr. Warne was gynecologist and assisted on a Reception building service; Dr. Esposito was in charge of shock therapy, assisted by Dr. Zigarelli, who also did electro-encephalograms; Dr. Sofinan was in charge of occupational therapy and also had a service on the Main building, north side; Dr. Lasley carried the other north side service; Dr. Harquail was in charge of the Main building, south side, assisted by Dr. Snyder; at the Reception building, Dr. Dredge was in charge of men and Dr. Fenimore of women, each with two assistants. Dr. Longley had a Clinic building service and assisted Dr. Kessler frequently in operating. Dr. Voorhies was regularly on night duty covering the entire hospital. At the Dormitory building, Dr. Crane was in charge of the men and Dr. Anderson of women.

Several of the physicians took special work, using their time off for

the purpose. As reported by Dr. Collins, Doctors Dredge and Zigarelli were certified in psychiatry this year. Meetings of County, State and National medical societies have been attended and the staff was well represented at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, held this year in Washington, D. C. At a number of medical meetings members of the staff presented papers and at many others they were called upon for discussions. Dr. Hampton and Dr. Curry were made life members of the Morris County Medical Society, having completed thirty-five years of membership, during which period they had served the organization in many capacities and had each been president for a term. The life members were invited to a dinner and presented with handsome souvenirs by the Society.

Pharmaceutical Division

The hospital drug division continued to function throughout the year without change in personnel. Mr. Philip B. Roberts, Mr. Louis D. Bangert, and Mr. George Rowland are all registered pharmacists with long experience. Mr. Roberts, as senior man in state service, has continued in charge. In October his wife died and he disposed of the home off the grounds which he had occupied since his return from navy service and moved back into the institution. The only available quarters at the time were in one of the veterans' housing projects. In his report Mr. Roberts was not unnaturally moved to recall how much more his position here was worth ten years ago than at present. At that time he had a pleasant cottage, maintenance for himself and wife over and above salary, his salary was not subject to Federal income tax nor withholding tax, and the dollar was worth much more. His obvious conclusion was not too favorable to the state service and its manner of rewarding faithful workers. Mr. Roberts has just completed his twenty-fifth year as a druggist in this institution.

"Individual prescriptions filled, 18,350; ward use medication filled, 29,854; bottles or packages filled, 23,601; medical stores requisitions filled, 1,981. The manufacture of many items in the drug division has effected a large saving over the cost of these goods if purchased ready made; the list does not lend itself well to summarizing, but consists of 62 items made up in units varying from 500 gm to 40 gallons. In all, 6,707 such units were manufactured during the year. The largest quantities were to be found in the various solutions widely used on the wards and in the treatment areas; 280 gallons of extract vanillin compound was made

for the kitchen; 480 gallons of green soap was manufactured. There were nine varieties of ointment, beside creams and pastes; eleven tinctures, several elixirs, liniments, gargles, lotions and spirits.

In addition to these activities obviously closely related to drugs, this service has also checked in and out most of the equipment used in the medical department of the hospital. Oxygen tent inspections during the year numbered 36 and involved the installation of a new motor in an old tent and the placing of an order for a new iceless tent, which was expected very early in the coming year. From the War Assets Administration a Castle Emergency Operating lamp was obtained. This operates on house current but automatically cuts over to battery operation in the event of power failure. In cooperation with the engineering division designs were worked out for a stainless steel work table and supply cabinet combination which at the end of the year was being made in the hospital metal shop for the operating room. The necessity for ordering medical and surgical supplies on a semiannual basis results at times in higher inventories than required and at other times in running out of some items which the doctors wish to prescribe. A shorter ordering period would be much more flexible and eliminate many complaints."

Photography

In order to assist in ready identification, photographs are made of patients, front and side view, as soon after admission as can be arranged and prints suitably mounted are filed in the case records. In case the patient is missing, further prints can be made for police use; patients to be deported are photographed to meet the federal specifications. Patients are also frequently photographed just before leaving the hospital on extended visit or discharge. Occasionally pictures of buildings, construction work, exhibits and other hospital material are required and are made as directed. Mr. Daniel J. Lutz has been hospital photographer for a number of years and has submitted the following statement of his work for the past year:

Newly admitted patients photographed.....	1,385
Readmissions, old admissions, identification.....	111
Patients photographed before parole.....	953
Buildings, exhibits, etc.....	978
Copies, reproductions, etc.....	433
Enlargements in all sizes.....	397
Police, escapes, deportations, etc.....	412
Miscellaneous.....	304

Barber Shop

Mr. Herschel Tucker has continued as head barber of the institution. He states that the work has been carried on according to the same system as in other years, but with less frequent services. The number of barbers allowed was reduced this year, and with vacations, holidays, sick leaves, and vacancies, the number on duty has been at times reduced to five. Patients who formerly were shaved twice a week have been shaved once, haircuts are five or six weeks apart instead of three or four. During the year there were about 144,000 shaves, and 24,000 haircuts given in the various shops.

There are large barber shops maintained in the Main and Dormitory buildings to which patients are brought on schedule. Chairs are set up for use in the less populous buildings and in the major working areas, such as the occupational therapy, laundry, and so on. Infirmary and other ill patients receive the attentions of a barber without being taken from their beds. A constant effort has been made to keep up the standards of previous years, not only because of the appearance of the patients, but also because of the good effect upon morale.

Administrative Assistant To The Chief Executive Officer

Again Mr. William G. Beucler supervised a variety of activities having to do chiefly with building maintenance, assignment of housing, the mechanics of moving patients and personnel from room to room or building to building, and also acted as liaison officer between the Business and Medical Departments, with special emphasis on the work of the nursing division. He was frequently called upon to conduct investigations and also to make surveys of existing conditions. His report covers much material and portions of it will be given under other headings. Some of it in condensed form is as follows:

"The Veterans' Housing Units constructed last year and partially placed in service were continued. One unit planned as a dormitory was remodeled to provide for four additional families, giving a total of 22 apartments plus 3 dormitory units each capable of housing 16 individuals. The apartments had two bedrooms each, a living room, and a combination kitchen and dinette. Occupancy was limited to veterans of World War II. Much detail went into the furnishing and equipping of these units, and maintenance was a constant problem. Heating is by means of an oil burning space heater for each apartment or section, making a total of 34

such heaters. The kerosene fuel had to be replenished daily, and during the severe winter weather the maintenance men were subjected to considerable hardship in getting five gallon cans of oil distributed, since most of the buildings did not have solid roads over which snow plows could operate. Cleaning and servicing of equipment was also a problem.

Clothing and household supplies have been in a condition of critical shortage during most of the year. Constant attention was given to the utilization of material from the condemning room. Worn material of every kind was sent to the sewing rooms and occupational therapy shops for conversion into usable articles and only the rags from which nothing could be salvaged were put aside for the junk dealer.

All mattresses and pillows removed from the wards because of soiled or otherwise unserviceable condition were taken to the steam sterilizer and processed, after which the ticking was sent to the laundry and the hair to the mattress shop to be repicked and remade. A total of 1,397 mattresses and 1,401 pillows were sterilized by the detail employees. All patients' clothing where there was a possibility of infection or vermin was also sterilized. A total of 348 slip covers were made from rubber sheeting for the protection of mattresses. Since it is increasingly difficult to procure hair for mattresses conservation is more than ever required. After a survey made in April it was decided that employees' rooms should be furnished with innerspring mattresses. As they are obtained it will release for ward use a corresponding number of hair mattresses.

A bed repair and paint shop has continued active, despite serious shortage in personnel, and at times in equipment and supplies. A total of 380 beds and 150 cots were treated in a special vat to remove old paint and enamel and completely refinished. Repainting without paint removal was done to 950 beds, 180 cots, 90 Gatch beds, 60 overbed tables, 53 bedside tables and 42 metal chairs. A total of 1,600 bed casters were repaired and covered with aluminum paint. Approximately 2,400 repairs were made to beds on the wards. Trailer trucks used in transporting beds to and from the shop and the various wards were kept in repair.

Floor maintenance has presented a serious problem in many areas. Mastic over concrete in the Reception building and in the congregate dining halls leaves much to be desired. Linoleum replacements have been made in some areas, but are expensive and difficult to obtain. In the areas where patients are untidy and destructive, linoleum is not satisfactory, terrazzo being the most sanitary and serviceable for this type of use.

On the south side of the Main building, where nearly 1,400 women patients are housed, reconstruction and fireproofing has been in progress throughout the year, and will have to be continued over a period of years to come. Much planning was required to find room elsewhere for the patients of the areas where work was in progress. Many of them were placed temporarily on the 4th floor of the congregate dining hall, although this necessitated double use of other dining areas. Others were located throughout the other wards, already overcrowded.

Detail personnel has been inadequate to accomplish the heavy load of work demanded throughout the institution. Difficulties have occurred in the salary schedule, and those resigning who were classified as attendants could not be replaced under this title. At least four more men are required in this division, which fills a necessary function in building maintenance and housekeeping."

Other activities of Mr. Beucler included supervision or actual making of inventories throughout the institution, since each building, ward or working area must be inventoried once a year. General oversight was maintained in connection with the engineering division in the matter of issue and replacement of keys. Numerous surveys and inspections were made and reports rendered to the Superintendent.

At the time of making Christmas purchases for the patients, Mr. Beucler accompanied the Superintendent, and then went in with the trucks to pick up the various lots purchased in New York and transport them to the hospital. They were then checked with the bills, classified as to kind, value and size, and turned over to the nursing personnel in accordance with the lists of requests from the different wards. After assignment to individual patients they were sent to the marking rooms to be properly identified before being issued at the Christmas parties. Christmas decorations were also purchased to supplement those salvaged from previous years and distributed to the wards, dining rooms, corridors and reception rooms. After the holidays these decorations were salvaged and stored.

Personnel

"Within recent years, and especially since the great war, a new attitude toward employees has grown up in large business centers. Rest-rooms, clubs, hospitals, recreation directors, nurses, physicians—some or all of these are to be found in most big stores, factories and offices, and

a constant effort is maintained to keep employees well and cheerful and contented with their surroundings. The reason business firms are devoting so much thought and money to promoting the comfort and happiness of their employees is not entirely or even chiefly because of overflowing good will; they do this, as they do most other things, because they find it pays. Their employees are working in the shop or office from 8:00 A.M. to 5:30 P. M., perhaps, but the employers have discovered that they must not only protect the worker during working hours, but they must give some attention to living conditions, recreations and the maintenance of esprit de corps if the worker is to remain contented with his position. Discontent results in a 'high labor turn-over', which is the most expensive proposition the average business can encounter. New workers have to be trained before they are worth their pay and the training is usually given by those already skilled, who have to cut down the amount of their own work by taking time to instruct. A new worker is thus not only of little economic value in himself, but he is the cause of actual loss during the learning period. Obviously, the more new workers to be trained in proportion to the total number of employees, the lower the efficiency of the business and the higher the cost of production.

If business houses find it to their interest to provide comforts and pleasures for workers who are directly under their care only about one-third of the day, it should be much more to the interest of the State to provide in a similar manner for state hospital employees who must spend practically all of their time on the institution premises.

Maintenance in a state institution is not a gratuity which the State doles out to the worker. It is an integral part of the worker's pay and satisfactory living conditions are just as much his right as the salary in the fortnightly envelope. Housing and food must be commensurate with that which the employees would provide for themselves if circumstances did not require that they live in the institution where they work. If a stenographer, mechanic, nurse or physician of a certain training usually is able to provide himself with a certain standard of comforts, then the State must provide him with an opportunity to live at the same level if it pays him 'salary plus maintenance' as a return for his work.

The matter of adequate maintenance should not be a question of policy, but one of justice. The matter of providing extra comforts and recreation opportunities, however, is on a different plane; it has the same value for a state institution that it has for a business firm. Contented

workers are not seeking change, consequently they are interested in keeping their work up to a satisfactory level, and labor turn-over, whether by resignations or by discharges, is correspondingly reduced. Most state institutions are somewhat isolated in location and access to the amusement centers of cities is difficult. Local recreations are accordingly more important than under average business conditions, since, no matter how attractive the work, the average employee is not satisfied unless he has 'some place to go' when his working hours are over.

Many times managers and superintendents hesitate to ask for the appropriations of considerable sums for living quarters, food and recreation for employees, when they know that much is still needed for the patients. Yet the first requisite for the proper care of patients is the proper people to care for them, and until a sufficient and stable working force of suitable quality is available, no amount of buildings can produce an efficient hospital. Justice to the employees, economic policy and the welfare of those for whose care the institutions exist, all demand that living conditions for the employees be elevated to a plane which will enable positions in state institutions to compete in attractions with those outside. Until this fact is clearly understood the hospitals will continue to suffer from inferior and insufficient help."

The above is a verbatim quotation from my annual report of twenty-five years ago. Some of the items, like standard working hours may sound a little strange; and it is true that maintenance is now largely deducted from the pay check, but this is more a matter of bookkeeping than a reversal, since in theory the check is made large enough to cover the deduction and leave a balance proportionate to the former salary. But the whole substance of the argument applies with even more force than at the time it was written, since in the care given the health of employees we have definitely regressed.

Mr. Richard E. Winans, Administrative Assistant, Personnel Officer, has submitted a detailed report of his work during the past year. In considerable measure it has already been covered in the nursing division's report, since the efforts to obtain, train, and retain ward personnel have been quite as vital to Miss Clark as to Mr. Winans, so as to avoid repetition I have made certain cuts in the report, as follows:

"The year 1947-1948 may be characterized as one which was a struggle against the competition of industry, veterans' hospitals and neighboring State hospitals to secure adequate personnel for the operation of the

hospital. The cost of living continued to rise during the year making it difficult to fill vacancies with first class personnel as State salaries continue to maintain a substantially lower system of pay rates than elsewhere in the labor market. The low State pay contributed largely to the high rate of turnover which existed during the past year in which over one thousand employees were hired. Among the attendants the turnover reached 171 per cent. Greater recruitment selectivity has been exercised during the past year and during a period of months no attendant was hired before favorable references had been received. Although this resulted in only a slow rate of increase of ward personnel it was with regret that this program was relaxed, since it lowered the turnover rate. However, the references of all applicants have been checked and continued employment made to depend upon favorable reports. Recruitment efforts in contacting schools and colleges have resulted in a number of students coming in for summer work. An additional facility of the personnel office was set up where interviewing of new applicants and the discussion of incidents and adjustments is carried on. A few increases in salary ranges were made; among those who received raises were laboratory technicians and graduate and head nurses. A new minimum pay of \$120. a month was established, previous to which a number of \$100. a month starting salaries had existed.

Although recruitment aid should be received from the Civil Service Commission, certification of eligibles for permanent appointments which are obtained by competitive examination, has not resulted in many placements. Although certification lists received from Civil Service were followed up, the great majority of persons declined appointment as the housing in the local area is expensive and difficult to find for people to make a change of employment.

Personnel surveys were still pending from the previous year of both the Medical and Business Departments by the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Institutions and Agencies; and a special survey was started by the Department of Taxation and Finance of the Business and Personnel offices. It is hoped that these surveys will result in the establishment of adequate supervisory positions.

The processing of forms relative to personnel has grown more complex with the establishment of new procedural regulations by the authorities in Trenton. A position control file has been set up in the personnel office which has relieved the various divisions of paper work

and has been valuable in the hiring process. An additional clerk was obtained to set up and operate this file and to assist in the care of other files. Closer contact was maintained with the Business Office through forms for appointments and resignations which were routed through the payroll offices for checking."

Library

Mrs. Clark submitted the following introductory report about the hospital library: "The library service has been continued under the capable supervision of Mrs. Maud Eichlin, Librarian. As in past years she had been interested and helpful in all her hospital relations. Her appended report gives a complete listing of the donations of books, magazines, games and cards made to the Library through the year and a summary of its services. Note is also made of the interesting programs at meetings attended, local, state and national, in many of which she has actively participated. She has been chairman of the Hospital Group of the New Jersey Chapter during the year and has received recognition as Vice President of the New Jersey Chapter of Special Libraries for the coming year." Mrs Eichlin's report, is as follows:

"Patients and personnel have been serviced with books for leisure time and reference reading. Individuals and groups taking refresher and extension courses have been aided in research work through the inter-library loan service with the co-operation of the County and State libraries. Collections of books in the nurses' homes have been revised regularly.

Text books for students reported by Miss Larkin showed that 51 new books were added to the reference library during the past year, of which 34 were single titles. A list of multiple titles is being gradually built up to provide ample reference material for the required reading list.

A new unit of library service was inaugurated this year, the Psychiatric Technician Library located adjacent to that classroom. Periodically textbooks for reference reading have been added. Forty new books were added to those put in when the classes were opened, making a total of 380 books in 21 titles. Other reference pamphlets and material for leisure time reading are also on the shelves of this library.

Patients in the tuberculosis buildings have received separate collections of books and magazines which have been greatly appreciated. A

small collapsible cart was added to the library equipment, the gift of a friend. The new Greystone Park Association has worked nobly collecting books, games, playing cards, and miscellaneous reading material for the hospital patients. Church and service groups, the Red Cross Chapters and many individuals have also aided in the library project with gifts. Christmas cards were received in such large numbers that it was possible to send some to the North Jersey Training School for Girls at Totowa.

The Librarian attended meetings of the New Jersey Chapter of Special Libraries Association, Morris County Library Association, and New Jersey Library Association, and also meeting of the New York Chapter of Special Libraries; the 1948 Educational and Training Institute, held at the New Lisbon State Colony in May was also attended, as was the National Convention of Special Libraries in Washington, D. C." The following tabulation enumerates library activities of the past year:

Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:

Fiction	8,321
Non-fiction	1,242
Foreign	21
Total books	9,584
Magazines	46,140
Grand total	55,724

Donations to the Hospital Library:

Books	2,144
Magazines, secular	31,927
Papers, secular	1,309
Magazines, religious assorted	5,727
Magazines and papers, Christian Science (distributed)	12,803
Papers, Czechoslovakian	40
Papers Hungarian	63
Papers, Italian	3
Papers, Jewish	719
Papers, Polish	850
Decks of playing cards	410
Games	26
Jigsaw puzzles	500
Miscellaneous cards	10,466
Christmas cards	53,091
Copies of Fellowship of Prayer	101
Religious calendars	21
Scrap books	127

Maps	77
Victrola records	201
Magazine subscriptions	2
Paper subscriptions	1
Health pamphlets	13
Information, relating to other States, donated for Library Information File	238

Miscellaneous Notes:

Games loaned	11
Jigsaw puzzles loaned	536
Decks of playing cards distributed	302
Christmas cards distributed from the Library and Storage Building Library	22,462
Books transferred to Main Building Library from the Clinic Building Library	287
Books transferred to the T. B. Building from the Main and Clinic Building Libraries	359
Copies of New Testaments distributed	2
Books purchased by the State	48
Books discarded	281

Religious Service

For many years the institution has followed a program of religious services intended to strengthen contacts between the hospital and the community and to afford as wide a range of helpful service to the patients as could be devised. The hospital chapel, located in the rear center of the Main building, is readily accessible from the wards and residence areas. Its architecture, of a period of the remainder of the Main building, is not unpleasant, there is a small but good pipe organ, and the seating capacity is adequate for the number who can usually be taken to church. Roman Catholic Mass is arranged by the parish of St. Virgil, Morris Plains, and is said by one or the other of the two priests from there each Sunday morning in the chapel, where a special altar is provided. Each Sunday afternoon a Protestant service is held, also in the chapel, with ministers from the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of Morristown and Morris Plains alternating on a four-week schedule. The Christian Science churches in the vicinity have regularly provided readers to hold services for the patients and have brought in literature for distribution. The Jewish Center of Morristown has taken care of the sending of religious leaders and materials for the observances of their faith. Every effort has also been made to co-operate with the different groups in the recognition of holy

days and other religious ceremonies. The visits of pastors to individual patients have been encouraged and the priests have been faithfully notified whenever a Catholic patient was considered to be in extremis.

Overcrowding

The numerical overcrowding did not increase during the last year, despite the very high admission rate. A total of 202 patients transferred to other hospitals of whom 177 were women, afforded considerable relief in actual bed use. Most of the patients transferred went, as already mentioned, to Mercer Field, Trenton State Hospital. Through the efforts of Dr. O'Hanlon arrangements were made to transfer 27 patients with tuberculosis to the care of Hudson County, from which they were originally committed. This was not only a general relief to overcrowding, but particularly relieved the congestion in the tuberculosis area. There were 99 more patients carried on the books but outside the institution at the close of the year than at its beginning. The result was that there were 67 less patients in the hospital on June 30th than on July 1st, with 46 more men and 113 less women. This includes special cases as well as resident population. The reduction in the number of women patients was extremely helpful, since it permitted the emptying of certain areas to carry on construction work, but the patients were not transferred to other hospitals directly from these wards, nor was the number sufficient to equal those for whom other space had to be found when it was necessary to carry construction up through a tier of wards at the same time. Actual overcrowding, on the women's wards which could be used, was increased this year, and it was necessary also to house certain of the patients in dining room areas not designed for dormitory use. The number of men actually increased by a figure which would amount to a whole ward in some areas.

The high admission rate greatly overcrowded the Reception building, since a certain period of study and observation is required before patients can be taken off these services to be placed in other areas. The tuberculosis service was also seriously overcrowded, as previously described. In fact, it would be difficult to point to an area of the hospital which was not overcrowded to a greater extent than at any time in the long history of overcrowding at this institution. Such conditions react upon the treatment program most adversely, are disturbing and conducive to noise and overactivity among the longer-resident patients, result in

greatly increased wear and tear upon the furnishings and the buildings, and make the duties of the ward personnel much more trying. Many areas could have no semblance of space for rest and recreation, because beds and cots had to be set up everywhere. Hazards of all kinds were greatly increased, and the maintenance of cleanliness became much more difficult.

Even under such adverse conditions the appearance of many of the wards was greatly improved by means of the painting programs carried out by the patients under supervision and by the gifts of draperies, cushions, magazines, singing canaries, and many other things provided through the interest of the Greystone Park Association. Great credit also must be given to the nursing division for the manner in which it inspired the patients and each other to "do something" about the wards. The patients themselves are the first to admit the satisfaction they have found in constructive activities and in the results obtained.

There is hope for considerable relief at an early date in the congestion in the tuberculosis area, since building construction there is well advanced. Overcrowding due to fireproofing and reconstruction on the women's wards of the Main building will doubtless be long continued, since neither money nor space are available to permit doing the whole area at once. Other needs increasingly felt are more infirmary space for the feeble elderly patients who come to us in ever greater numbers, a special building for those with contagious or infectious diseases, and more room for shock therapy.

Of course, relief to a great extent for conditions in the Reception building and the infirmaries could be obtained if some means outside the state hospitals could be found for caring for the old people suffering from mild senile conditions. In a farming area these can largely be taken care of at home, but in a highly industrialized state where employment is high and housing extremely cramped they offer problems which most families find insuperable. Since their mental confusion makes them committable, they come to the state hospitals, where with good medical attention they live a long time and take up much expensive space designed for acute mental cases in the younger age groups.

Business Department

The Business Department of this hospital carried on a great many duties during the past year, in fact all of the many phases of institutional management not directly concerned with the medical care and treatment

of the patients. Mr. John T. Neal, Jr., as Business Manager completed his first full year in that position, having come to it on May 1, 1947. In this period he has faced many problems, learned a great deal about the functioning of his department, the hospital as a whole, and the complicated system of state controls under which each activity is set up. He has shown great energy and interest, has adapted himself very well, effected various improvements and worked on a variety of plans for long range development. I consider the hospital fortunate in having secured his services. Mr. Neal reports:

"The business office has been continued in the direct charge of Mr. Robert A. Lowery, Chief Clerk and Treasurer. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Lowery and his assistants who at great sacrifice to their own pleasure made sure that all payrolls were made up on time. In addition they prepared the annual budget estimates, which required a great deal of overtime work. An accounting was also kept of the financial status of each patient and reports rendered regularly to the counties responsible. Mr. Lowery directed the purchasing of food, current replacement items, and other hospital supplies which came within the province of the institution. Appropriations and charges against them were maintained at all times.

The dairy, piggery, farm and poultry industries, as well as numerous miscellaneous outside work continued under the very capable supervision of Mr. E. I. Coursen, Assistant Business Manager, who has completed fifty-two years of loyal and satisfactory service at this institution.

The Engineer-in-Charge, Mr. Henry Landesman, M. E., was directly responsible for the service plants—power, water, heat, electricity, sewage—and for the force of maintenance mechanics charged with keeping the buildings and equipment in operating condition.

Other divisions, such as food service, laundry, fire protection, garage, upholstery and tailor shops and greenhouse and gardens were directly responsible to the Business Manager.

Detailed statements from all divisions have been submitted covering the work of the year, but most of the material had to be greatly condensed for inclusion in a printed report.

Fire Protection and Fires

At the head of the hospital fire protection service were three full time paid men: Fire Chief C. H. Acker, who lived on the grounds and

was on twenty-four hour call; an operator driver and a truck driver who worked alternate forty-eight hour shifts and acted as assistant senior officers in the absence of the chief. The remainder of the personnel consisted of 59 unpaid call men who constituted a volunteer brigade. These men were employed in other divisions of the hospital and were assigned only after formal application, approval by the divisional foreman, a physical examination by a physician, recommendation by the Chief, and certification by the Business Manager. There was no compensation or remuneration for their services, but most of the drills in the past year have been held in working hours on a regular schedule, so that foremen could arrange to let their men off at that time. Of the volunteer group, about 19 lived in the firehouse dormitory and the remainder on the grounds or in adjoining communities.

During the year 27 fire drills were conducted, each lasting approximately two hours, from 1 to 3 p. m., on alternate Wednesdays. Two special drills were held after working hours to enable the hospital men to work with the members of the Fairchild Company of Morris Township. The training has consisted of hose and ladder evolutions, the use of various tools and appliances and pump operations from draft and hydrants. Problems have been given to officers to work out the theoretical control and extinguishing of a building fire, using necessary equipment from that at their command. Lectures and inspection tours have been included in the training. The attendance at drills has been fairly good, with approximately half the men present each time. One additional drill was given to make up the instruction period for men absent during the harvest season. In general, absence has been due to the schedule of regular divisional work, emergencies, and so on.

The equipment for the past year consisted of one 1924 Ahrens-Fox, 750 gallons per minute, pumping engine; one 1947 Ward La France, 750 gallons per minute, pumping engine; one 1942 Chevrolet-Barton U. S. A., 500 gallons per minute, pumping engine; one 1925 Pirsch-White ladder truck; and one 1928 Chevrolet squad car. The fire alarm system under the supervision of the Fire Chief has been maintained by hospital employees. The fire alarm boxes have been tested frequently.

Inspection tours of the buildings and grounds have been made throughout the year by the Fire Chief and his assistants. On many of the tours made at night after the patients were in bed the Chief has been accompanied by the Director of Nurses and members of her division and

by the Business Manager. Hose, extinguishers, fire alarm and sprinkler systems have been checked, as well as fire escapes, fire exits, ward coverage by personnel and general housekeeping from a fire hazard standpoint. Monthly reports of these inspections have been submitted to the Business Manager.

About 18,000 feet of unlined linen hose, attached to standpipes, is kept on racks or in cabinets throughout the hospital and is subject to frequent inspections. A total of 732 fire extinguishers is available in various buildings; of these, 468 are soda acid, 60 foam type, 121 carbon dioxide, 30 vaporizing liquid, and 53 water pump tanks. At a W.A.A. sale 100 extinguishers, 15 lb. carbon dioxide type, were purchased and most of them placed in immediate service in areas not previously covered. All extinguishers have been inspected and all except the carbon dioxide type have been recharged once a year by the fire department. They are not equipped to recharge the carbon dioxide extinguishers.

A total of 59 hydrants on the hospital water system is available for fire service. Of these 51 are on the high pressure system, including 5 at the dairy barn area normally on low pressure which can be switched to high pressure by changing valves; the remaining 8 are on low pressure. One rented hydrant on West Hanover Avenue is available for additional protection in the dairy group. Semi-annual inspection was made by the fire department in conjunction with the plumbing division; minor repairs were made to four hydrants and one low pressure hydrant was removed. The hydrants were repainted and the color of the high pressure type changed from green to red for better year round visibility. The sprinkler system covers a part of the Main building south, Main building rear, and Dormitory attic and basement. Weekly inspections of the sprinkler system have been made by the Chief. Numerous changes have been made during the year in relocating sprinkler heads and lines in the bakery and in the basement of Main building south, where reconstruction was in progress on Tier 4. When the connections were repainted, their color was changed from green to yellow to increase their visibility.

There were 62 calls during the year. Of these 26 were for investigation of extinguished fires; 2 were false alarms; 8 were grass, rubbish or dump fires; 3 were for fires in motor vehicles; 11 were still alarms for fires or unusual smoke; 3 were special calls for emergency use of equipment, no fire involved; 1 was for an extinguished fire by firemen on special detail; 1 was a sprinkler system alarm and 7 were general alarms for

fires. Four of the fires were on the wards, one in a patients' lavatory section, one in an employees' residence, one in a motion picture projector; in all of these, the estimated loss did not amount to \$400.

There was, however, one serious fire during the year. At 10:10 a. m., on Sunday morning, December 28th, an alarm came in from the north barn of the dairy group. On the 26th there had been a record snowfall of 26 inches, which greatly hampered the movements of the fire apparatus. About 40 head of cattle had been safely removed from the barn. A moderate southwest wind prevailed, aiding the fire fighters by reducing the danger of an exposure fire, since the other buildings of the group were up wind. The entire apparatus responded, with some 50 members of the regular personnel and about 15 additional employees. Additional alarms were transmitted and calls for help brought the Fairchild and Collinsville engines in at the fire, and an engine company from Morris Plains was stationed at the hospital headquarters to cover-up. The fire started in the west or front section of the barn near a stairway to the left and the entire upper story was immediately involved. The cause has been undetermined. Patients who were present in the building or nearby were questioned, but no definite proof could be established implicating any individual or mechanical breakdown. There was no loss of life, human or livestock. The building loss was placed at \$32,500. The hospital officials were present throughout the fire and Commissioner Bates arrived from Trenton late in the afternoon to inspect the damage.

Throughout the year conferences have been held regarding the recommendations submitted by the Fire Insurance Rating Organization in 1946 after its Survey. Unfortunately, funds have not been available to eliminate many of the conditions. Many hazards will continue until suitable storage and shop facilities can be constructed apart from the buildings regularly used for residence purposes. There is a lack of quantities of water which would be required for an involved fire and a power failure, either steam or electrical, would result in a serious condition. The deep well and booster pumps depend entirely upon the hospital generators for their power and there is no tie-in with an outside supply of water.

Firemen were detailed for special duty at the various amusements for patients, including movies, dances and plays, totaling 80 performances. On a few occasions when an unusually large group of patients and visitors was present the Fairchild Engine Company responded to the request of

the Chief by detailing men to provide additional coverage. Orientation courses for new ward personnel have been continued; to these the Chief has given 66½ hours of lecture time and 927 individuals have attended the one hour classes. The necessity of reporting extinguished fires has been emphasized, which is one reason for the increase in the number of reported fires during the year. A Greystone Park Fire Department Association has been organized and held monthly meetings, concluding with movies and refreshments.

Water Supply

The institution has continued to maintain its independent water supply. This is based first upon a system of reservoirs supplied by brooks and springs and second upon two deep wells located in the Borough of Morris Plains, the State having purchased a sufficient area at the time the wells were drilled, to protect this supply from contamination. The reservoirs are four in number, lower garden, upper garden, ice pond and Klondike. The two garden reservoirs were the original water supply; now the lower one has been separated from the general supply and is used for irrigation and greenhouse purposes. The upper garden reservoir furnishes water to the Main building, north and south cottages and to various farm and plant areas. The water is fed from the reservoir by gravity and constitutes the low pressure system, but the original supply is augmented by pumping into the reservoir from the high pressure system, which furnishes about 400,000 of the 600,000 gallons daily required in the low pressure service. The ice pond reservoir serves as a distributing center. Water from the deep wells is pumped into it, and then picked up and pumped to the high pressure Klondike reservoir. At times the natural supply is entirely adequate and no pumping is required as was the case in April of this year. At other times almost the total consumed is pumped. The Klondike lies in an area of many springs and when rainfall is plentiful is filled to overflowing. The stream which carries the overflow eventually reaches the ice pond reservoir and then flows on into Morris Plains at the east of the hospital property, while the overflow from the garden reservoirs runs along West Hanover Avenue at the other side of the original property. All of the regular water supply is chlorinated, each system having a separate treatment station.

During the summer of 1947 dry weather was long continued and the water tables were so lowered that despite continuous pumping from

both deep wells, the level dropped in the ice pond reservoir to within one foot of the suction pipe. Rains in October relieved the situation and when the dairy barn fire occurred in late December, over two million gallons were used without impairing the supply. However, a serious fire in time of drought cannot be contemplated without the gravest misgivings.

Bottled drinking water from a mountain spring on the property has been for many years distributed from a bottling room at the Dormitory building to many non-ward areas. Some contamination was found in the water coolers and traced to the method of handling the bottles. Mr. Orford, from Dr. Rudolf's office at Rutgers, gave information by means of which an electrical device was made by the hospital mechanics and installed in the spring water pipe line. This emits a minute quantity of free silver in the water which acts as purifying agent until the water is consumed. Spot checks and laboratory tests have shown the coolers negative to contamination since this device was put into service. The process is said to have been successfully used by the army in the recent war period.

Construction Work

The local construction office, maintained as a branch of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, Division of Architecture and Construction, was continued with Mr. George D. McCarthy in charge. He has at all times kept a very even balance between the institution and the central office, and has been most helpful in his expert advice and close cooperation. A very healthful condition exists between his construction force, who are all highly unionized, and the institutional employees. A condensed report of the activities in the construction field is as follows:

Boiler Reconversion: On October 28th the Springfield 507 H. P. oil fired boiler was placed in operation on a test run which extended until November 7th. After this test the boiler was accepted by the institution with the recommendation that certain changes be made for more safe and economical operation, the major item being a change in the size of the burners.

(A more complete report concerning this boiler will be found under the Engineer's report.)

South Side Reconstruction: The first eight months of the fiscal year were marked by great delays in necessary materials and labor, partially due to conditions which developed unexpectedly in the field,

partially to delayed shipments brought about by strikes and severe winter weather conditions. At the end of the year great progress can be reported.

Additions to Tuberculosis Hospital Building: Construction was actually started in March on two wings to the existing building. Despite unfavorable weather conditions and the necessity for the removal of rock, by June 30th all concrete walls and first floor slabs were poured, all exterior and interior brick walls were erected to the second floor levels and reinforcing steel had been placed in the second floor area of both wings.

Doctors' Cottages: During October construction work was started on two brick cottages and despite extreme weather conditions, which made it necessary to suspend work completely for several months, both cottages are approximately 80 per cent. complete.

Hennery: A new hennery unit was built consisting of two wings, 2 stories in height 40' x 20' on either side of a 25' x 20' fireproof feed house and killing room, the whole capable of housing 1,000 chickens. Construction was started in November and the building was completed and placed in operation on May 1st.

Calf Barn: Actual construction of the maternity and calf barn was started in early November, but when the weather became severe the project was closed down and not reopened until May. The foundation walls have been completed and masonry exterior and interior walls have been completed on one end of the building.

Milk Treatment Building Reconstruction: New pasteurizing equipment has been received, the installation of which will require considerable rearrangement of the milk treatment building. A temporary shed had been built on the rear of the building and the old pasteurizing equipment will be moved out there and kept in operation until the new equipment can be installed.

Reconstruction of North Cottage: An item of \$10,000., for replacement of plumbing, wiring and flooring in North Cottage, used for housing male employees of the Main building area, was requested in the 1948 budget, not allowed, but finally granted as an emergency item and in May construction was started. This is to consist of providing new toilet sections, reconstructing the sleeping quarters, and installing two new fire escapes. This project should be completed during the summer months.

Employees' Building: A removable type partition (J-M) was placed in the corridors on all three floors of the Employees' building, segregating the affiliate nurse area from the center area. This permitted 36 rooms formerly assigned to the nursing division to be used for male employees.

Veterans' Housing Units: Unit D, one of the two dormitory housing units located at the rear of the Cafeteria, was reconverted without exterior changes into four apartments, each with three rooms and bath, for married couples.

Engineering Division

This division includes the power plant—where steam is generated to provide for our central heating system as well as for our electric generators—our electric generating station, water pumping system, sewage disposal plant, refrigeration plant and the normal maintenance services such as: plumbing, steam fitting, mechanical, sheet metal, electrical, masonry and such construction as is done by the institutional employees. This division remained under the direction of Mr. Henry Landesman, M. E., who is the Engineer in Charge.

Power Plant: The power plant consumed a total of 28,501 tons of coal, an average of 77 tons per day. In addition, the Springfield oil burning boiler was operated for 680 hours and consumed 127,796 gallons of oil. This supplemented the coal burning boilers. The use of so much oil was due partially to a test run held during the latter part of October and the first part of November.

Electric Production: The electric plant generated 3,976,809 K.W.H., and supplied the entire institution with both alternating and direct current.

Water Station: Our pumping stations pumped a total of 197,385,000 gallons of water from our deep wells to our reservoirs; a total of 412,834,000 gallons of water was consumed during the year, giving a daily average of 1,128,000 gallons, or 201.2 daily per capita.

Sewage Disposal Plant: Our sewage disposal plant took care of a 347,951,000 gallon flow for the year or a daily average of 951,000 gallons.

Refrigeration Plant: In our refrigeration plant 25,983 cakes of ice were manufactured, the monthly average being 2,165 cakes.

Maintenance: Our maintenance forces handled 34,494 repair orders and 42 new work orders during the year.

Boiler Room: In June 1947, the summer cleaning and overhauling

of the boilers got under way and with the aid of a new portable compressor unit and new turbinizing tools the work of turbinizing all four boilers was completed by September. So extensive was the job of overhauling these boilers that three of the four stokers were rebuilt and a new stoker main shaft coupling was installed in two boilers as well as the arch rebuilt. The boilers were inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Company and certificates were issued by the Department of Labor attesting approval of their continued operation. New cables were installed on the skip hoist and the coal loader was overhauled and repaired.

On October 28th, the installation of the oil burning equipment, controls, etc., on the Springfield No. 5 boiler was ready for a test and the boiler was put on a trial run as of that date and ran continuously until November 7th. Some leaks and cracks in the boiler setting were discovered at the end of this run. This test was of great value to the institution in instructing our firemen in the operation of the burner pumps and controls.

Early in December, due to the severe weather conditions causing a heavy coal consumption and with the rising fuel costs it was evident that our Fuel, Light and Power funds for the year would be inadequate and a study was made to cut down the consumption of coal by eliminating as far as possible all unnecessary use of electricity and a closer control was kept over our heating load. In addition to the increase in the cost of coal, fuel oil for the operation of the Springfield boiler had risen from .057 cents per gallon at the time the installation of the boiler was started to over .10 cents per gallon in December, 1947. It was therefore decided not to operate this boiler except in emergencies. When a coal strike went into effect during April this institution had on hand approximately 1,500 tons of coal, but by April 16th the pile had dwindled to 431 tons, at which time the oil burner was placed in operation and run until May 4th. This operating period gave both the institutional force and the Central Office an opportunity to find out exactly how this boiler would operate under normal conditions. It proved that the burner capacities being 750 H.P. each developed too much heat for the boiler and arrangements were made for the installation of smaller type burners. These have been received but the controls necessary for their proper operation have not been installed to date. Steel ladders and partitions have to be constructed around parts of the

boiler so that we can have ready access to the gauge glass or columns, to blow down valves, turn manholes, etc.

Dynamo Room: In July, 1947, it was definitely ascertained that the Casualty Insurance Company did not have coverage of the two Skinner Uniflow Engines and that such coverage could not be obtained because of the condition of these units. A request was made for the installation of a new motor generator set so that these machines could be shut down and this hazardous condition eliminated. An order was placed with the Tiffany Electric Company of Jersey City covering a second hand motor generator set of the correct size. However, before installation was made this unit was examined and it was discovered that the electric motor was over twenty years of age and the inspector of the Hartford Insurance Company would not accept it, so the sale was cancelled.

A study is now being made and permission has been received for the installation of an emergency tie line with the Jersey Central Power and Light Company, utilizing an underground cable from our pumping station located in Morris Plains to a sub-station which will be constructed at the rear of our present power plant. This tie line will be of great value in safeguarding the operation of the hospital should anything happen to our alternating current service.

A plan is now being developed to change all our direct current load over to alternating current so that our present alternating current generators or the services of the utility company or a combination of both can be utilized to supply this load. We feel that it is very urgent that immediate action be taken in eliminating our direct current lighting and motors throughout the institution or else that a motor generator set of sufficient size be obtained so that we can shut down these Skinner Uniflow Engines before an accident happens which might be a catastrophe to this hospital.

During the year we had a specialist of the General Electric Company adjust the governor on our General Electric turbo unit and it is now possible to operate this unit in parallel with our Moore turbo unit which gives us an operating capacity of about 900 K.V.A. output. We also had an inspector from the Terry Turbine Company inspect and align the shaft of our Terry turbine; as a result this machine is now in good operating condition and free from the vibrating trouble that it formerly had developed.

A study is now being made by Mr. Bevan and other engineers of

the Central Office as to the feasibility of installing a cooling tower or using a spray pond so that we may run our Moore unit condensing. Bids have been received for the installation of the cooling tower and we are awaiting advice from the Central Office.

Water: Since 1876, all water consumed by this institution has come from our own water supply, and in the budget for the coming fiscal period \$26,000 will be made available for the renovating of the Klondike reservoir. This job will include repairs, laying of screens and cementing the interior walls by the gunite process. An order has already been issued for the installation of a seven foot fence around this reservoir. A new chlorinating machine is greatly needed to assure safe drinking water from the low pressure system and will be requested in the next budget.

Sewage Plant: Numerous maintenance jobs were done at the sewage disposal plant. Two new bar screens were made and put in place after the removal of two badly corroded screens in the treatment house. The two chlorinating machines have been costly to maintain in the past year and are now difficult to control, as they are about 25 years old and of an obsolete type. Consideration should be given to their replacement in the next budget request.

Maintenance Work: At the laundry a leak developed in a steam chest on one of the flatwork ironers which is over 20 years old and after several futile attempts at repair had been made by the hospital mechanics the manufacturer advised that an entire new chest was required. This was installed in May. Numerous other repair items were taken care of by the engineering division.

At the bakery a new dough mixing machine made by the Reed Manufacturing Company was received in December. It was necessary for our electricians to run a three phase line to take care of the motor load of over 20 H.P. In addition it was necessary to disassemble this machine and even to remove part of the masonry walls to move it into place. It was installed by the hospital mechanics under the supervision of a factory representative. Due to the failure of a magnetic valve on the rotary bake oven in the Main Kitchen an accumulation of gases exploded, severely damaging the refractory lining. New parts were flown from Beloit, Wisconsin, by air freight and our mechanics installed a complete lining within four days.

After six years of continuous use it was found necessary to rebuild the arch and lining of the incinerator. This work was completed by our

masons. New water lines were extended to the new henry unit and the old corroded lines removed. At the main garage because of the heavy snow and ice load one truss gave indication of severe damage. The carpenters jacked up this truss and repaired it with metal plates and bolts. At the greenhouse one 3" pipe line was replaced in the heating system. A new regulating valve was installed on the hot water generator. Other miscellaneous repairs were made to the buildings and equipment.

The Reception building received considerable attention. The various entrance doors have little protection from the rain, snow, or sleet; all of these doors had to be taken to the shop and rebuilt by the carpenters. A new alberene sink was installed on the fourth floor in the dark-room of the photography studio. A new telephone booth was built in the hall outside the staff room. New window guard padlocks were procured and put on all window guards throughout the entire building. This building received severe damage to its gutters, cornices and leaders from snow and ice during January. Considerable painting has been done by patient and attendant labor in the wards and corridors. A study has been made and materials ordered to rewire this building from direct to alternating current.

In the Employees' building a new instructors' office was constructed and lighting facilities installed in the basement of the central area, and new toilet facilities installed in the wash room to adapt the space for use as an instruction center for psychiatric technicians. A new hot water tank was also installed.

At the Clinic building the hospital electricians have installed alternating current on Wards 14, 15 and M-3, in the operating rooms, the eye, ear, nose and throat clinic, the X-ray division and the drug room. It is hoped that the balance of the rewiring will be completed within the next year. The passenger elevator was completely overhauled by the Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company.

In the Dormitory building amusement hall a new Hammond Organ, electric, was installed by the maintenance force. Minor repairs were made on part of the roof areas. A budget item is needed to cover the extra costs of repairs which will be carried out by the construction crew in the coming year. Considerable painting is under way in the day rooms and infirmaries, most of which is being done with patient and attendant labor.

At the Main building painting has been done on the North side wards by the patients, while the construction crew relaid a floor area with new linoleum. Ward 22 on the first floor was transformed into an infirmary and the elderly men patients formerly on Ward 56 on the fourth floor were transferred down.

Elevators: During the year the hospital entered into a contract with the Otis Elevator Company to take over the maintenance of not only the 11 Otis elevators but also the 9 other elevators of various manufacture. Considerable work and expense was entailed in building all the elevators up to a safe operating condition and we are sure the Otis people will now be able to maintain them in this condition under the new contract.

Electrical Transformers: During the year we had the General Electric Company check all of our transformers and their installation throughout the institution. They also tested the oil and replaced it if they found the dielectric strength to be affected.

Miscellaneous: The above headings indicate the diversity of the work done, but do not cover the great number of details, being merely intended as a sampling of the different jobs.

Food Service

The food service for the entire institution, both patients and employees, remained under the direction of Mr. William Walton, Sr. Due to the lack of properly trained kitchen help, considerable difficulty was encountered, but with the raising of the minimum salary rate in May conditions improved and by the end of the year most positions were filled. Partially because of a "gratis" donation by the Government of potatoes and grapefruit juice, which permitted a greater expenditure in meat and green vegetables, it was possible to bring up the calory standard per patient to approximately the level established by Mrs. Grace T. Fleming, Assistant Supervising Steward of the Central Office. Special meals were furnished the patients and employees on all major holidays.

No major changes were made in any of the kitchens or dining rooms during the year, but plans are being worked out for the installation of a kitchen in the Dormitory area large enough to feed 2,500 patients and employees which will greatly reduce the excessive load now being carried by the main kitchen. Recommendations have been made for a separate kitchen and dining hall for the tuberculosis hospital, which

would allow more freedom in making up diets and permit closer supervision of sanitary conditions.

Bakery: The hospital bakery under the general supervision of Mr. Walton and the direct charge of Mr. William Dalhoff produced the following goods during the year. 726,765 loaves of bread, 54,264 biscuits, 68,112 buns, 8,316 hot cross buns, 101,376 cookies, 6,232 coffee cakes, 54,300 muffins, 70,116 rolls, 27,798 cakes in 20 varieties, and 12,028 pies in 12 varieties. A new dough mixer installed this year has greatly increased the bakery capacity output.

In the Main kitchen 129,888 pounds of margarine were mixed, 153,384 doughnuts made, 99 50-gallon barrels of sauerkraut, 13 barrels of green tomato pickles and 24 barrels of green pepper pickles were put down; at the cannery 8,670 #10 cans of applesauce were processed.

Butcher Shop: The head butcher, Mr. Joseph Feldenzer with his assistants cut prepared and distributed meat for the institution, both the purchased and that produced here. During the year they slaughtered 240 hogs, 33 cows, 1 bull and 13 calves. The weight and valuation will be found tabulated at the end of the Report.

Diet Therapy: This is a separate branch of the food service division and is located in the Clinic building under the direction of Miss Florence Pond, a graduate dietitian. From this kitchen meals were served for all special diets for patients in the Clinic and Reception buildings and the entire food service requirements for the employees' infirmary were met, including all special diets. There were 1,625 special diets served during the year in 130,973 meals; of these 18,129 were for the employees' infirmary and 112,844 for ward patients. This gave an average of 120 persons daily on special diet, 17 employees and 103 patients. This does not include the special nourishments; of these 36,305 quarts were sent out by trucks, about equally divided between fruit juices and those with a milk base. About 54,054 quarts of other fluids were used in the division in preparing nourishments of various types.

Housekeeping Division

As indicated in Mr. Beucler's report, there is a close relationship between the work of the housekeeping division and that of the detail group. Mrs. Alma K. Rose as Head Housekeeper, has a responsible position for which as yet neither finances nor personnel are adequate.

A study is now being made to reorganize the work and the first step contemplated is the establishment of a central linen exchange with branch linen rooms in each of the large buildings housing patients. At present all linen—sheets, pillow cases, spreads and towels—are marked by buildings and ward numbers. After laundering is completed the articles are sorted by patients; frequent errors occur, so at times one building may have a surplus while another has a complete lack of some item. Under the system now being considered, each ward will requisition from the local linen room the number of articles needed to replace those sent to the laundry or destroyed; the local room will then request from the central linen exchange to which all clean linen is sent from the laundry a sufficient supply to fill the needs of the building. Some construction will be necessary before the system can be put into action.

Poor housing for employees' was regarded after careful study by a committee from the Central Office as a chief cause for shortages in personnel. The report from this committee, after a conference with Dr. Curry, Mr. Neal, Miss Clark, and with Mr. Herman Crystal, Chief Budget and Fiscal Analyst and Mr. Homer Zink, Commissioner Department of Taxation and Finance, was that it would require \$133,000 to renovate all employees' quarters and \$64,000 for furnishings such as new mattresses, easy chairs, lamps, dressers, and so on. Permission to spend \$10,000 from the 1949 current repairs account to start the renovation project and \$10,000 from the 1949 household account for the purchase of furnishings was given. To date, renovation of North Cottage has been started and orders placed for 300 inner-spring mattresses and 200 easy chairs.

Among the improvements recommended by Mrs. Rose are a house-cleaning unit which could be sent around the institution on a regular schedule to clean walls, windows and screens and floors and shampoo rugs and furniture. Another pressing necessity is snack kitchens and facilities for personal laundry in the employees' residence.

As a beginning toward providing a more cheery and homelike atmosphere in lounging and sitting rooms and corridors, 287 pairs of net curtains and 49 pairs of draperies were made and put up, but much more remains to be done before all personnel living quarters are attractive. Clothing issued to patients amounted to approximately 15,000 articles new issue and over 50,000 articles replacements for condemned units; there were about 14,000 articles for which the storehouse had no replacements in stock. This is personal clothing only, not including

linens and bedding. A large number of blankets were repaired and even pieces of blanket material after being laundered were sorted, matched and sewed into regular sized blankets.

Laundry

The laundry service of the institution has been continued under the direction of Mr. D. W. Leyhan whose untiring efforts have kept the work under control, despite the lack of a sufficient number of employees and working patients. The serious problem of recruitment of laundry employees has been caused by the low starting salary of \$1,200 per year. This was partially corrected on May 1st when the starting salary of all institutional employees was increased to \$1,440 per year.

The laundry equipment now consists of 11 washing machines of various sizes, 6 tumblers, 8 extractors, 3 eight roll mangles, 22 presses and 39 ironing boards. A new dry tumbler is greatly needed, since it is necessary to hang blankets and wearing apparel on racks, chairs, and pieces of equipment during the night.

The blankets sent to the laundry have greatly increased and now run from 1,500 to 2,000 per week. The change of attendants' uniforms from colored to white greatly increased the work in the laundry. The count of articles done was largely made by patients, and is probably not accurate. The figures given are 7,086,661 pieces, including 2,695 curtains hand washed, starched, placed on stretchers and hand finished.

The engineering division has been most helpful in keeping machinery and equipment in condition throughout the year. Difficulty with muddy water following heavy rainstorms has continued; this resulted in discoloration of white clothing and linen, since it was impossible to wait for the water to clear.

At Christmas time the presents for patients working in the laundry were distributed at this center instead of on the wards as customary. To the gifts were added 24 cakes and 16 pounds of candy, procured by the employees. Also on January 15th the annual patients' party was given, but this year was held in the cafeteria instead of in the laundry. Tables and space made it possible to have a much more satisfactory arrangement.

Garage

Mr. William Walton, Jr., has supervised the running of the main garage of the institution. This division has done an excellent job in keeping all the transportation equipment in safe operating condition. In

addition, Mr. Walton and his force have been called upon to make many trips after regular hours to return escaped patients or those on visit who have become suddenly disturbed and this work has been done willingly and with a splendid spirit of cooperation. Following is the list of new motor vehicles which were obtained during the year: These were replacements for dangerously worn out equipment which had reached high proportions during the long war period when no replacements were given. In some instances, as with the bus, the old vehicle turned in on exchange was in such condition that it was left at the institution by the dealer.

Five Ford tudor sedans, four 1947 models, one 1948; two were assigned to the hospital social service and three to the mental hygiene clinics social service; one Ford fordor sedan, 1948, mental hygiene clinics; three Buick sedans, 1947, one to the mental hygiene clinics, two to general hospital use; Ford bus, general hospital use. Two Ford 2-ton trucks, 1947, were received, one was assigned to the farm and one to the greenhouse and grounds; one Ford truck, 1948, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton pick-up, farm; one Ford truck, 1948, 2-ton stake body, farm; one Ford truck, 1948, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton van type, farm.

Upholstery Shop

The hospital upholstery shop has been continued under the supervision of Mr. William T. Barry, Foreman Upholsterer. Making and re-making of hair mattresses and repair of shoes come under this division, as do the more usual branches of an upholsterer's trade. The putting up and taking down of awnings throughout the institution required the time of two men for two months, and they had to be assisted by detail men and working patients. Necessary repairs and replacements to awnings were made at the shop. Lack of hair for mattresses was a handicap in the work of the division; and there were two positions vacant for the greater part of the year which also reduced the amount of work done. The list is as follows:

NEW WORK

Pillow ticks.....	565
Single mattress ticks.....	1,474
Double mattress ticks.....	5
Single mattresses.....	884
Double mattresses.....	6
Hair pillows.....	204
Feather pillows.....	171
Furniture upholstered.....	10
Furniture slip covers.....	6

Glass curtains (pairs)	30
Draperies.....	25
Shades.....	273
Awnings.....	43
Rubber slip covers for mattresses.....	348
Mitts for kitchen use.....	422
Miscellaneous jobs	80
Total new work.....	4,546

REPAIRS

Hair pillows made over.....	269
Single mattresses made over	327
Single mattress ticks repaired.....	327
Linoleum.....	5
Awnings put up and taken down.....	349
Shoe repairs	2,028
Miscellaneous	36
Total repairs.....	3,341
Total pieces work done.....	7,887

Tailor Shop

The tailor shop was again supervised by Mr. Frank DePrimo. The work has consisted, as in former years, chiefly of pressing and repairing of men's clothing. A number of heavy canvas articles were also made and repaired and a great quantity of work done for the laundry in the pressing of coats and trousers which this division is better equipped to handle than the laundry. This latter total is not listed but probably amounts to between 15,000 and 20,000 pieces. The other figures for the year are as follows:

Patients' suits and trousers pressed and repaired.....	1,785
Patients' new suits and trousers altered.....	895
Patients' overalls and pants repaired.....	3,607
Patients' white pants repaired, kitchen use.....	394
Total pressed, and repaired	6,681
Pants pressed for storehouse.....	831
Chauffeurs' suits pressed and repaired.....	131
Police officers' suits pressed and repaired.....	44
Other officers' and employees' suits and trousers pressed and repaired.....	1,625
Total pressed and repaired.....	1,800
Heavy canvas articles made	1,017
Heavy canvas articles repaired	6,151
Total made, pressed and repaired.....	16,480

Institutional Collector

The position of institutional collector, vacant since December 1, 1946, was filled on August 11, 1947 when Mr. Thomas C. Tighe reported for duty. He has submitted the following report:

"The objects of the position have been: First to keep maintenance accounts from going in arrears; and second, to collect monies owed in delinquent accounts. Definite procedures have been established in accordance with directives from the Department of Institutions and Agencies and from conferences with the Superintendent, Treasurer and State Adjuster.

The County Adjusters with whom the Collector transacts much of the maintenance business were contacted 139 times during the period from August 11th to June 30th and were all found to be friendly and co-operative. During this period 101 cases were closed, 460 interviews held; collections and payments amounted to \$41,317.34 amended orders amounted to 66, representing in delinquent accounts the sum of \$42,472.40.

A close check was maintained on the financial condition of non-indigent patients and as soon as any estate appeared exhausted or the legally responsible relatives were unable to pay, the facts were presented to the County Adjuster in an effort to determine the responsibility for future maintenance. There were a number of cases where accounts were uncollectable until the appointment of a guardian, the settlement of estates involving many relatives, or the death of the patient.

The collection of maintenance for war veterans presented some problems because of the various types of pensions and fees allowed by the Veterans' Administration, dependent upon the degree of disability and the time element involved, until the case is finally adjudicated as eligible or non-eligible for hospital benefits.

In all delinquent accounts letters were written or personal visits made to ascertain the reasons for the arrearage. Institutional liens were filed in all cases where real or personal assets were disclosed, in order to protect the interests of the State in so far as future maintenance was concerned."

Service Unit and Duct Store

The Service Unit of the hospital has been continued. It lost the services of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Fairchild in the last quarter, but the new manager, Mr. George Fetz, former Steward of the Plainfield Country

Club, has been doing good work. It was decided during the year to bond the employees of both the Unit and the Duct Store and insure the contents. The Service Unit was established and maintained chiefly for the convenience of visitors. Visitors register here and receive passes for the building and ward which they are to visit. A card index file corrected daily, facilitates the issuance of passes. A small restaurant and ice cream and cold drink counter cater to the visitors and are also used by employees and patients. A display of occupational therapy products and a rest room complete the service.

The Duct Store was established many years ago and has always been used primarily by employees and patients. Magazines, cigarettes, soft drinks and light refreshments, are provided, along with candy and small articles. This has been in charge of a very reliable man for a period of years. Both these services have been continued on an independent financial basis, under the direction of the Board of Managers. The money derived from these businesses has been regularly by vote of the Board assigned to the various needs of the patients' amusement fund.

Local supervision of these activities has been in the hands of the Business Manager, who has received splendid advice and co-operation from both Senator Frank D. Abell of the Board of Managers and Mr. Robert A. Lowery, Treasurer of the hospital.

Greenhouse and Grounds

The greenhouse and grounds were again maintained as a division separate from the gardens, although both were under the immediate supervision of Mr. Britton Koch, and the greenhouses were used for starting garden plants, while the garden crews were called upon to work on the grounds as required. Equipment has been loaned to other hospital divisions as needed: the concrete mixer has been used by the construction division throughout the year and one Chevrolet truck has been used continuously by the farm division. Other trucks have been loaned to the farm for a total of 6 days. Various loading and hauling jobs were done by this division and drivers were occasionally supplied for equipment from the main garage. Greenhouse employees worked 655 days and greenhouse patients 6,393 days in the big garden.

A repair and service garage has been maintained at the greenhouse to take care of the equipment used in this and the garden division. Eight trucks, two passenger cars and a suburban, as well as bulldozer, two

gasoline shovels and a power sprayer were serviced and snowplow equipment was hooked up and removed. Some of the trucks used in plowing snow broke down and were repaired during the night. A Ford bus which was turned in on the new bus purchased for the main garage was given back to the institution by the bidder and at the greenhouse garage was completely overhauled, a flat body and new cab put on with lumber from the sawmill, and made into a truck for transporting the power sprayer or for general use. All garden division equipment was repaired and painted at the greenhouse.

Grass cutting requirements were heavy during the spring and summer. The grounds were divided into three areas, each with one or two employees and crews of patients. In the Dormitory and golf course area, one or two employees worked for 98 days with an average of 13 patients; in front of the Main building and around the Clinic and Reception buildings, employees worked for 121 days with an average crew of 17 patients. Around the lower part of Central Avenue and the cottages an employee worked 95 days with an average of 16 patients, and from one to three patients worked without supervision. The tractor was used in the spring rolling lawns and later for 83½ days with gang mowers attached cutting grass. Trucks were used a total of 124 days cleaning up the grounds.

Among the special activities listed were: cleaning brush from the inside of the upper reservoir, building an outside stall for a sick horse and rebuilding stall racks at the horse barn, cleaning up the grove south of Main building and removing dead trees, cleaning up and grading around the two cottages below the Central Avenue bridge and building two wooden bridges at the rear of these cottages to give access to fields now under cultivation. The grading around the Veterans' Units used for employees required an employee and an average of 4 patients for 32 days; the bulldozer was also used. Around the Units used for physicians and officers, employees worked 13 days with an average crew of 6 patients; trucks were used for bringing in 342 yards of top soil, the bulldozer leveled off, and the area was finally seeded to grass. Because of the severe ice storm in the winter much work was required on trees, removing broken branches and the most seriously damaged trees; from 1 to 6 employees and from 4 to 46 patients worked about 2½ months at this project, using tractors, trucks and bulldozer as required. As usual, the willow pond was cleaned and fresh sand put in.

The demands for snow removal were heavier than for many years

past. In addition to the regular working days, overtime, nights, Sundays and holidays required the bulldozer for 6½ days, trucks for 46 days, employees for 58½ days, and patients for 761 days' time. The hospital trucks were not heavy enough to cope with the snow and a 14-ton bulldozer had to be hired at times to open up the roads. One employee and 4 patients worked for one day cleaning brush off the railroad spur and 5 employees and 93 patients cleared the tracks of snow so that freight could be brought in. Ashes and sand were spread on slippery walks and roads as required. A total of 100 cubic yards of sand and 585 cubic yards of ashes were used during the winter season.

At the greenhouse 100 benches each 11 feet long were made and painted for the use of patient spectators at the ball games. Six waste paper containers were made, painted and distributed on the hospital grounds. Two window boxes each 9 feet long were made for the cottages of the nursing group and suitably planted.

At the small sawmill maintained near the greenhouse one employee with one or two patients worked for 143 days. A total of 310 logs were hauled by tractor, bulldozer and horse team and cut up for lumber. The total, with valuation, is as follows:

12,206 9-12 board feet oak	\$2,088.32
15,866 8-12 board feet of whitewood.....	2,648.05
2 cords of slab wood.....	16.00
Total	\$4,752.37

Of this lumber the greater part was used by the greenhouse and garden division; 7,767 board feet was assigned to the engineering division, 971 to the farm, 760 to the dairy, and smaller quantities to other divisions. Eight trees were cut up into 48 pieces for the North Jersey Training School at Totowa, and 201 board feet of oak were also delivered to that institution.

The complete record of plants and cut flowers grown at the greenhouse will be found in the appendix. The plants and bulbs were produced in 36 varieties, with a total of 71,051; the cut flower record for the year showed 19 varieties with a grand total of 257,988; pot plants delivered to the various buildings and wards during the year were in 22 varieties and various sizes, with a total of 3,149. At Christmas time 250 spruce trees were cut in the nursery and distributed and 35 door wreaths, as well as a quantity of greens, were prepared and sent around the hospital. Special decorations were put up in the hospital chapel at Easter.

At the Trenton Fair the usual decoration around the bandstand was prepared and was rewarded with a blue ribbon. A display of flowering and foliage plants was set up at the American Legion Fair, Burnham Park, Morristown, and a group display of cut flowers in baskets was made for the Morris County Fair. At the annual competition of the Morris County Gardeners and Florists Society held in Morristown on October 31st and November 1st, prizes for cut flowers included 13 firsts, 4 seconds and 2 thirds; for pot plants, 2 seconds with a special award for a basket of cut dahlias, and for group displays, a first and a special award.

Gardens

The vegetable gardens of the institution were also maintained again under the supervision of Mr. Britton Koch. A list of the vegetables produced, quantity, and specific valuations will be found in the appendix of this report. The total valuation was set at \$43,584. Deliveries were made to eight kitchens in addition to the numerous cottages. No attempt was made to raise potatoes in quantity and these and a number of other vegetables either not raised or not produced in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements were purchased and then turned over to the garden division for storage, sorting and delivery. The potatoes so handled amounted to 2,119,647 lbs.

Various cover crops raised were turned over to other divisions to be used for live stock, including 33 tons of green rye and 43 tons of green wheat. Beets and carrots were also supplied to the laboratory animals. Many of the plants were raised in the greenhouses, transplanted to frames, and finally set out in the fields. Others were sown in the frames and transplanted only once, and still others were sown directly in the fields. A total of 324,096 plants in 10 varieties was set out in the gardens, and 1,592 lbs. of seed in 21 varieties were sown directly in the fields.

Four tractors were used an average of 80 days each in garden work, plowing, harrowing, and spreading fertilizer. Manure was hauled by truck and team, 88 loads from the hennerly, 281 from the horse barn, and 1,479 from the dairy. Other fertilizers used in varying quantities were bone meal, nitrate of soda, and lime. Lime sulphur and bordeaux were used as sprays. Crates, flats, sash and shutters were made and repaired and painted. A drainage gutter 300 feet long was constructed in the main garden, chiefly by patients, and two patients built a chimney 26 feet high in the garden shed. A ditch, lined with stones from the field,

was built for 400 feet in another garden area. At the Morris County Fair in August, 22 entries won 17 first prizes, 3 second prizes and 2 third prizes. At the Morris County Gardeners and Florists Society show held at the end of October, 5 firsts, 4 seconds, and 1 third were won for vegetables exhibited, with 2 firsts in special classes.

Farm

The farm activities were again under the immediate charge of Mr. P. F. Havens, with Mr. Coursen in general supervision. In 1947 heavy spring rains delayed the planting of corn and then six weeks of dry weather followed, with frost three weeks earlier than usual. As a result the corn ensilage was considerably decreased. Turnips had been sown where corn did not thrive and a fair crop was harvested. Again in 1948 spring was wet; corn was being planted in June, with a total of 97½ acres in ensilage corn and 8 acres in sweet corn. Green fodder was being cut daily for the dairy and alfalfa was being placed in one of the silos usually reserved for corn. Replacement parts for farm equipment were difficult or impossible to obtain, often delaying the work. The valuation set on farm production was \$13,256.59.

Stable

At the beginning of the fiscal year we had 15 horses and mules. On November 10, 1947, we disposed of one garden horse because of old age and paralysis of the hind quarters. On November 26th, we had to dispose of one of the farm horses because of paralysis of the throat, and in December we delivered a pair of horses to Glen Gardner. In May one of the garden horses was sold to an employee. At the end of the year the stock of draught animals had been reduced to 10 horses and mules.

Dairy

The dairy continued under the direct supervision of Mr. Hugh McLellan and the close and interested oversight of Mr. Coursen. Although the milk production was below normal and the costs of operations were higher than the average of other state institution dairies, both Mr. E. R. Ring, Farm Supervisor, and Commissioner Sanford Bates, knowing the conditions and handicaps under which the dairy operated, complimented both Mr. McLellan and Mr. Coursen on the results obtained.

We are still feeling the results of the actino epidemic which affected the herd in 1944, '45 and '46. Bangs disease which had practically disappeared from the herd in 1944 reappeared late the following year and increased rapidly. Beginning in the fall of 1945 the calves and young

heifers were vaccinated, then in January of 1947 the adult animals. Meantime, the gradual elimination of less valuable animals was carried on until by June, 1948, the number of positive reactors was about one-half that 18 months before. The herd is now fully vaccinated, but since many of these were not the calf vaccinations which are regarded as most valuable definite conclusions cannot be drawn. Meantime, calf vaccinations will be continued.

The number of animals slaughtered in the past two years because of these two infections has materially reduced the herd below the natural replacements effected by raising heifer calves. Also, the labor situation has been most unsatisfactory, with the recruits being mostly inefficient and uninterested. With the present improvement in the general employment picture we hope to weed out the less efficient and make replacements from well trained workers.

The fire which destroyed the north barn in December might easily have been a major disaster. It occurred in the daytime when dairy employees and patient help under the direction of Mr. Sam Reeves were available to remove the heifers and cows to a field adjoining the burning building where they remained until the fire was under control. Prompt and efficient service was rendered by Chief Acker and the hospital fire department, assisted by departments from nearby communities. Outside companies were relieved at 1:30 and 4:20 p. m.—the fire, as reported elsewhere, started at 10:10 a. m., of December 28th—but members of the hospital organization remained on duty until 4:00 p. m., of the 29th. The fire fighters were materially assisted by the favorable direction of the wind, but hampered by deep snow. Adequate and needed protection to the dairy area is still lacking; failure to provide a sprinkler system, ample water, and other fire prevention measures continues the hazard which exists in a high degree where some 300 animals are housed in buildings containing straw, hay, feed and other inflammable materials. Without patient help the dairy could not be maintained under existing labor conditions; all patients smoke and cannot be kept under constant supervision. We were lucky that the only loss in this fire was the building and contents.

During the year milk production amounted to 774,157½ quarts, a daily average of 2,115 quarts. Other production will be found itemized in the tables at the end of the Report. Valuation amounted to \$96,833 for all production, with a rate of 10 cents per quart allowed for milk.

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1948

Milking cows	167	
Dry cows	16	
		183
Heifers.....	58	
Heifer calves.....	51	
		109
Bulls	2	
		2
Total.....		294

This is an increase of 4 cows and 4 heifers and heifer calves over the beginning of the year, although a decrease of 5 bull calves makes the total herd only 3 higher. The herd is still 38 cows and 24 heifers and heifer calves below the figure of six years ago.

Piggery

The operation of the piggery has continued under the direction of Mr. Charles Dilley, supervised by Mr. Coursen. One of the greatest handicaps in the industry is the insufficient amount of pasture available, as the pens are located on rocky soil. Many of the young pigs showed anemia which was only partially overcome by feeding alfalfa meal and supplying cut sod. There were 511 pigs farrowed this year; of this number 99 were dead at birth and 93 died later. A number of pigs and shoats were lost during the year from some poisonous material in the swill, but examinations by veterinarians and the State Chemist failed to identify this poison.

A total of 240 hogs were slaughtered during the year which dressed 65,116½ lbs., or an average of 271.3 lbs. Valuation of pork and other piggery products was set at \$20,709.45.

PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1948

Sucklings.....	100
Shoats.....	75
Fattening hogs.....	114
Sows.....	41
Boars.....	2
Total.....	332

This is an increase of 44 over the number at the beginning of the year, 30 of which are fattening hogs which should make for increased production next year.

Poultry Plant

The poultry plant was continued under the direction of Mr. Matthew Casey and the general supervision of Mr. Coursen. The construction of

a new housing unit which became available for use in May has greatly increased capacity, although the full effects will not be felt until another year. A minor outbreak of fowl paralysis took 22 birds in the four and five months age group, and deaths from other causes were fairly high among hens and pullets. The annual record of state institution flocks listed Greystone Park in second place with an average production of 238.2 eggs per hen and an annual percentage of flock production of 65.3. Our average flock was 1,322 hens and eggs numbered 314,874. Other products from the plant resulted in a total valuation of \$15,324.58. This is the highest on record, being \$5,049.89 higher than last year, but of course is dependent in some measure upon the high valuation being allowed for poultry products. A comparison with 1941, for instance, shows that in that year egg production was 3,439 dozen less, but broiler production 2,510 more pounds and fowl 2,086 more pounds, while the total valuation of products was \$7,076.35 under this year's figure.

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1948

Hens.....	1,892
Pullets.....	372
Chicks.....	939
Total.....	3,203

Miscellaneous

A number of varied miscellaneous activities have been continued under the supervision of Mr. Coursen, all of them having to do with the necessary functions of the institution as a whole.

Trucking Service: The trucks deliver food and laundry throughout the institution and collect waste, transport ice, live stock, ashes and cinders, move furniture, supplies for the maintenance division, farm workers and equipment, and do a multitude of other services. During the coal strike it was necessary for the better part of a month to truck coal from the storage pile to the power plant. This necessitated trucking about 16 hours a day and the employees deserve great credit for the manner in which they carried on, regardless of weather conditions. Long distance trucking included all trips off the hospital property, even to Morris Plains and Morristown; but the greater part of the mileage came from trips to other institutions, to Trenton, New York, Newark, and to Allentown, Pa. These trips were required to handle supplies of all kinds, feed for animals, and goods exchanged between various parts of the state institutional set-up. Total mileage of long distance hauling, 21,852, in 278 trips.

Exterminators: The force of exterminators under the direction of Mr. Frank Roberts has done an outstanding job in keeping roaches, flies, rats, mice and other pests at a minimum. This entailed considerable overtime work and all complaints were personally investigated and immediate action taken.

Railroad: The spur line railroad has been kept in repair during the year and 3 rails and 113 ties were replaced. In summer the road-bed was kept free of weeds and in winter the switches were cleared of snow and ice.

Coal and Ashes: Coal was unloaded from cars at the power plant or the stock pile as space permitted. If unloaded at the stock pile it had to be handled again to be trucked to the power plant skip hoist. A total of 30,633 tons of coal was received during the year for the power plant and in addition furnace coal was received and trucked to the buildings not on the central heating system. Ashes were hauled from the power plant to the storage area; a total of 796 cubic yards of ashes and 183 cubic yards of carbon was used at the institution; 1,494 cubic yards of ashes were given without charge to state, county and municipal authorities for use on public projects, and 8,026 cubic yards were sold to individuals and companies, the money being turned over to the State Treasurer.

Drinking Water: During the year 54,963 bottles of spring water were delivered from the bottling room to points of use throughout the institution.

Sale of Scrap Iron, etc.: During the year all saleable scrap, including rubber and rags, in addition to tin and other metal, was sold and the proceeds turned over to the State Treasurer.

Patients: Under Mr. Coursen working patients were carefully supervised and many of them enjoyed special privileges and diets because of their place of occupation. It was, however, not possible owing to the low percentage of men of working age in the hospital to keep any of the groups up to proper levels. At the poultry plant about 8 men were regularly employed; at handling coal and ashes, 3 men; at excavating and similar work, 4 or 5 men; at the piggery, 6 men; on the farm, 29; at the dairy, 2 men as milkers and 17 in general work.

Recommendations

Many serious problems are facing our institution today, but the most critical is the condition caused by the overcrowding of our patients.

Because of the rapid increase in population, many of our services are handicapped by lack of proper space. A few of the most urgent needs are as follows:

Kitchen and Dining Room for Tuberculosis Building

At the present time two wings are being added to our Tuberculosis building and when completed will give us 120 additional beds. However, no facilities were provided in the new construction for a kitchen and dining hall. A separate wing should be provided, large enough to contain a kitchen and dining hall sufficient for the needs of all tuberculosis patients, with ample facilities for setting up trays for bed patients. This would give better sanitary control, make it possible to shut off the regular food trucks from the tuberculosis area, and enable us to provide the special diets so necessary in the treatment of this disease.

Infirmary Building

An infirmary building of at least 400 bed capacity is urgently needed for the proper care of the aged and infirm patients. Our present infirmaries are located in the Dormitory building, are inadequately supplied with the facilities necessary to care properly for this type of patient, while the construction of the Dormitory building is such that we have at all times a potential fire hazard. Should a fire occur, it would be most difficult to move these bed-ridden patients.

Isolation Building

An institution the size of ours should have a separate building for the segregation and isolation of patients with contagious and infectious diseases. We still have twelve women, typhoid carriers, who are being maintained in a Main building area adjacent to a crowded ward. At any time, despite precautions, there may be another flare-up of typhoid or some other disease may become epidemic, as frequently happens in large and overcrowded institutions. A space for men and women should be provided in separate areas and proper facilities installed for the care of contagious diseases in patients who are also mentally ill.

Recreation Building

A great need exists for a separate building especially designed for recreation, exercise and entertaining. This building should provide bowling alleys in the basement, a gymnasium large enough to play basketball in, with a gallery for spectators, and a roller skating rink constructed around the playing floor. This floor could also be used for

dances. The upper floor should contain an entertainment hall designed for movies and theatricals, with permanent seats and having a capacity of at least 1,200. If this building was constructed so that it backed up to our baseball diamond, a small fireproof grandstand could be constructed on the rear with change and shower rooms available for the players.

Cottages for Staff

We recommend that two cottages be erected each year until proper housing is provided for all our staff.

Employees' Building

A new building designed for at least 100 couples is urgently needed. We are now losing many prospective employees as we have no more available facilities for married couples who must either take separate rooms or wait until a double room is vacant. Accordingly, they usually refuse employment.

Nurses' Home

A separate building designed for the housing of affiliate student nurses is urgently needed. This would permit better management of this special group and would make available 76 additional rooms for other employees in the present Employees' building.

Mattress and Upholstery Building

Our present mattress and upholstery shop is located on the second floor of the Main building rear, immediately above the carpenter shop. Because of the combustible nature of the work done in this division, the Schedule Rating Bureau recommends a separate fireproof building to house it. This building should include a completely fireproofed hair storage room, properly sprinkled, and a mattress sterilizer could be installed to facilitate the work. The bed repair shop should also be located in this building.

Carpenter Shop, Machine Shop and Sheet Metal Shop

Our present carpenter shop, together with the sheet metal and machine shops, are located on the first floor and basement of the Main building rear. The carpenter shop represents a potential fire hazard as it is adjacent to the electric generating room; the machine and metal working shops being located in the basement lack all natural light and ventilation. All of these shops are too small for the amount of work they are expected to turn out.

New Store Room

The present store room is not nearly large enough to house the enormous quantity of stock that must be kept on hand for constant use in a large institution of this kind. It is necessary at present to use the basement rooms of several of our buildings for storage. These basements were never intended for that purpose, are damp and poorly ventilated, and are located at a considerable distance from the main storehouse, which involves excessive handling and results in considerable spoilage. In order to relieve this condition we should construct a new storehouse to augment our present facilities.

South Side Main Building Reconstruction

The fourth tier of the south side, Main building is now under reconstruction to make it fireproof. This work has progressed very satisfactorily and we expect to have patients in some sections by the end of August, 1948. This work should be continued until the entire south side of the Main building has been reconstructed, with tier three next to receive consideration.

Fireproofing Dormitory Building

The main portion of the Dormitory building houses 1,700 patients and was constructed in 1900, except for the four fireproof wings completed in 1940. The old central portion is of wood floor and wood joist construction with lath and plaster walls and ceilings and has a mansard roof covered with slate except for flat sections which are covered with tin or copper. In addition to the combustibility of construction, there are wood-lined linen and dust chutes in each of the stairwells which provide a naturally ventilated draft condition adding to the hazard of fire. The exterior of the building is of heavy cut stone and we recommend the same type of fireproofing and reconstruction now under way in the south side, Main building.

Addition to Nurses' Dining Room and Kitchen

This building now used for the preparation and serving of food to nurses and doctors, was originally constructed for use as a small theatre. The seating section was turned into a dining area and the stage was removed and the space readapted for serving facilities, while the former dressing rooms were converted into a kitchen. The kitchen is irregular in shape, no more than 500 square feet, and stoves, steam cookers, sinks, dishwashing machines and work tables are crowded into this small space.

There is a door leading to the outside at the rear of the kitchen which allows entrance into a small, poorly ventilated basement where there are two small refrigerators and a storeroom for food supplies. The entire area is inadequate for the load it is now carrying and it is recommended that the building be enlarged and rearranged.

Elevator, Main Building Center

The front center of the Main building when reconstructed after the fire in 1929 included apartments for doctors and social workers on the third, fourth and fifth floors. Access to these apartments is furnished by one stairway, exposed and not fireproof. During the construction period plans were made for a fireproof elevator shaft and elevator. Footings were placed for the base of the shaft but lack of funds ended the progress. Great hardship has been placed not only upon the occupants of these apartments but also upon the detail men and all who do cleaning and repairs, since all trunks, furniture, linen and supplies must be carried up the long flight of stairs. If anyone became ill and needed to be taken to the hospital ward it would be difficult to remove him down the narrow stairway. We recommend that the elevator shaft be constructed to the top of the fifth floor, properly tied in to the building, and an elevator be installed capable of handling whatever needs to be taken up and down.

Elevator, Storehouse

The elevator at the storehouse is of obsolete make and construction and has been condemned by both the Casualty Insurance Company and the Otis Elevator Inspection Service. This elevator was installed 36 years ago and it is difficult to obtain the parts necessary to keep it in operating condition. It is most urgent that this item obtain attention in the next budget consideration.

Electric Service

The majority of the electric distribution throughout the institution is alternating current; however, the Clinic, Employees' Cafeteria, Reception building and the two Congregate Dining Halls adjacent to the Main building are on direct current as well as a good portion of the motor and elevator load. The power plant is divided into two levels; located on the lower level we have one Harrisburg engine driving 125 K. W. direct current generator and two Skinner Uniflow engines driving 250 K. W. direct current generators. Due to faulty foundations, both the

Skinner units through vibration have broken their frames and while our institutional forces have repaired them with "strong backs" the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Company advises that neither is safe to operate or insurable as both vibrate very badly under a load. We recommend that immediate steps be taken to reduce our direct current load to a maximum of 100 K. W. by changing over the wiring of the above mentioned buildings to alternating current and also changing certain large direct current motors to alternating current so that the Harrisburg engine could safely carry the remaining load. Unless this can be done at once, a motor generator set of sufficient capacity should be obtained so that the Skinner engines can be eliminated before a dangerous accident occurs.

Loss of Employees by Retirement or Death

Dr. George B. McMurray, Assistant Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, retired on pension December 31, 1947. Dr. McMurray entered the service of the hospital on June 15, 1911, was gradually advanced through the junior grades and became a senior assistant physician in 1920. For a long period of years he was regularly named by the Board of Managers at the beginning of each fiscal year as "Acting Superintendent" to take over in any temporary absence of the superintendent, and was finally appointed "Assistant Superintendent" when that title was created.

In addition to executive duties he supervised the service on the north side of the Main building, where he knew personally a great number of the patients, having worked on the same wards—first and third floors—throughout his term as a young assistant. He had also been in charge of the occupational therapy work of the hospital for many years, having been the second physician assigned to that specialty after the original "Industrial" was opened. He was much interested in this field, visited other institutions, attended meetings and thoroughly informed himself. Both the employees and the patients regarded him as a personal friend and he aroused interest in and respect for the work in all sections of the division.

In the care and treatment service of the wards, he trained many young physicians, stimulated them with enthusiasm for the work and understanding of the requirements. With his patients he was friendly, cheerful and encouraging and with their relatives and the many other

visitors to the hospital he was affable and helpful, without promising the impossible. His understanding of the relations between a public institution and the public was excellent, yet he constantly maintained the dignity and authority of his profession. When he became aware early in 1947 that his health had become seriously impaired he was urged to go on sick leave, which he did for a number of months. At the end of the period of leave, he still felt it unwise to return to duty and to the regret of the entire hospital retired from the state service. Early in March, on the 34th anniversary of his wedding, a dinner was given for him and his wife at the hospital. It started out as a small affair; for the medical staff; before the arrangements could be completed every area of the hospital was represented, despite very bad weather, and some who had been away from the institution for years returned to observe the occasion and wish the McMurrays good luck.

There were a number of deaths this year among employees of the institution.

Mr. Charles F. Carter died on M-3 on July 1, 1947, following a cerebral hemorrhage, aged, 71. He had been in the employ of the hospital since May 4, 1942, and was on duty at the Print Shop, where he made many friends.

Miss Lulu James died at her home in Dover on August 17, 1947, after a long illness. She had been employed at the hospital from January 24, 1927, until her last illness as a clerk stenographer in the medical department. About a month before her death a group of her associates from the hospital visited her home in honor of her birthday.

Mr. Harry Hoffman died on M-3 on September 1, 1947, of acute parenchymatous nephritis and acute hepatitis, aged 46; he had been in the employ of the hospital only since July 14, 1947, and was an attendant.

Mr. Joseph Seals died on January 16, 1948, at his home in Morris town, after having been on duty in apparently good health the previous day. He was a charge attendant assigned to the supervisor's office at the Dormitory building. He had been in the employ of the hospital since May 26, 1932, had many friends at the institution, and in Morris town and at the time of his death was president of the Morris County Civil Service Association.

Mr. Frank Lawrence died on February 20, 1948 on M-3 of coronary occlusion, at the age of 58. He was a mason, had been in the employ of the hospital since June 16, 1944, and was a resident of Dover all his life

Mr. Joseph E. Sedgeman died on March 1, 1948, in the Dover General Hospital, having sustained injuries of the head and body as a result of a fall while off duty and off the grounds of this institution. He had been employed as a cook since October 22, 1946.

In addition to the above, a number of former employees who had retired on pension died during the year. Among these was Mr. Andrew Chamberlain who died at the age of 83 on September 25, 1947. He entered the service of the hospital on October 5, 1896, and retired on September 1, 1933. Another was Dr. Philip C. Washburn who died on January 15, 1948. He entered the hospital service on December 29, 1922, and retired on April 1, 1945.

Distinguished Visitors

The number of visitors to the institution during the past year was very high. In addition to the large numbers who came to see or obtain information about patients and employees, many came on official business, particularly from the Central Office of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. Almost every division was represented by numerous visitors during the year, with engineering, architecture and construction, personnel and medical perhaps being most frequent. Commissioner Bates and Deputy Commissioner Gerry and Dr. Cotton came to the institution for special occasions, meetings, committees, and so on. Members of the State Board of Control also showed constant interest in the affairs of the hospital.

Members of the Appropriation Committee paid us a visit and made an inspection. Among those present were Senator David Young III, Assemblymen Lawrence A. Carinato and George B. Schauffer, and Mr. George Pierce.

Others who came to study the institution for ideas which might be helpful to their own state welfare programs were a group from Michigan—Dr. T. K. Gruber, Superintendent of Wayne County General Hospital at Eloise, Mr. Frank Kelly, President of the Board, Mr. Albert Hargreaves, Secretary of the Board, and Mr. Arthur Bulta, Board of Auditors, Wayne County—a group from Pennsylvania—Dr. Hilding Bengs, Director of the Department of Welfare, Dr. H. K. Petry, Superintendent, Harrisburg State Hospital; Dr. Robert H. Israel, Superintendent, Warren State Hospital; Dr. R. J. Phifer, Superintendent, Woodville State Hospital; Dr. V. J. Gassone, Superintendent, Danville State Hospital;

Mr. S. Calvin Hunter, Architect, Department of Welfare, Mr. S. Searle Van Storch, Architect, Scranton, and Mr. F. C. Pearce, Architect, Scranton. All of these visitors were welcomed and given every assistance in the way of inspection tours and information that they requested.

Among the many who came to visit the hospital and were guided by the Division of Education were local individuals, college professors, classes from schools and colleges in New Jersey, and a number from more distant points, including the Reverend and Mrs. Norlemann, from Beardsley, Minnesota, who were here in September and Mr. Arthur Schomp, graduate student from the University of Minnesota, who visited the hospital in late December. Numerous visitors came to see special divisions only, such as the nursing division, the hospital social service, and the division of mental hygiene clinics. The occupational therapy shops received many interested visitors during the year, some of whom came to study or inspect, others to make purchases or have work done.

The interest aroused by the formation of the Greystone Park Association has brought many to the hospital to attend the regular meetings and hear as speakers the various heads, and also to make regular tours of the institution under escort.

Members of the local Board of Managers were most faithful in their visits. Dr. Knight continued his frequent visits throughout the bad weather and hazardous driving of the winter season; Senator Abell has made visits as often as twice a week and kept in close touch with all the activities through personal inspection and interviews; the other members of the Board have attended committee and Board meetings and been present for numerous special occasions. Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, who retired from the Board at the end of last year, has maintained her interest in the patients and has sponsored several parties for them, as well as visiting frequently with magazines and other things to add to their comfort and happiness.

Acknowledgments

Throughout the year this hospital and its patients must have been very close to the hearts of the communities round about, for gifts of all kinds have poured in continually. Many of these required real sacrifice in the way of time and effort on the part of the givers, as when groups wrapped packages at Christmas, brought and served refreshments to the patients, came here with entertainments, or helped to sort accumulations

of articles. Much of the extra interest and enthusiasm was a product of the new Greystone Park Association, but old friends have continued as in years past to remember our sick people constantly with all kinds of gifts especially at the holiday season.

The employees of the various divisions have been most kind in planning special parties and observances for the patients who worked with them and frequently have been put to considerable expense of pocket as well as of time and effort. The officers of the hospital and members of the Board have also contributed generously both to individuals and to groups. Mr. Moseley was kind enough to give the institution 81 bushels of apples for the picking and as the fruit was of fine quality it added materially to the comfort of many.

The patients themselves deserve much more credit than would be guessed by those with no experience in institutions for their kindness to each other, their mutual helpfulness, and their generous recognition of each other's needs and limitations.

Although many of the gifts received have been acknowledged with appropriate thanks, either by personal letter or through the pages of *The Psychogram*. I wish to take this opportunity to extend to all friends of this hospital my profound appreciation of all that they have done to improve conditions and make individual lives brighter and happier, not only through their gifts, but through the interest and friendliness which mean so much to those in mental confusion and distress.

Appointments and Resignations

Senior Resident Physicians' Appointed:

May Sherman, M. D. November 1, 1947

Senior Resident Physicians' Resignations:

Carl M. Sagert, M. D. October 1, 1947
Benjamin Wassell, M. D. November 15, 1947
Jack G. Oatman, M. D. November 30, 1947
May Sherman, M. D. March 31, 1948

Resident Physicians' Appointed:

John L. Kelly, M. D. October 29, 1947
Gerald W. Snyder, M. D. December 11, 1947
Daniel E. Boyle, M. D. February 8, 1948

Resident Physicians' Resignations:

Robert P. F. Fitzgerald, M. D. August 31, 1947
Samuel L. Pollock, M. D. October 9, 1947

Other Appointments:

Seymour Ash, D. D. S., Dental Intern. August 25, 1947
(Promoted to Resident Dentist) February 1, 1948
Myron Tobias, D. D. S., Dental Intern. April 5, 1948
Robert J. Divine, Resident Chaplain. June 1, 1948

Other Resignations:

David R. Watson, D. D. S., Resident Dentist September 15, 1947
George R. Koehler, Educational Assistant to Clinical Director. March 31, 1948

Retirements:

George B. McMurray, M. D., Assistant Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer. December 31, 1947

Conclusion

This has been another year of post war problems. Caught in the spiral of inflation, the appropriations, made on the basis of budget requirements worked out almost two years before the last of the sums became available, were in most instances far from adequate to the needs. This resulted in grave difficulties, especially with food, clothing and salaries, and in turn was reflected in shortage and dissatisfactions. There was never enough of anything except patients and for them the admission figure exceeded by 126 anything ever experienced before in the history of the hospital.

The past year stands also for grave loss to the institution through being deprived of the services of those deeply interested in its welfare. The resignation of Dr. McMurray, the deaths of Dr. Knight and Dr. Cotton saddened the entire hospital from the most lowly to the highest and left vacancies which have been felt with cumulative effect. Their wisdom, loyalty and professional experience counted heavily in the guidance of the affairs of the institution, its psychiatric progress and its standing among mental hospitals. Added to this has been the personal sorrow felt by all, but perhaps especially by the superintendant to whom all three had been good friends for years. Dr. McMurray and I were at the bottom of the staff here together thirty-seven years ago, and Dr. Knight was made a member of the Board the year it appointed me superintendant—1920. Such associations, representing almost a professional lifetime, cannot be lightly broken.

In summarizing the affairs of the institution for this fiscal year, it is apparent that it made progress along some lines, stood its ground in

most endeavors, and fell back only slightly in some ways. The credit goes to the earnest and continued efforts of the officers and personnel in both medical and business departments who have tried their loyal best to keep Greystone Park at the top performance permitted by circumstances. To them and to the Members of the Board who have been so helpful, so personally interested and so understanding, I give my deepest thanks. To all members of the Central Office, the State Board of Control and Commissioner Bates, who have constantly tried to help this hospital adjust to its financial limitations while continuing to meet the needs which it was designed to serve, I wish to express the appreciation which they deserve, both for myself and for the resident officers and employees and for the patients who are the first concern of us all.

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	\$14,346,943.22
Real estate, including buildings	12,676,151.05
Personal property	1,670,792.17
Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.)	1,141.49
Additional acreage rented	100.00
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year	293.08

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total	5,327	2,565	2,762	831	319	512
Insane	5,011	2,407	2,604	807	306	501
Epileptics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental defectives	316	158	158	24	13	11
Alcoholics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drug addicts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLORED—Total	331	154	177	76	40	36
Insane	313	144	169	73	40	33
Epileptics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental defectives	18	10	8	3	..	3
Alcoholics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drug addicts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	5,658	2,719	2,939	907	359	548

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report	2,981	1,396	1,585
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	397	249	148
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year	843	549	394

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time		
	M.	W.	M. W.
Grand Total.....	633	442	2 8
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	300	339	2 6
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.....	1		
2. Assistant Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer....	0		
3. Clinical Director.....	1		
4. Assistant Clinical Director.....	1		
5. Other Physicians—Total.....	20	2	2
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	13	1	2
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty.....	6	1	
c. Pathologists.....	1		
6. Dentists.....	2		
7. Dental Internes.....	1		
8. Pharmacists.....	3		
9. Graduate Nurses.....	3	50	6
a. Supervisory or administrative duty.....		31	
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	2	16	
c. Special duty (eye, ear, nose and throat, operating room, dental, colonics, etc.).....	1	3	
10. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 68 affiliate nurses).....	200	197	
a. Ward duty.....	170	173	
b. Special duty.....	30	24	
11. Occupational Therapists and Assistants.....	11	16	
a. Professional.....	6	15	
b. Attendants assigned to Special Service.....	5	1	
12. Physical education directors and teachers.....	0	3	
13. Medical Clerks.....	5	41	
14. Other Employees.....	51	24	
15. Hospital Social Service - Parole Division - Total.....	1	6	
a. Director.....		1	
b. Social Workers.....	1	5	

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time		
	M.	W.	M. W.
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	329	88	2
16. Business Manager.....	1		
17. Assistant Business Manager.....	1		
18. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers.....	22	18	
19. Dietitian.....		1	
20. Housekeeping Employees.....		30	
21. Farm Employees (excluding attendants).....	65		
22. Other Employees.....	240	39	2
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC—Total.....	4	15	
a. Physicians.....	2		
1. Director.....	1		
2. Assistant Director.....	1		
b. Director Clinic Social Workers.....		1	
c. Psychologists.....	2		
d. Social Workers.....		5	
e. Clerical Employees.....		9	

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1948

RECEIPTS			
1. Balance on hand from previous fiscal year	\$	00.00	
2. Received from appropriations		3,754,736.06	
3. Received from paying patients			
(a) Devoted to hospital use			
(b) Paid into State general fund	\$	1,919,374.98	1,919,374.98
4. Received from other government sources			
(a) Federal	\$	21,412.92	21,412.92
(b) State			
(c) County (paid into State general fund)			
(d) City			
5. Received from all other sources			
(a) Devoted to hospital use			
(b) Paid into the State general fund			
6. TOTAL receipts (Sum of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)		\$5,695,523.96	
DISBURSEMENTS			
Expenditures for maintenance:			
7. Salaries and wages	\$	1,950,540.30	
8. Provisions (food)		845,195.28	
9. Fuel, light and water		258,999.24	
10. All other expenditures for maintenance		542,595.15	
11. TOTAL expenditures for maintenance (Sum of items 7, 8, 9, and 10)		\$3,597,329.97	
12. Expenditures for improvements, including new buildings, additions, permanent betterments, etc.		169,050.00	
13. Expenditures for other purposes (specify) compensation awards		7,986.32	
14. TOTAL expenditures (Sum of items 11, 12, and 13)		\$3,774,366.29	
15. Amount returned to State treasurer or other officials		1,921,157.67	
16. Balance on hand at close of year		0.00	
17. TOTAL disbursements (Sum of items 14, 15, and 16; also equal to item 6)		\$5,695,523.96	
18. Estimated value of consumed food raised on hospital farm ...		159,592.61	
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?		823,500	
(b) If so, how many individual meals were fed to patients during year?		6,178,416	

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
1. Patients on books first day of year—Total*	6,531	2,963	3,568
a. Resident	5,723	2,673	3,050
b. In family care			
c. On visit	751	264	487
d. On temporary visit	40	10	30
e. On missing	17	16	1
2. Admissions during year—Total*	1,774	871	903
a. First admissions	1,303	655	648
b. Readmissions	438	209	229
c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	33	7	26
3. Total on books during year*	8,305	3,834	4,471
4. Discharged during year*	965	459	506
a. As recovered	356	141	215
b. As improved	449	194	255
c. As unimproved	15	7	8
d. As without psychosis	145	117	28
5. Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases*	202	25	177
6. Died during year*	579	275	304
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year*	1,746	759	987
8. Patients on books last day of year*	6,559	3,075	3,484
a. Resident	5,652	2,716	2,936
b. In family care			
c. On visit	829	326	503
d. On temporary visit	58	15	43
e. On missing	20	18	2
9. Average daily resident population*	5,627.2	2,716.9	2,910.3
10. Average daily population on books*	6,487.5	3,038.8	3,448.7
11. Patients placed on visit, temporary visit or missing, but still retained on books* (count the total number of times patients were trans- ferred from resident to absent status)	3,224	1,708	1,516
12. Patients returned to hospital from visit, tempo- rary visit or missing, etc., status*	2,545	1,415	1,130

TABLE III. (Continued.)
MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
4 (Supplement)			
a. Discharged directly from institution...	385	235	150
b. Discharged while on visit or otherwise absent (excluding deaths)	556	215	341
c. Deaths on visit or while otherwise absent from hospital	24	9	15
*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	18	11	7
Discharged from special care	13	7	6
Discharged from missing	1	1	
Died while receiving special care			
Receiving special care end of year...	6	3	3

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									1
Australia									
Austria	14	10	4	20	24	23	12	13	13
Belgium	3	1	2				3	3	3
†Canada	10	2	8	4	4	6	7	10	10
Central America									
China	1	1		1	1	1			1
Czecho-Slovakia	9	7	2	9	9	10	11	11	11
Cuba									
Denmark	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2
England	19	8	11	17	24	20	16	24	21
*Europe									
Finland				1	1	1			
France	6	2	4	4	5	4	3	6	4
Germany	41	16	25	30	42	32	44	49	54
Greece	4	3	1	4	4	4	2	2	2
Holland	9	5	4	9	9	10	7	10	8
Hungary	16	9	7	15	18	16	12	12	12
India	1	1							
Ireland	34	15	19	35	36	47	45	50	51
Italy	73	39	34	55	59	56	61	73	62
Japan									
Jugo-Slavia	1	1		1	1	1			
Lithuania	3	2	1	5	6	5	1	1	1
Mexico									
Norway	2	2		2	3	2			1
Philippine Islands	1	1		1	1	1			
Poland	50	23	27	44	47	46	46	47	49
Portugal	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roumania				1	1	1			
Russia	18	9	9	17	20	20	17	20	19
Scotland	6	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	8
South America	3	3		3	3	3		1	
Spain									
Sweden	5	3	2	6	6	6	7	7	8
Switzerland	1	1		5	6	6	2	4	3
Turkey-in-Asia									
Turkey-in-Europe	4	3	1	4	4	4	1	3	1
*United States	961	481	480	294	311	320	266	287	301
Wales	1		1		1			1	
†West Indies	2	2		2	2	3	1	2	1
Other countries									
Unascertained									
Total	1303	655	648	595	655	655	573	648	648

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

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

[illegible]

TABLE V.
CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth.....	961	481	480
Citizens by naturalization	233	109	124
Aliens	109	65	44
Citizenship unascertained.....			
Total	1,303	655	648

TABLE VI.
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	1,303	655	648
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis	32	23	9
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system ...	23	15	8
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)		15	8
b. With intracranial gumma			
c. Other types (to be specified)			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	1	3
4. With other infectious diseases	2	1	1
a. With tuberculosis meningitis			
b. With meningitis (Unspecified)			
c. With acute chorea (Sydenham's)			
d. With other infectious diseases (to be specified) ...		1	1
e. Post-infectious psychoses			
5. Alcoholic	59	53	6
a. Pathological intoxication		1	
b. Delirium tremens		27	1
c. Korsakow's psychosis		10	2
d. Acute hallucinosis		11	3
e. Other types (to be specified) Alcoholic Deterioration		4	
e1. Chronic alcoholic intoxication			
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			
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified) Bromides			2
7. Traumatic	9	6	3
a. Traumatic delirium			
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders		4	1
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration		1	2
d. Other types (to be specified) Convulsive Disorders		1	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	346	162	184
9. With other disturbances of circulation	14	6	8
a. With cerebral embolism			
b. With cardio-renal disease		6	8
c. Other types (to be specified)			

TABLE VI. (Continued.)
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	16	8	8
a. Epileptic deterioration		1	1
b. Epileptic clouded states		7	7
c. Other epileptic types			
11. Senile	76	38	38
a. Simple deterioration		38	35
b. Presbyophrenic type			
c. Delirious and confused types			
d. Depressed and agitated types			3
e. Paranoid types			
12. Involutional	96	20	76
a. Melancholia		10	19
b. Paranoid types		2	15
c. Other types (to be specified) Mixed		8	42
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	4	2	2
a. Post partum			1
b. Diabetes mellitus			1
c. Alzheimer's disease			
d. With pellagra			
e. Pernicious anemia and pulmonary embolism		2	
14. Due to new growth	1	1	
a. With intracranial neoplasms		1	
b. With other neoplasms (to be specified)			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	4	3	1
a. With multiple sclerosis		2	
b. With paralysis agitans			
c. With Huntington's chorea			
d. With other brain or nervous diseases		1	1
16. Psychoneuroses	60	31	29
a. Hysteria		1	1
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states		1	2
c. Neurasthenia			
d. Hypochondriasis			4
e. Reactive depression		6	3
f. Anxiety state		4	1
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis		19	18

TABLE VI. (Continued.)
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
17. Manic-depressive	85	25	60
a. Manic type		15	14
b. Depressive type		5	23
c. Circular type		1	
d. Mixed type		3	22
e. Perplexed type			1
f. Stuporous type		1	
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	232	113	119
a. Simple type		3	4
b. Hebeephrenic type		35	40
c. Catatonic type		24	28
d. Paranoid type		35	34
e. Other types mixed		1	
f. Type not specified unclassified		15	13
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	28	13	15
a. Paranoia			
b. Paranoid conditions		13	15
20. With psychopathic personality	40	27	13
21. With mental deficiency	36	16	20
22. Undiagnosed	50	25	25
23. Without psychoses	83	65	18
a. Cerebral arteriosclerosis		1	2
b. Alcoholism		46	8
c. Other forms of Syphilis of central nervous system		4	2
d. Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis		3	2
e. Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis		1	
f. Psychopathic personality		7	3
g. Cardio-renal		1	1
h. Paralysis agitans		1	
i. Sydenham's Chorea		1	
24. Primary Behavior Disorders	1	1	
a. Conduct disturbances		1	

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	1303	655	648	1163	572	591	139	82	57	1	1	
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1219	589	630	1086	511	575	132	77	55	1	1	
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	32	23	9	23	16	7	8	6	2	1	1	
2. With other forms syphilis C.N.S.	23	15	8	11	6	5	12	9	3			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	1	3	4	1	3						
4. With other infectious diseases	2	1	1	1	1		1		1			
5. Alcoholic	59	53	6	44	41	3	15	12	3			
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons ..	2		2			2						
7. Traumatic	9	6	3	9	6	3						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	346	162	184	324	148	176	22	14	8			
9. With other disturbances of circulation ..	14	6	8	13	6	7	1		1			
10. With convulsive disorders	16	8	8	11	5	6	5	3	2			
11. Senile	76	38	38	73	37	36	3	1	2			
12. Involutional	96	20	76	89	19	70	7	1	6			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases ..	4	2	2	4	2	2						
14. Due to new growth	1	1		1	1							
15. With organic changes of N.S.	4	3	1	4	3	1						
16. Psychoneuroses	60	31	29	59	30	29	1	1				
17. Manic-depressive	85	25	60	78	24	54	7	1	6			
18. Dementia Præcox	232	113	119	203	94	109	29	19	10			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	28	13	15	24	12	12	4	1	3			
20. With psychopathic personality	40	27	13	37	26	11	3	1	2			
21. With mental deficiency	36	16	20	33	14	19	3	2	1			
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	50	25	25	39	19	20	11	6	5			
23. Total without psychoses	83	65	18	76	60	16	7	5	2			
24. Primary Behavior Disorders	1	1		1	1							
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	83	65	18	76	60	16	7	5	2			
1. Cerebral arteriosclerosis	3	1	2	3	1	2						
2. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis ..	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1			
3. Alcoholism	54	46	8	52	45	7	2	1	1			
4. With other forms of syphilis of C.N.S. ..	6	4	2	4	2	2	2	2				
5. Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	1	1		1	1							
6. Psychopathic personality	10	7	3	9	6	3	1	1				
7. Cardio-renal	2	1	1	2	1	1						
8. Paralysis agitans	1	1		1	1							
9. Sydenham's Chorea	1	1		1	1							

1

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over		Unascer- tained	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
TOTAL.....	1303	655	648	2	1	23	20	38	41	54	60	56	55	52	67	62	50	54	48	74	39	48	45	24	31	53	39	115	152		
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	1219	589	630	1	1	22	20	38	41	51	58	48	53	43	64	48	47	42	46	60	37	47	42	22	31	52	39	115	151		
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	32	23	9																	4	3	3		2	2	2	1	2			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	23	15	8									1	1		2	4	1	1		3	2	3			1	3	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	1	3								1		1	1						1											
4. With other infectious diseases.....	2	1	1						1											1											
5. Alcoholic.....	59	53	6					1		3	2	3		9	1	11	1	8		11	1	6	1	1							
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons..	2		2										1			1				1	1		2								
7. Traumatic.....	9	6	3					1		1						2		1		1	1		2								
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	346	162	184														2		2	6	4	18	10	14	22	45	35	77	113		
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	14	6	8						1				1			2			2	2	3	1	1	1			1				
10. With convulsive disorders.....	16	8	8			1			2	1		2			3		3	1		1		1		1							
11. Senile.....	76	38	38																							2		36	38		
12. Involutional.....	96	20	76										1			4	2	10		1		4	14		2						
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	4	2	2						1									1		1	1										
14. Due to new growth.....	1	1																		1											
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	4	3	1						1	1		1		1																	
16. Psychoneuroses.....	60	31	29			4		2	3	7	5	3	1	6	13	5	3	1	2	3		1			1						
17. Manic-depressive.....	85	25	60			1	1	4	8	4	10	5	9	5	11	2	10	1	4	2	1	1	4		1		1				
18. Dementia præcox.....	232	113	119			10	9	26	19	25	27	18	27	14	20	6	6	9	6	3	1		4	2							
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions....	28	13	15							2		1	3		6	3	2	3	4	3		1									
20. With psychopathic personality.....	40	27	13			2	2	1	1	2	2	8	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	5		2									
21. With mental deficiency.....	36	16	20			3	6	3	3	3	6	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					1						
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	50	25	25	1	1	1	2		1	2	5	3	3	1		4	4	3	1	4	3	5	4	1	1						
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	83	65	18			1				3	2	8	2	9	3	14	3	12	2	14	2	1	3	2		1					
24. Primary Behavior Disorders.....	1	1		1																											

(Supplement to Table 8)

[illegible]

TABLE X.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Urban			Rural		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL.....	1303	655	648	1225	632	593	78	23	55
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	1219	589	630	1146	568	578	73	21	52
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	32	23	9	32	23	9			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	23	15	8	23	15	8			
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	1	3	4	1	3			
4. With other infectious diseases	2	1	2	2	1	1			
5. Alcoholic.....	59	53	6	55	50	5	4	3	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	2		2	2		2			
7. Traumatic.....	9	6	3	9	6	3			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	346	162	184	326	157	169	20	5	15
9. With other disturbances of circulation	14	6	8	12	5	7	2	1	1
10. With convulsive disorders	16	8	8	16	8	8			
11. Senile.....	76	38	38	64	34	30	12	4	8
12. Involutional	96	20	76	89	20	69	7		7
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	4	2	2	4	2	2			
14. Due to new growth	1	1		1	1				
15. With organic changes of nervous system.....	4	3	1	4	3	1			
16. Psychoneuroses.....	60	31	29	56	30	26	4	1	3
17. Manic-depressive.....	85	25	60	81	25	56	4		4
18. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia) ...	232	113	119	220	108	112	12	5	7
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions...	28	13	15	27	13	14	1		1
20. With psychopathic personality.....	40	27	13	39	27	12	1		1
21. With mental deficiency.....	36	16	20	34	15	19	2	1	1
22. Undiagnosed.....	50	25	25	46	24	22	4	1	3
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	83	65	18	78	63	15	5	2	3
24. PRIMARY BEHAVIOIR DISORDERS.....	1	1		1	1				

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

[illegible]

TABLE XIV.

AGE OF READMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over		Unascertained	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
TOTAL.....	438	209	229			2	2	11	13	18	26	27	35	29	32	27	29	29	19	30	21	23	22	6	12	4	8	3	10		
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	369	151	218			2	2	11	13	16	25	26	32	20	30	18	26	15	18	14	20	17	22	6	12	4	8	2	10		
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	1	1																1													
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	7	4	3										1	1		1	1	1	1				1								
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1																													
4. With other infectious diseases.....	1	1								1																					
5. Alcoholic.....	9	9										2		3		1		1				2									
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons..	2	1	1															1	1			1									
7. Traumatic.....	3	2	1									1						1													
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	32	11	21																			4	2	2	1	3	3	7	2	9	
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....																															
10. With convulsive disorders.....	6	3	3					1		1	1								1						1						
11. Senile.....	1	1																											1		
12. Involutional.....	30	4	26														6	1	3	1	5	2	9		3						
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....																															
14. Due to new growth.....	1		1																		1										
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	2	1	1											1					1												
16. Psychoneuroses.....	21	12	9							3	1	2	1	3	3	2		1	1		2	1	1		3	3					
17. Manic-depressive.....	71	22	49						2		4	4	9	7	10	1	7	1	2	3	9	3	3	2	2	1	1				
18. Dementia præcox.....	140	64	76			1	1	7	8	9	16	17	18	4	13	13	9	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1					
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions....	6	4	2																												
20. With psychopathic personality.....	14	6	8					2	1		1		1	1	2			2	1		1		1	1	1						
21. With mental deficiency.....	15	4	11			1	1	1	2	2	1				1		3		1						1	1					
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	6	1	5								1		2		1	1															
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	69	58	11							2	1	1	3	9	2	9	3	14	1	16	1	6							1		
24. Primary Behavior Disorders.....																															

(Supplement to Table 14)

[illegible]

TABLE XV.

[illegible]

PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY DEATH WHILE ABSENT FROM HOSPITAL BY PSYCHOSIS
(Supplement to Table 15)

[illegible]

TABLE XV a.

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

PSYCHOSES	Total			Under 6 mos.			6 - 11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5 - 9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
TOTAL DISCHARGED.....	941	657	284	668	474	194	141	96	45	55	31	24	29	21	8	10	7	3	4	2	2	28	22	6	6	4	2
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	796	577	219	533	396	137	135	94	41	53	31	22	28	21	7	9	7	2	4	2	2	28	22	6	6	4	2
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis...	21	18	3	11	9	2	7	6	1						3	3											
2. Other forms of syphilis of the C.N.S.	11	11		6	6		2	2		2	2						1	1									
3. Epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1								1	1																
4. Other infectious diseases.....	2	1	1	2	1	1																					
5. Alcoholic.....	42	37	5	37	32	5	2	2		3	3																
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	5	4	1	4	3	1				1	1																
7. Traumatic.....	2	2		2	2																						
8. Cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	73	64	9	49	43	6	11	9	2	4	3	1	3	3		2	2					4	4				
9. Other disturbances of circulation.....	7	7		5	5					1	1					1	1										
10. With convulsive disorders.....	7	5	2	5	3	2							1	1								1	1				
11. Senile.....	3	3		3	3																						
12. Involutional.....	94	73	21	73	56	17	10	8	2	4	3	1	4	3	1				1	1		1	1		1	1	
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases...	2	2		1	1		1	1																			
14. Due to new growth.....	1	1		1	1																						
15. With organic changes of nervous system.	3	3		2	2																						
16. Psychoneuroses.....	63	46	17	56	44	12	3	1	2	2		2	2	1	1							1	1				
17. Manic-depressive.....	126	67	59	85	44	41	25	16	9	7	3	4	3	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	
18. Dementia praecox.....	223	151	72	113	78	35	61	44	17	17	7	10	10	6	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	15	11	4	2	2	
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	26	21	5	21	19	2	2		2	2	1	1	1	1													
20. Psychopathic personality.....	44	30	14	31	23	8	7	3	4	3	3											2	1	1		1	
21. With mental deficiency.....	23	13	10	12	7	5	2	2	2	5	2	3	1	1		1	1					2	2				
22. Undiagnosed.....	17	17		14	14		2	2		1	1																
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	145	80	65	135	78	57	6	2	4	2		2	1		1	1		1									

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

[illegible]

TABLE XV c.

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

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE	TOTAL DISCHARGED ALIVE					
	Total	Total with condition	Recovered	Improved	Un- improved	Without psychoses
Total.....	941	796	353	433	10	145
1st admission.....	657	577	265	305	7	80
Readmission.....	284	219	88	128	3	65
Under 6 months.....	668					
1st admission.....	474	396	191	200	5	78
Readmission.....	194	137	60	77		57
6 - 11 months.....	141					
1st admission.....	96	94	37	56	1	2
Readmission.....	45	41	15	23	3	4
1 year.....	55					
1st admission.....	31	31	16	15		
Readmission.....	24	22	6	16		2
2 years.....	29					
1st admission.....	21	21	9	12		
Readmission.....	8	7	2	5		1
3 years.....	10					
1st admission.....	7	7	5	2		
Readmission.....	3	2	1	1		1
4 years.....	4					
1st admission.....	2	2		2		
Readmission.....	2	2	1	1		
5 to 9 years.....	28					
1st admission.....	22	22	6	15	1	
Readmission.....	6	6	1	5		
10 years and over.....	6					
1st admission.....	4	4	1	3		
Readmission.....	2	2	2			

TABLE XV d.
DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL DISCHARGED	965	459	506
Less than one month	148	81	67
1 month	146	87	59
2 months	94	39	55
3 months	86	34	52
4 months	69	32	37
5 months	46	21	25
6 months	52	33	19
7 months	45	15	30
8 months	32	15	17
9 months	21	6	15
10 months	15	7	8
11 months	14	6	8
12 months (One year)	95	44	51
2 years	39	15	24
3 years	17	4	13
4 years	7	3	4
5 years	5	2	3
6 years	9	5	4
7 years	1		1
8 years	7	4	3
9 years	4	2	2
10 - 14 years	11	3	8
15 - 19 years	2	1	1
20 - 24 years			
25 - 29 years			
30 - 34 years			

TABLE XV e.

DISCHARGES ALIVE BY PSYCHOSIS AND AGE AT DISCHARGE

PSYCHOSES	Total	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70 years and over
TOTAL	941	2	24	68	87	103	149	109	116	110	76	36	27	34
With psychosis.....	796	2	22	68	81	89	126	81	86	84	66	32	27	32
Without psychosis.....	145		2		6	14	23	28	30	26	10	4		2
MALE—TOTAL.....	449	1	15	33	35	46	67	62	59	54	38	20	11	8
With psychosis.....	333	1	14	33	31	35	49	42	32	29	32	17	11	7
Without psychosis.....	116		1		4	11	18	20	27	25	6	3		1
FEMALE—TOTAL.....	492	1	9	35	52	57	82	47	57	56	38	16	16	26
With psychosis.....	463	1	8	35	50	54	77	39	54	55	34	15	16	25
Without psychosis.....	29		1		2	3	5	8	3	1	4	1		1

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

[illegible]

TABLE XVII.

AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF DEATH

PSYCHOSES	Total	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70 years and over
TOTAL	579		1	8	5	11	13	14	14	37	33	59	71	313
With psychosis	575		1	8	5	11	12	14	14	37	32	59	71	311
Without psychosis	4						1				1			2
MALE—TOTAL	275		1	3	2	5	7	8	10	18	19	28	36	138
With psychosis	273		1	3	2	5	7	8	10	18	18	28	36	137
Without psychosis	2										1			1
FEMALE—TOTAL	304			5	3	6	6	6	4	19	14	31	35	175
With psychosis	302			5	3	6	5	6	4	19	14	31	35	174
Without psychosis	2						1							1

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL BY TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF CASES WITHOUT PSYCHOSES
(Supplement to Table 18)

[illegible]

TABLE XIX
AGE ON FIRST ADMISSION

COUNTY	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-over
Bergen	236			8	14	20	21	20	16	16	16	21	11	16	19	19	8	8	3
Essex	423		1	19	28	41	31	36	31	35	41	24	13	30	29	35	20	8	1
Hudson	128	1		6	16	18	12	10	11	9	12	11	8	4	2	4	4		
Mercer	1										1								
Morris	202			3	8	13	14	26	20	19	23	14	6	20	9	13	5	5	4
Passaic	266			7	10	18	25	24	29	20	17	19	17	19	19	19	18	4	1
Somerset	11						3	1	2	3		1		1	1	3	1	1	
Sussex	25		1		3	3	1	4	2		1	3		2		1		1	
Union	11					1					2								
Total	1303	1	2	43	79	114	111	119	112	102	113	93	55	92	80	94	57	27	9

AGE ON READMISSIONS

COUNTY	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-over
Bergen	83				5	15	14	11	7	6	7	7	4	3	1	3			
Essex	128			2	6	12	19	19	18	10	19	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	
Hudson	51			1	3	8	7	4	5	2	4	12	2	2					
Hunterdon	1						1												
Monmouth	1							1											
Morris	80				2	5	7	13	6	15	13	12	3	3	1	1	1		
Passaic	76			1	4	4	12	12	15	1	7	3	2	1	1				
Somerset	5				1			1	1	1									
Sussex	8				3		1	3	1	1				1		1			
Union	5						1												
Total	438			4	24	44	62	61	56	48	51	45	18	12	4	6	2	1	

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF RESIDENT POPULATION—JUNE 30, 1948

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL.....	5658	5327	331	Hoboken.....	68	67	1	Ridgefield Park.....	24	24	
TOTAL NEW JERSEY..				Irvington.....	32	32		Ridgewood.....	35	35	
Asbury Park.....				Jersey City.....	339	323	16	Roselle.....	5	5	
Atlantic City.....				Kearny.....	33	33		Rutherford.....	39	38	1
Bayonne.....	73	71	2	Linden.....	7	7		South Orange.....	14	13	1
Belleville.....	14	13	1	Lodi.....	37	36	1	South River.....			
Bergenfield.....	21	20	1	Long Branch.....				Summit.....	14	14	
Bloomfield.....	20	20		Lyndhurst.....	45	45		Teaneck.....	43	42	1
Burlington.....				Maplewood.....	11	11		Trenton.....			
Camden.....				Millburn.....	2	2		Union City.....	50	50	
Carteret.....	1	1		Montclair.....	31	21	10	Union (Twp).....	1	1	
Cliffside Park.....	14	14		Morristown.....	102	88	14	Weehawken.....	14	14	
Clifton.....	131	131		Neptune.....				Westfield.....	6	6	
Collingswood.....				Newark.....	1423	1236	187	West New York.....	27	27	
Cranford.....	3	3		New Brunswick.....	1	1		West Orange.....	15	14	1
Dover.....	45	45		North Bergen.....	34	34		Woodbridge.....	2	2	
East Orange.....	68	62	6	North Plainfield.....	1	1					
Elizabeth.....	53	49	4	Nutley.....	11	11		OTHER N. J. COM-			
Englewood.....	40	32	8	Orange.....	23	18	5	MUNICIPALITIES.....	1452	1424	28
Garfield.....	122	122		Passaic.....	309	303	6	OUT OF STATE - TOTAL			
Gloucester.....				Paterson.....	651	624	27	Delaware.....			
Hackensack.....	91	83	8	Perth Amboy.....	1	1		Maryland.....			
Harrison.....	13	11	2	Phillipsburg.....	2	2		New York.....			
Hawthorne.....	20	20		Plainfield.....	13	13		Pennsylvania.....			
Hillside.....	6	6		Pleasantville.....				Indiana.....			
				Rahway.....	6	6		Ohio.....			
				Red Bank.....							

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1940 Census. Total number from other Essex County communities....26. List number and color in these communities on reverse side.

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Caldwell.....	6	6	
Cedar Grove.....	6	6	
Glen Ridge.....	3	3	
Livingston.....	5	5	
Roseland.....	1	1	
Short Hills.....	3	3	
Verona.....	2	2	
	26	26	

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1948

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL.....	1303	1164	139	Hoboken.....	9	9		Ridgefield Park.....	6	6	
TOTAL NEW JERSEY..	1303	1164	139	Irvington.....	12	12		Ridgewood.....	5	5	
Asbury Park.....				Jersey City.....	70	66	4	Roselle.....	7	7	
Atlantic City.....				Kearny.....	13	13		Rutherford.....	2	2	
Bayonne.....	9	8	1	Linden.....				South Orange.....			
Belleville.....	4	4		Lodi.....	2	1	1	South River.....			
Bergenfield.....	4	4		Long Branch.....				Summit.....	7	6	1
Bloomfield.....	3	3		Lyndhurst.....	12	12		Teaneck.....	11	11	
Burlington.....				Maplewood.....	3	3		Trenton.....			
Camden.....				Millburn.....				Union City.....	8	8	
Carteret.....				Montclair.....	8	5	3	Union (Twp).....	1	1	
Cliffside Park.....	14	14		Morristown.....	52	44	8	Weehawken.....	1	1	
Clifton.....	29	29		Neptune.....				Westfield.....			
Collingswood.....				Newark.....	328	253	75	West New York.....			
Cranford.....				New Brunswick.....				West Orange.....	1	1	
Dover.....	23	23		North Bergen.....				Woodbridge.....			
East Orange.....	25	22	3	North Plainfield.....							
Elizabeth.....	1	1		Nutley.....	1	1					
Englewood.....	14	4	10	Orange.....	9	7	2				
Garfield.....	28	28		Passaic.....	61	55	6				
Gloucester.....				Paterson.....	139	125	14				
Hackensack.....	19	17	2	Perth Amboy.....							
Harrison.....	4	4		Phillipsburg.....							
Hawthorne.....	9	9		Plainfield.....							
Hillside.....				Pleasantville.....							
				Rahway.....							
				Red Bank.....							

OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES..... 349 340 9

OUT OF STATE - TOTAL

Delaware.....
Maryland.....
New York.....
Pennsylvania.....
Indiana.....
Ohio.....

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY COLOR

State of Birth of Native Born	Total	White	Negro	Country of Birth of Foreign Born	Total	White	Negro
Alabama	5		5	NORTHERN EUROPE			
California	1	1		Denmark	3	3	
Colorado	2	2		Norway	2	2	
Connecticut	9	9		Sweden	5	5	
Delaware	2	2		SOUTHERN EUROPE			
District of Columbia	3	2	1	Italy	73	73	
Florida	2	1	1	Portugal	2	2	
Georgia	27	2	25	EASTERN EUROPE			
Illinois	9	9		Russia	18	18	
Indiana	2	2		WESTERN EUROPE			
Iowa	2	2		England	19	19	
Kansas	1	1		France	6	6	
Kentucky	2	1	1	Ireland	34	34	
Louisiana	2	1	1	Scotland	6	6	
Maine	3	3		Wales	1	1	
Maryland	4	2	2	CENTRAL EUROPE			
Massachusetts	11	10	1	Austria	14	14	
Michigan	2	2		Belgium	3	3	
Minnesota	3	3		Czecho-Slovakia	9	9	
Mississippi	4	1	3	Germany	41	41	
Missouri	5	5		Hungary	16	16	
Montana	1	1		Holland	9	9	
New Hampshire	2	2		Jugo-Slovakia	1	1	
New Jersey	537	520	17	Lithuania	3	3	
New York	147	140	7	Poland	50	50	
North Carolina	25	2	23	Switzerland	1	1	
Ohio	10	8	2	OTHER COUNTRIES			
Oklahoma	2	2		Canada	10	10	
Pennsylvania	73	73		China	1	1	
Rhode Island	1	1		Greece	4	4	
South Carolina	20	1	19	India	1	1	
Tennessee	2		2	South America	3	2	1
Texas	3	2	1	Turkey in Europe	4	4	
Vermont	3	3		British West Indies	2		2
Virginia	31	6	25	Phillipines	1	1	
Washington	1	1					
West Virginia	2	2					
TOTAL	961	825	136		342	339	3

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

Length of Time	Total	First admissions who spent specified time in N. J.
Less than 1 year	27	
1 year less than 2	13	13
2 years less than 3	17	17
3 years less than 4	24	24
4 years less than 5	18	18
5 years less than 10	99	99
10 years and over	763	763
Not stated		
TOTAL	961	934

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

Length of Time	Total	Who spent spec. time in New Jersey	Who spent spec. time in U.S.
Less than 1 year	12		4
1 year less than 2	8		6
2 years less than 3	4		4
3 years less than 4	8		6
4 years less than 5			
5 years less than 10	30	30	30
10 years and over	280	280	280
Not stated			
TOTAL	342	310	330

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS UNASCERTAINED

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

June 30, 1948

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Atlantic	1		1						1							1		2
Bergen	405	520	925	76	81	157	8	27	35							489	628	1117
Burlington		1	1													1	1	1
Camden		1	1													1	1	1
Cumberland																		
Essex	662	663	1325	161	163	324	33	59	92				1			857	885	1742
Hudson	218	220	438	123	96	219	19	33	52				1	1		360	350	710
Hunterdon	2	4	6													2	4	6
Mercer	4	6	10													4	1	5
Middlesex	3	9	12													3	11	14
Monmouth	6	6	12													7	9	16
Monmouth	190	203	393	40	31	71	10	34	44				1			240	269	509
Morris	2	2	4													2	2	4
Ocean	561	535	1096	66	53	119	20	27	47							647	615	1262
Passaic	1	1	2													1	1	2
Salem	1	8	9													5	15	20
Somerset	41	30	71		5	9	3	7	10							54	42	96
Sussex	33	73	106	6	10	16	4	15	19				1			43	98	141
Union	2	3	5													2	3	5
Warren	3	3	6													3	3	6
Special cases																		
Total	2134	2282	4416	478	439	917	106	216	322				1	2	3	2719	2939	5658

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

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

FARM

24.4725 tons hay	538.40
956.215 tons corn, ensilage	6,693.51
17.435 tons grass, ensilage	122.05
88.82 tons alfalfa, ensilage	799.38
54.6025 tons grass	382.21
58.605 tons green oats	293.03
237.68 tons green alfalfa	1,663.77
4.125 tons cornstalks	28.88
2 tons straw	40 00
32,985 ears sweet corn	882 76
948 baskets turnips	594.60
38 baskets apples	38.00
580 tons manure to garden	1,160.00
	<u>\$13,236.59</u>

DAIRY

774,157½ quarts milk	77,415.76
921½ lbs. veal	230.39
20,265½ lbs. beef	4,863.66
Hides, bones, cracklings, etc.	1,156.19
6,196 tons manure	12,392.00
Calves sold	775.00
	<u>\$96,833.00</u>

PIGGERY

66,541½ lbs. pork	19,962.45
249 tons manure to farm	747.00
	<u>\$20,709.45</u>

POULTRY

26,202 dozen eggs	13,745.81
2,003½ lbs. fowl	738.00
131 lbs. broilers	50.77
158 tons manure to garden	790.00
	<u>\$15,324.58</u>

SAW MILL

12,206-9-12 board feet oak	2,088.32
15,856-2-3 board feet white wood	2,648.05
2 cords slabs	16.00
	<u>\$4,752.37</u>

GARDEN

1,016 bunches asparagus	326.11
8-16 baskets lima beans .....	.75
1,394-12-16 baskets string beans	1,458.85
4,918 5-16 baskets beets	2,697.49
5,281 bunches broccoli	264.15

92,849 lbs. white cabbage	2,314.45
8,344 lbs. red cabbage	314.31
3,125 stalks Chinese cabbage	312.50
5,689 12-16 baskets carrots	3,928.78
223 heads cauliflower	33.30
25,962 stalks celery	1,298.00
9,464 ears sweet corn	281.98
139-14-16 baskets cucumbers.....	92.05
1,005 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets egg plant	476.41
661 bunches kohlrabi.....	26.44
78,030 bunches leek	5,462.27
74,399 heads lettuce	4,691.89
3,277 7-16 baskets onions.....	4,220.87
8,587 bunches green onions.....	279.05
8,778 bunches parsley	238.84
444 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets peas	411.10
83 baskets peaches	103.75
4,983 3-16 baskets peppers	3,007.05
14,435 lbs. pumpkin	295.11
7,886 bunches radishes	253.15
30,512 bunches rhubarb	1,524.99
3,914 baskets spinach	1,890.73
265 5-16 baskets summer squash.....	205.04
80 lbs. late squash	2.00
7,521 15-16 baskets Swiss chard	3,012.13
4,729 11-16 baskets red tomatoes.....	3,252.18
1,015 3-16 baskets turnips.....	700.09
60 lbs. dried lima beans	6.60
840 lbs. dried string beans.....	201.60
	<u>\$43,584.01</u>

GREEN GRAIN

93 $\frac{1}{2}$ baskets onion sets	468.75
33.28 tons green rye	166.42
43.083 tons green wheat	215.45
1.50 tons rye straw	22.50
64 baskets carrots	35.20
	<u>\$908.32</u>

SUMMARY

Farm	\$13,236.50
Dairy	96,833.00
Piggery	20,709.45
Poultry	15,324.58
Saw Mill.....	4,752.37
Garden	44,492.33
	<u>\$195,348.32</u>

FLORIST'S REPORT

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

Asters	700
Aceranthus.....	1,500
Ageratum	1,000
Begonias	3,000
Cannas	1,500
Carnations	2,200
Chrysanthemums	2,500
Coleus	3,200
Crotons	150
Delphiniums	400
Ferns	300
Fuchsias	350
Geraniums	2,500
Gladiolus	23,000
Heliotrope	350
Hyacinths	200
Lantana	125
Lilies, Calla.....	250
Lilies, Regale.....	100
Marigolds	500
Morning Glories.....	60
Narcissus	3,100
Pansies	600
Poinsettias	50
Roses	1,186
Salvias	4,000
Snapdragons	10,000
Sprenger strings (Asparagus)	30
Spirea	300
Sweet alyssum.....	800
Torenia.....	500
Tulips	1,150
Verbena	1,600
Vinca	1,600
Vinca vine	250
Zinnias	2,000
Total	<u>71,051</u>

POT PLANTS PLACED ON THE WARDS

Begonias, 6 inch bulb pan.....	511
Begonias, 4 inch flower pot	660
Ferns, 6 inch flower pot.....	125
Petunias, 6 inch flower pot	42
Petunias, 4 inch flower pot	25
Impatients, 6 inch flower pot	24
Impatients, 4 inch flower pot	238
Coleus, 4 inch flower pot.....	70
Crassula, 4 inch flower pot	4
Aloes, 4 inch flower pot.....	14
Chrysanthemum, 6 inch flower pot.....	130
Fuchsias, 6 inch flower pot.....	60
Philodendron, 7 inch flower pot	6
Philodendron, 4 inch flower pot	51
Poinsettias, 6 inch flower pot	50
Cineraria, 6 inch flower pot	417
Hibiscus, 6 inch flower pot.....	8
Dracaena, 7 inch flower pot	3
Sansiveria, 5 inch flower pot	16
Sansiveria, 4 inch flower pot	31
Spirea, 6 inch flower pot	186
Hyacinths, 4 inch flower pot	200
Tulips, 6 inch bulb pan	175
Crotons, 6 inch flower pot.....	25
Shasta Daisy, 6 inch flower pot	25
Vinca Vine, 5 inch flower pot	40
English Ivy, 2½ inch flower pot	13
Total	3,149

CUT FLOWERS

Asters	2,000
Carnations	12,388
Canterbury Bells (sprays)	1,680
Cosmos.....	675
Chrysanthemums (large)	700
Chrysanthemums (sprays)	10,292
Dahlias	1,050
Delphiniums	282
Fern leaves	1,324

Gladiolus.....	12,840
Gypsophila (Baby's breath)	175
Lilies, Calla	1,236
Lilies, Regale.....	1,485
Marigolds.....	7,748
Narcissus.....	3,448
Roses.....	30,605
Snapdragons.....	143,297
Sprengeri strings (Asparagus)	1,046
Zinnias	15,717
Total	247,988