

974.9  
AR  
H

THE  
✓  
SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
-  
OF THE  
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL  
" "  
AT  
GREYSTONE PARK  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30  
1945

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

## Board of Managers

---

### *PRESIDENT*

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D. ....Far Hills

### *VICE-PRESIDENT*

GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D. ....Jersey City

MRS. JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE.....Newton

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

COL. FRANKLIN D'OLIER.....Morristown

FRANK D. ABELL.....Morristown

FREDERICK S. MOSELEY, JR.....Far Hills

---

HAROLD M. PRETTYMAN, *Secretary*  
Morristown

ROBERT A. LOWERY, *Treasurer*  
Rockaway

♦♦Military Absence



## Officers

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.

*Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer*

GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.

*Assistant Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer*

LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.

*Clinical Director*

HENRY BREVOORT SMITH

*Business Manager*

\*\*ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D. . . . . Assistant Clinical Director  
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
\*\*\*PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M. D. . . . Senior Resident Physician  
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
RAYMOND J. HARQUAIL, M. D. . . . Senior Resident Physician  
JAMES M. LASLEY, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
THOMAS J. DREDGE, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, M. D. . . . Senior Resident Physician  
DANIEL GEORGE MELVIN, M. D. . . . Senior Resident Physician  
\*\*\*WILBUR M. JUDD, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
AMEDEO ESPOSITO, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
CARL M. SAGERT, M. D.  
Senior Resident Physician and Pathologist  
HELEN I. ANDERSON, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
FRANK D. FENIMORE, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
Merna Mary WARNE, M. D. . . . . Senior Resident Physician  
\*\*WILLIAM J. LONGLEY, M. D. . . . . Resident Physician  
\*\*JACK OATMAN, M. D. . . . . Resident Physician  
\*\*WILLIAM O'GORMAN, M. D. . . . . Resident Physician  
\*\*BENJAMIN WASSEL, M. D. . . . . Resident Physician  
\*\*J. LLOYD MORROW, M. D. . . . . Resident Physician  
\*FRANCIS A. FIGURELLI, M. D. . . . Resident Physician  
\*\*AMEDEO C. NACLERIO, M. D. . . . Resident Physician

\*ARCHIE SOFMAN, M. D.....Resident Physician  
 \*DAVID KIRSCHENBAUM, M. D.....Resident Physician  
 STEWART N. CAHOON, M. D.....Resident Physician  
 \*HENRY GRINIMS, M. D.....Resident Physician  
 \*HENRY RATHLE, M. D.....Resident Physician  
 \*HERBERT BARRY, 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  
 EDWIN E. SAUNDERS, D. D. S. ....Senior Resident Dentist  
 DOROTHY E. CLARK, R. N.....Director of Nurse  
 \*\*WILLIAM G. BEUCLER....Assistant to Chief Executive Officer  
 GEORGE R. KOEHLER

Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director

MARGARET CARLIN,  
 Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service  
 MARGARET DEVRIES.....Director of Occupational Therapy  
 DOROTHY E. JOHNSON

Director of Physical Education and Training

PHILIP B. ROBERTS, Ph. G.....Pharmacist  
 LOUIS BANGERT, Ph. G.....Pharmacist  
 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 to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic

MILDRED H. HURLEY,  
 Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service

\*Resigned

\*\*Military Absence

\*\*\*Deceased

\*\*\*\*Retired

## Board of Consultants

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



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Board of Managers .....	17
Treasurer's Report .....	23
Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Introductory .....	27
Health .....	31
Statistical Resume .....	31
Clinical Work .....	34
Shock Therapy .....	37
Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc .....	39
Health Service for Employees .....	42
Division of Urology, Proctology, and Colonic Therapy .....	44
Gynecological Division .....	45
Division of Oral Surgery and Dentistry .....	46
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division .....	48
Division of Pathology and Bacteriology .....	51
Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics .....	54
Tuberculosis .....	57
Division of Education .....	59
Occupational Therapy Division .....	61
Physical Education Division .....	64
Social Service Division .....	67
Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics .....	70
Conscientious Objectors .....	76
School of Nursing and General Nursing Service .....	77
Staff Matters .....	83
Pharmaceutical Division .....	85
Photography .....	86
Barber Shop .....	87
Executive Assistant to the Superintendent .....	88
Greenhouse and Grounds .....	89
Library .....	93
Recreation, Amusement, Sports, Music and Entertainment .....	95
Religious Services .....	96
Fire Protection and Fires .....	96
Water Supply .....	100
Construction Work .....	100
Business Department .....	103
Recommendations .....	126
Loss of Employees By Retirement and Death .....	129
Distinguished Visitors .....	130
Acknowledgments .....	132
Appointments and Resignations .....	133
Conclusion .....	134
Statistical Tables—Standard Forms .....	Appendix
Business Department Statistics .....	Appendix

## 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 Grey-stone Park present to you their seventieth report together with the report of Doctor Marcus A. Curry, Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

The clear descriptions of Doctor Curry make his report just a very complete enumeration of the difficulties and impossibilities of giving the best of care, treatments and oversight to all the patients and of keeping the equipment and needed material supplies in good order while throughout the year the staffs of doctors, nurses, attendants and employees in all departments were being so depleted and those secured as replacements so generally less qualified, that every one was enforced to simply do the best that he or she could for the patients under the existing conditions.

Not only did many of our best workers leave to enter the Military Services, but many others were lured away by the much higher wages and shorter hours of work that Federal or other institutions offered. Happily, our welfare and perhaps our very existence as constructive helpers was saved to a high degree by the affiliate student nurses and by the conscientious objectors, who really have rendered most helpful services to the patients when they were most badly needed. We couldn't have gotten along without both of these groups.

Questions of standardizing the hours of work for those in all divisions have had to be postponed and disregarded in favor of requesting every one to simply render every service for every patient that needed it, no matter how difficult nor how long it took to do it. All of us are looking forward expectantly to the time when we can think of 8 hour days and nights of work, but no considerations of that sort can be in sight now when the necessary personnel continues to be absolutely unavailable. Meanwhile, the patients have to be cared for and Doctor Curry, with his associates, is seeing that that service is given. Much appreciation and thanks are due to him, to Assistant Superintendent McMurray, Clinical Director Collins, Director of Nurses Miss Clark and



to the heads, associates and co-workers throughout this whole hospital for the loyal, devoted and most efficient services that they have given, and in many instances, way beyond the limits of their strength and endurance, to the welfare of those many patients who are under their care and protection.

We approve all the requests that Doctor Curry has made for additional buildings, repairs and replacements. We must get them; and the necessary quotas of qualified employees in every department of the hospital must by all means be found to be available and reemployed to full duties before the really high standards of curative treatments and care for which this hospital has earned its good reputation, can be resumed. May we be privileged to return a long way on this road this coming year.

It is not necessary to reemphasize here the most pressing needs that Doctor Curry enumerates. However, we must mention quarters for proper care and segregation of all the Tuberculous; for the Senile and others with need of continued care who should be taken from the Reception and other buildings that will then be reserved for the more acute illnesses; and decided enlargement of the Mental Hygiene Clinic Department and workers. Neither should the needs of the Fire Department, the housing, nor of the new Gymnasium be overlooked.

On July 1, 1944, there were on the hospital books 6,337 patients, 3,051 men and 3,286 women, and on June 30, 1945, there were on the hospital books 6,500 patients, 3,042 men and 3,458 women. This was an increase of 163 patients, made up of an increase of 172 women and a decrease of 9 men. There were 5,610 patients actually resident in the hospital, 2,670 men and 2,940 women; 890 were outside on parole, visit, or escape. During the year there were 1,513 regular admissions, including first admissions, readmissions and transfers; this is 132 more than last year. During the year 4 patients were transferred from special care to the regular hospital population. The discharges numbered 761 patients, of whom 417 were considered to be recovered, 284 improved, 12 unimproved and 48 without psychosis; 31 were transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases. The deaths numbered 562 and the total under treatment in the course of the year was 7,854.

The recovery rate was 36.4% and the improved 24.8% based on the number of first admissions—1,146.

The Managers held 11 regular meetings during the year with an attendance of 53. Doctor Knight, Doctor O'Hanlon, Mrs. Garrison and

Mr. Abell had a perfect attendance record; Mrs. Doyle was absent twice. Mr. Moseley was on military leave throughout the year and Colonel D'Olier has not been present for the reason that he has been out of the Country a great part of the year on special work for the United States Government. Conferences, committee meetings and other visits numbered 71, which made 124 recorded trips to the hospital by Board Members. Many conferences were held off the grounds or outside of office hours and were not listed.

We assure you, Mr. Bates, of our warm welcome to you as the successor of our dear friend and co-worker Commissioner Ellis, with whom we never had a moment of friction or misunderstanding and to whom we owe an everlasting debt of gratitude for his never failing to come to the aid of this hospital at every moment of its need. We feel sure that all of our relationships with you will be equally cordial and happy.

Respectfully submitted,

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





# Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

## RECEIPTS

From Bergen County.....	\$ 179,022.37
" Burlington County.....	15.60
" Camden County .....	433.10
" Cumberland County.....	312.25
" Essex County .....	249,540.73
" Hudson County .....	120,039.77
" Hunterdon County.....	1,079.82
" Mercer County .....	576.48
" Middlesex County .....	1,419.54
" Monmouth County.....	1,113.07
" Morris County.....	69,735.80
" Ocean County.....	715.7
" Passaic County .....	229,426.47
" Somerset County .....	1,450.78
" Sussex County .....	15,903.84
" Union County.....	24,171.07
" Warren County.....	1,191.30
" Private Patients .....	203,269.56
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties.....	26,948.63
" State Contributing Patients .....	13,661.38
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	4,274.97
	<u>\$ 1,144,302.26</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer.....\$ 1,144,302.26

## AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

Officers' Pay-rolls.....	\$ 10,820.32
Employees' Pay-rolls .....	905,338.52
Conscientious Objectors.....	17,341.98
Mental Hygiene Pay-Rolls.....	4,532.82
	<u>\$ 938,033.64</u>

ROBERT A. LOWERY

*Treasurer.*



# Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945

RECEIPTS	
From State Treasury	\$ 1,000.00
From Federal Government	500.00
From Local Government	250.00
From Private Donations	100.00
From Interest on Bonds	75.00
From Dividends	50.00
From Sale of Property	25.00
From Other Sources	10.00
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$ 1,980.00</b>
DISBURSEMENTS	
To State Treasury	\$ 1,000.00
To Federal Government	500.00
To Local Government	250.00
To Private Contractors	100.00
To Interest on Bonds	75.00
To Dividends	50.00
To Purchase of Property	25.00
To Other Expenses	10.00
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>\$ 1,980.00</b>
<b>Balance Forward</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>

ROBERT A. LAMBERT  
Treasurer

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The report of the Chief Executive Officer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, is as follows:

The year 1945 has been a year of great activity and achievement for the organization. The financial position is strong and the work of the organization has been carried on in a most efficient manner. The following is a summary of the work of the organization during the year:

The organization has received a large number of new members and has increased its membership by 100%. The work of the organization has been carried on in a most efficient manner and the financial position is strong. The following is a summary of the work of the organization during the year:

The organization has received a large number of new members and has increased its membership by 100%. The work of the organization has been carried on in a most efficient manner and the financial position is strong. The following is a summary of the work of the organization during the year:

## Report of the Chief Executive Officer

### To The Board Of Managers:

In accord with the dictates of law and established custom I present to you herewith the annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945. This is the seventieth report of the institution and my twenty-fifth as Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

The total number of admissions for the year was 1,526 patients which was 134 more than were admitted last year. Those discharged showed 36.4 per cent. recovered, 24.8 per cent. improved and 4.2 per cent. without psychosis, based on the number of first admissions. These three groups together comprized 65.4 per cent. which is 5 per cent. below last year, but still a creditable record. Again this percentage was adversely affected by the rise in admissions. On June 30th the number carried outside the hospital on parole, visit, or escape was 890, an increase of 78 over the number so carried at the beginning of the year. There was an increase on the books of 161 patients and of those actually in the institution of 83 patients.

The number of elderly patients admitted continued to increase. Those diagnosed as afflicted with senile psychoses and psychoses due to cerebral arteriosclerosis constituted over 37 per cent. of the first admissions, while the total of patients over 70 years of age on admission made up over 21 per cent. This continued high number of admissions in the top age bracket has seriously clogged our admissions and infirmary facilities and hampered the active treatment of those with a prognosis more hopeful for recovery. I am of the opinion that, as a matter of permanent economy, some arrangement should be made for caring for these people elsewhere than in the expensive set-up of a curative mental hospital. However, if it seems that we must continue accepting such cases, our number of infirmary wards must be increased to meet the requirements.

Conditions throughout the institution during the past twelve months have been marked by a grave lack in personnel, deteriorating equipment and inability to obtain supplies. All this was, of course, to be expected during a prolonged major war. So far during the war period we have been relieved to a certain extent in many of the divisions by the fact that



at the beginning equipment was in good condition and there were fairly high inventories. These advantages have now been absorbed and we are scraping the bottom of the barrel. If receipts of material do not radically improve in the coming year most serious hardships may well result.

The medical staff, under Dr. Collins as Clinical Director, has done fine work in maintaining previous high records of treatment. All of the physicians are so deserving of special commendation that it is impossible to single out any for special mention. Two with many years of duty here to their credit were lost to the staff: Dr. Philip C. Washburn retired because of poor health; Dr. Wilbur M. Judd died. Several others on the staff have physical ailments of a more or less serious character. All have done extra duty and worked extra hours to cover the necessary services. The hospital owes a lasting debt of gratitude to these doctors who have carried on through these four war years under steadily increasing strain and who, especially during this last year, have had to work beyond the limits of their physical strength.

The nursing division, with Miss Dorothy E. Clark as Director, has had a most difficult year. Keeping the wards covered, without too much thought of the age or efficiency of those who do the covering, has been the first aim. Even this has been almost impossible to secure, particularly for night duty when in many instances rounds had to be so long that the time between them extended to potentially dangerous length. The fact that we had no great disasters has been the result of good luck rather than real prevention. The number of graduate nurses was continuously far below the requirements. Enough instructors were retained to keep the affiliate school up to acceptably high standards, but it was impossible to obtain a sufficient teaching staff for the longer list of subjects required in the basic school curriculum, and when the seniors were graduated in the fall, the basic school was closed. The affiliate students and the conscientious objector group have relieved somewhat the situation created by the dearth of attendants and graduate nurses. The average number of affiliate students on duty has remained about the same and was 83 on June 30th, while the conscientious objector camp was increased to 100 during the year, 85 being assigned to ward duty on June 30th. Exclusive of these two classifications, there were 61 regular attendants and 15 discharged patients on ward duty at the end of the year to cover both night and day.

The social service division has been obliged to lower its standards to

accept applicants without formal training and experience and then endeavor to give them the necessary instruction. It has been impossible under present conditions to resume the practice of boarding suitable patients in the community under the Old Age Assistance plan. The number of patients carried on parole has been increased, however, and at the close of the year was larger than for any comparable date in the past.

Great credit should be given to the various divisions included in the Business Department under the supervision of Mr. Smith, Business Manager. All of them have had to do more work with fewer helpers than in the past. The kitchens, laundry and dairy have perhaps suffered most, although all branches have been greatly handicapped. Equipment has worn out without any possibility of replacement, supplies of all kinds have been short, rationing, priorities and complete absence from the market have multiplied the difficulties. Yet all essential services have continued to function.

In both Medical and Business Departments the great majority of the employees have made a continued effort, beyond the strict requirements of their positions, to carry on the necessary work because they understood the situation and realized more or less clearly that proper care of the sick and helpless is one of the standards which this country cannot afford to lose.

Civil Service, under the able direction of Professor Carpenter, continued to progress in the matter of reclassification and compensation. Pay adjustments have been worked out, in most cases successfully. In a number of instances, inequalities and injustices still exist which cause individual dissatisfaction. It is to be hoped that these will be adjusted at an early date, since in most cases we could ill afford to lose the employee so affected.

In order to promote better relations with all hospital employees, Mr. George R. Koehler, for several years Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director, was appointed on May 4th to the position of Administrative Assistant in charge of personnel and public relations. He does not live at the institution and by virtue of his training and his experience in sociology and human adjustments is well fitted for this work and so far has been able to keep the confidence of all concerned.

I am convinced that we should as soon as humanly possible make a change in the work schedule which will place our employees on an eight-hour day or some modification thereof. New York and Pennsylvania both already have the eight-hour day in their state hospitals. The Fed-



eral institution which is a near neighbor of ours, the Veterans' Facility at Lyons, has the eight-hour day. Under these circumstances I fail to see how we can hope to obtain and retain adequate personnel until we fall in step with our nearest competitors in the labor market. This is the situation from the standpoint of necessity. From the angle of better service to the hospital and fairness to employees, I have long been in favor of the eight-hour day and was prevented from urging that it be adopted years ago only by the stringencies of payroll and housing facilities and by consideration of the fact that such a change must be state wide.

In going through the reports of the hospital divisions it will be evident that lack of personnel has been the factor which caused the greatest hardship. It may be wondered why even more use was not made of patient help. The situation in this respect has been gradually changing for a number of years. Under the system of active treatment and a large number carried outside the institution on parole, many of those who formerly would have become permanent hospital residents are now being restored to social recovery, particularly in these times when jobs are readily obtainable. Again, in past years when our wards were greatly overcrowded and Marlboro was being established, several hundred of our patients were transferred to that hospital. By specification, many of these patients had to be of the "good worker" type. Our present admissions, while heavy and increasing, are seriously weighted by the age factor which has been previously mentioned, and also by the excess of women over men. Of the total 1,526 admissions, 651 were men and 875 were women, a difference of 224, when in more normal times the sexes are approximately evenly balanced. Again, in the age groups 20 through 34, from which good workers might be anticipated, we actually took in as first admissions this year 101 men and discharged into the community 110. The result of all these circumstances is that we have been confronted with a shortage of working patients throughout the hospital, even with overcrowding again becoming pronounced on many services.

As an aftermath of our typhoid fever cases last year, some fourteen patients have remained positive from time to time, thus having to continue isolated as carriers. This condition has placed additional strain on the medical and nursing facilities. I feel that an isolation building should be provided at once so that these patients will not have to be held longer in one of the large residence buildings of the hospital. Medically the present situation can be defended by nothing except its necessity.

The most severe blow that has occurred to this hospital for many, many years was the loss of Commissioner William J. Ellis. His untimely death at his professional prime of life deprived us of a completely known, loved and trusted head upon whom officers and employees, patients and their relatives relied implicitly for help and guidance. Without him the path ahead looked gloomy indeed. When it became known that his successor was to be Commissioner Stanford Bates there was a general sigh of relief, for the two had been close friends, each with a high respect for the aims and achievements of the other. Everyone was able to hope and knows that the work of caring for the dependent and delinquent in New Jersey will be continued with no radical break and that the integrity and ideals for which the Department of Institutions and Agencies had been so widely recognized will be as carefully guarded as in the past two decades.

### Health

Although the general health of the hospital population has been somewhat adversely affected by the many shortages, the death rate was low, in spite of the generally advanced age of our patients. Health precautions were carefully observed. The pathologist was assigned to make periodic inspections of the kitchens and dairy; all animals slaughtered for food were inspected by a veterinarian before being passed for use; water and milk supplies were safe guarded and tested.

There was no recurrence of the typhoid fever experienced last year. Fourteen patients were regarded by the Board of Health as carriers and have been maintained in isolation throughout the year.

A screening program for tuberculosis has been carried on with the result that over 200 cases of the pulmonary type have been reported during the year. As far as our facilities permitted, these patients have been isolated and appropriate treatment given. Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 77 and from pneumonia 17, both considerably below the average for a number of years past.

### Statistical Resume

Mr. Harold M. Prettyman has continued to act as chief clerk of the medical service, with overseeing the record office among his many duties. Personnel has been greatly depleted; it has been impossible to obtain necessary equipment, including filing cases for records, and all work has been carried on under difficult conditions. The statistical records have been



kept up, however, and the usual tables of data made up for incorporation at the end of this report. A summary of the chief tabulations is here included for convenience:

*General Data:* During the year ended June 30, 1945, there were admitted 1,526 patients—651 men and 875 women. This figure is 134 over the admissions of last year. The admissions included 1,146 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—484 men and 662 women; 333 re-admissions—155 men and 178 women; 34 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—11 men and 23 women; 13 special cases—1 man committed under Provisions of Section 2:192-1-2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 12 women admitted for surgery or observation from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa; the number of patients discharged, including deaths were 1,365—661 men and 704 women—leaving an increase on the books of 161 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment 7,876 patients—3,703 men and 4,173 women—which was 66 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,507 obtained on June 30th and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 5,644 on June 14th. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,579.9. At the close of the year 867 patients—352 men and 515 women—were carried on parole or visit and 23 patients—20 men and 3 women were carried on escape. This is an increase of 78 over the number outside of the institution at the close of last year making an increase of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year, 83.

*First Admissions:* There were 803 patients of native birth—337 men and 466 women; the foreign born number 341—145 men and 196 women; or 29.8 per cent. of the total first admissions and is 0.1 per cent. less than last year. Both parents of 432 native born patients were also of native birth, while in 87 one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of foreign born patients 68 were natives of Italy, 55 of Germany, 27 of Ireland, 31 of Poland and 24 of England, these five countries furnish 60.2 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 247 and the aliens 94.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 351 patients diagnosed as suffering with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis, 187 Dementia Precox and 115 with Manic Depressive Psychosis. These three groups furnished 57. per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were Involuntional 96; Senile 76; Syphilitic Meningo-Encephalitis 43; Paranoid Condi-

tion 37; Psychopathic Personality 33; Mental Deficiency 30; Psychoneurosis 29.

In the classification according to color 1,033 patients—433 men and 600 women were listed as white, 112—50 men and 62 women as black, 1 man as yellow.

The age tabulation reckoned in five year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 45-49, half of the total admissions being below this age and half above; the greatest number of admissions were listed in the four five-year periods between 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 50-54, and included 33.9 per cent. of the total. Under 25 were 114 patients and 241 were 70 and over.

As to degree of education, 747 or 65 per cent. had received a common school education, 171 were graduated from high school and 51 had collegiate educations; 145 were listed as have learned to read and write and 30 were illiterate, and two were unascertained.

There were 1,063 patients of urban environment or 93 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural district supplied 81 patients.

The economic condition of 903 patients or 78.8 per cent. was listed as marginal; 191 dependent and 50 as comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol 316 were described as abstinent, 700 as temperate and 128—88 men and 40 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: single 321—164 men and 157 women; married, 517—219 men and 298 women; widowed, 241—71 men and 170 women; separated, 39—16 men and 23 women; divorced, 26—12 men and 14 women.

*Readmissions:* The total in this group was 333 patients—155 men and 178 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 111 were suffering from Dementia Precox and 75 from Manic Depressive insanity or 55.8 per cent. of the readmissions.

*Discharges:* The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 761—381 men and 380 women. Of this number 417—193 men and 224 women—were considered recovered from their psychosis. This is 36.4 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and 2.9 per cent. less than last year. A total of 284—152 men and 132 women—were discharged as improved or 24.8 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 4.2 per cent. less than last year. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: unimproved, 12—3 men and 9 women; without psychosis, 48—33 men and 15 women.



In addition to those discharged, 31—21 men and 10 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; also 11 special cases—2 men committed under Provisions of Section 2:192-1.2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 9 women admitted from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa for surgery or observation. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 29.5 per cent. or 123 patients.

**Deaths:** During the year 562 patients died—257 men and 305 women. This is a rate of 7.1 per cent. based on the number under treatment and is 1.2 per cent. less than last year.

The largest single cause of death was disease of the circulatory system which was certified in 349 cases or 62.1 per cent. of the total number. This is 10.8 per cent. more than last year.

Syphilis was the cause of death in 31 cases; tuberculosis in 77; cancer and other tumors, 15; lobar pneumonia, 11; and broncho pneumonia, 6. The psychoses of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 297; dementia precox, 69; psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 43; senile, 73; and manic depressive psychosis, 14. The average age of death was 66.31 years and is 4.29 more than last year. At the time of death, 405 patients or 72.1 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years, and is 12.7 more than last year. Those over 70 years of age were 274. Of these 84 were in the 80's, 12 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 108 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, 26 were suffering from dementia precox.

For several years fingerprinting of patients for identification purposes has been carried on at the institution; finger prints have been filed in the case records. The finger printing has worked out very satisfactorily and up to June 30th a total of 11,427 finger prints of patients had been made, 5,744 of men and 5,683 of women. During the year 1,227 patient prints were made, 483 men and 744 women.

#### Clinical Work

The work of the Clinical Director, Dr. Laurence M. Collins, has been extremely difficult this year, since upon him has fallen the chief burden of seeing that all medical, surgical, and psychiatric services were adequately maintained. The staff has been reduced to a minimum by the demands

of military service and the great need of physicians in the community. Those who have remained here have carried increasingly heavy loads and several have had their health so seriously impaired that they were obliged to go on the sick list themselves. Dr. Collins has continued to act as chief surgeon, in addition to his work as clinical director, and has supervised the hospital social service division and the educational division. In order to give attention to the many duties of his position he has kept long hours and taken no vacation. He again continued without an assistant, as has been the case since January 1943 when Dr. Crandell entered military service. His report is as follows:

"Each year attention is called to the statistical tables which contain the facts and statements of the activities necessary for the care and treatment in this hospital.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, there were admitted 1,526 patients which is 134 over the admissions of last year. This includes 12 women admitted for surgery and observation from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa and one man was committed under the Provisions of Section 2:192-1.2 (Revised Statutes of 1937). The number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,365 which left an increase of 161 patients.

The admissions included 1,146 first admissions to any hospital for the insane with 333 readmissions and 34 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey. There were under treatment 7,876 patients which was 66 more than last year. The maximum census for the year was 6,507 attained on June 30th and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 5,644 on June 14th. At the close of the year 867 patients were carried on parole or visit and 23 patients were carried on escape which is an increase of 78 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year and makes an increase of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year of 83.

It is interesting to note that of the first admissions, 803 patients were of native birth. The number of foreign born was 29.8 per cent. of the total first admissions and is .1 per cent. less than last year. The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 761 which included 381 men and 380 women and of this number 193 men and 224 women were considered recovered from their psychoses which 36.4 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and 2.9 per cent less than last year; 284 were discharged as improved which is 4.2 per cent. less



than last year. During the year 562 patients died which gives us a rate of 7.1 per cent. based on the number under treatment and is 1.2 per cent. less than last year.

In reviewing the causes of death, it was found from this report that disease of the circulatory system was certified in 349 cases and is 10.8 per cent. more than last year. The average age at death was 66.3 years and is 4.29 more than last year. At the time of death 405 patients had passed the age of 60 years and there were 274 patients over 70 years of age and of these 84 were in their 80's and 12 in their 90's. It is further interesting to note from this observation that 108 had been in the hospital less than one year and 37 had a residence of 20 years and over and of these 26 were suffering from dementia precox.

It is needless for me to go into detail at this time concerning the various special divisions of the hospital as their reports will be found elsewhere and will show that they have continued to maintain the high standards of the past. Every physician on the staff has given his whole-hearted devotion to his work and the welfare of the patients under his immediate care. There is one factor over which we have had no control due to decreased personnel and that is the personal contacts between the patient with their conflicts and the physicians whose desire is to understand the maladjustments of their patients. Naturally, prolonged interviews have had to be curtailed.

The Division of Education has continued to function throughout the year and the special report of its activities will be found elsewhere. Schools and colleges in the immediate hospital district have visited the hospital and attended staff meetings and have also attended lectures given by the director of the division. During the summer months advanced graduate students assigned to the hospital by the Council for Clinical Training of Theologians have attended staff meetings, clinical lectures, etc., which is part of their training and observation period.

Staff meetings have been held five times a week as in the past, one day being given over to the consideration of parole and discharge cases. The staff meetings were attended by the members of the staff, nurses of the affiliate hospitals and our own nurses. The cases have been prepared and studied one month previous to their presentation before the staff at which time the underlying dynamic factors are determined, if possible, which might cause the maladjustment of the individual.

There have been no serious illnesses in the nature of epidemics dur-

ing the past year other than mild respiratory illnesses during the winter months. The typhoid epidemic of last year has left fourteen cases which have been classified by the State Department of Health, after a long series of cultures, etc., as carriers. These patients have been isolated and are under special care with no contact with other patients and with special personnel and attendants. It is our expressed wish that a special isolation unit will be available in the near future to care for these particular patients.

Dr. Esposito has continued in charge of the shock therapy service and, while he has been handicapped by the lack of medical and nursing personnel, nevertheless he has carried on his work with a high degree of efficiency. Treatments were continued in the Main building on both the male and female services and there was noticed a marked improvement in the patients treated. The conditions on the shock wards in the Clinic building have continued about the same as during the preceding two years. The students from affiliated hospitals have been assigned for brief periods to this area during their stay at Greystone Park and have been of considerable help as far as the nursing problem was concerned. In considering the handicaps under which this service has labored, the results have been exceptionally good.

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

Cases transferred outside the State .....	27
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the State.....	27
Cases transferred to the North Jersey Training School.....	6
Cases transferred to institutions for feeble-minded .....	2
Cases transferred to Skillman .....	2
Cases deported .....	1
Cases handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged or died.....	36

### Shock Therapy

Dr. Amedeo Esposito continued to carry on the the shock therapy service throughout the year and was very successful, despite the lack of adequate personnel. He has submitted a carefully worked out tabulation of the results of treatment, classified by diagnosis and duration of psychosis, but in order to conserve space I am omitting much of this interesting data. His report as condensed is as follows:



"Conditions on the shock wards continued much the same as during the previous two years. The shortage of help was very acute. Student nurses were assigned to the service for at least two or three days of their stay at Greystone Park and rendered valuable assistance. There were two deaths during the year, both men, both due to physical disease present at the time treatment was begun. Because of the marked overcrowding in the hospital, some patients were allowed to leave as improved who possibly two or three years ago might have been kept here. In general, the results of the shock treatments this year were exceptionally good. In the male group the number treated was less than the ideal, since we are not receiving so many young men with first attacks of short duration; they are doubtless entering the army and navy neuropsychiatric services. Among the women there has been ample material to choose from; the female shock ward has always been filled to capacity and there has been a constant waiting list of 10 to 20 patients. In the female group there has been a larger percentage of involutional and manic depressive cases, while in the male group dementia precox cases have predominated.

During the year 296 patients completed their treatment, 120 men and 176 women. Under treatment at the close of the year were 115 patients, 54 men and 61 women. The total admitted to the service during the year was 411—174 men and 237 women. Of the 296 patients whose treatment was completed, 17—4 men and 13 women, remained in the hospital unimproved; 30—10 men and 20 women, remained in the hospital improved; 249—106 men and 143 women, were paroled or discharged. This gives a percentage of 5.7 unimproved, 10.2 improved, and 84.1 paroled or discharged. This is the highest percentage of releases yet attained, but may have been brought about in part by the overcrowding already mentioned. It is to be understood that by no means all of those paroled were considered to be recovered. Of the 106 male patients paroled during the year from this service 12 were returned to the hospital; one was re-paroled after treatment, the others remain here. Of the 143 female patients paroled during the year, 16 were returned to the hospital; four of these have been re-paroled after further treatment.

Among the men with the following diagnoses, 100 per cent. of those treated were paroled: dementia precox, paranoid, (duration less than 1 year): manic depressive, manic; manic depressive, depressed or perplexed; manic depressive, mixed; involutional melancholia; involutional paranoid;

paranoid condition; psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, and without psychosis, (1 case each.) Among the women with the following diagnoses, 100 per cent. of those were paroled: dementia precox, paranoid, (duration less than 1 year); manic depressive, stuporous; manic depressive, circular; involutional mixed; involutional melancholia; undiagnosed, (1 case.)

This past year electro-shock treatments were given in the Main building on both the male and the female services, averaging between 40 and 50 weekly. Improvements in these cases were noticeable and the handling and ward care were greatly facilitated. A small percentage improved to the point where they were able to leave the hospital. Since March, groups of patients from the Reception building have been coming over to the shock therapy service for electro-shock treatments three times a week. From 10 to 15 patients were included in each group and the results, though not tabulated in detail, were very encouraging. This procedure was developed because of the large number of admissions and the fact that the patients could not be accommodated on the women's shock therapy ward."

#### Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

Again this year Dr. Laurence M. Collins continued to serve as chief surgeon in addition to his duties as clinical director. Dr. Collins himself performed most of the major operations in the abdominal field as well as many in other areas and was constantly consulted as diagnostician. His report is as follows:

"All major surgical operations have been performed in the Clinic building and postoperative convalescence has been cared for in special wards of this building. As in other years, surgery of a minor nature has been performed in the various infirmaries throughout the institution. Dr. Edward Kessler has continued to take complete charge of all orthopedic cases and has performed operations, assisted and given anesthetics for various surgical procedures. Operations in the eye, ear, nose and throat areas will be found listed under the report of Dr. Gambill. Operations of all types performed upon employees have been largely included in Dr. Donovan's report on employee health service, although most of these operations will be found also in the surgery lists.

No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
6	Cystic adenoma of thyroid gland...	Subtotal thyroidectomy...	Recovered
3	Carcinoma of right breast.....	Radical amputation of breast	"



No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
2	Carcinoma of left breast.....	Radical amputation of breast	Recovered
3	Benign tumor of right breast.....	Tumor excised.....	"
1	Gangrene of right leg (arterio-sclerotic) .....	Amputation above knee.....	"
5	Left indirect inguinal hernia.....	Bassini .....	"
6	Right indirect inguinal hernia.....	Bassini .....	"
6	Left direct inguinal hernia .....	Bassini .....	"
4	Right direct inguinal hernia .....	Bassini .....	"
1	Left-strangulated inguinal hernia...	Bassini .....	"
2	Right incarcerated indirect inguinal hernia .....	Bassini .....	"
3	Umbilical hernia .....	Mayo operation.....	"
4	Postoperative ventral hernia.....	Hernial walls dissected and repaired.....	"
10	Acute catarrhal appendicitis .....	Appendectomy .....	"
15	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy .....	"
2	Acute gangrenous appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage.....	"
1	Traumatic rupture of gut and mesentery of intestines.....	Resection of gut with suturing of mesentery.....	Died
5	Chronic cholecystitis.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	Recovered
1	Empyema of gall bladder.....	Cholecystectomy .....	"
1	Carcinoma of gall bladder.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	Died
3	Fibroid uterus.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy..	Recovered
4	Fibroid uterus, right fibrocystic ovary, right salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, right salpingo-oophorectomy .....	"
2	Fibroid uterus, left cystic ovary, left salpingitis .....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, left salpingo-oophorectomy..	"
3	Fibroid uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis .....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy .....	Recovered
1	Fibroid uterus, left intraligamentous cyst.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, left salpingo-oophorectomy..	"
1	Fibrotic uterus, right ovarian cyst, double salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy right salpingo oophorectomy and left salpingectomy .....	"
1	Right ovarian cyst with multiple fibrotic uterus.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, right oophorectomy .....	"
1	Right ovarian cyst, double salpingitis and multiple fibrotic uterus.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, right oophorectomy, double salpingectomy .....	"
2	Double cystic ovaries, prolapse of uterus.....	Double oophorectomy with suturing of round ligaments into fundi of uterus.....	"
3	Double cystic ovaries, prolapse of uterus .....	Double oophorectomy with shortening of round ligaments .....	"

No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
3	Carcinoma of uterus .....	Panhysterectomy.....	Improved
1	Right cystic ovary, right salpingitis, chronic retrocecal catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy .....	Recovered
1	Linear fracture of skull.....	Symptomatic treatment.....	"
1	Fracture of nasal bone .....	Fracture reduced.....	"
4	Fracture of right clavicle.....	Fracture reduced, shoulder immobilized .....	"
1	Fracture of neck of right humerus..	Fracture reduced, Velpeau bandage applied .....	"
1	Fracture of right humerus, middle third.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied .....	"
1	Fracture of left humerus, middle third.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of head of right humerus ..	Fracture reduced, shoulder immobilized with adhesive .....	"
1	Fracture of olecranon process of right elbow.....	Fracture reduced, plaster of paris cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of left ulna.....	Fracture reduced, plaster of paris cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of head of right radius....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
4	Colles' fracture of left wrist.....	Plaster of paris cast.....	"
6	Colles' fracture of right wrist.....	Plaster of paris cast.....	"
2	Fracture of 5th metacarpal bone, right hand .....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of 1st phalanx, little finger left hand.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of base of 5th metacarpal bone.....	Reduced, plaster of paris cast with traction.....	"
1	Fracture of 3rd metacarpal bone, right hand.....	Fracture reduced, immobilized with roll bandage....	"
1	Fracture of spinous process of 4th lumbar vertebra.....	Spine immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture of pelvis.....	Immobilized with sand bags .....	"
20	Fracture of neck of right femur....	Immobilized with sand bags and Russell traction on Ann Arbor frame.....	"
10	Fracture of neck of left femur.....	Immobilized with sand bags .....	"
1	Fracture middle third, right fibula ..	Fracture reduced, plaster of paris cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of tibia and fibula, middle third .....	Traction and Thomas splint.....	"
1	Fracture of right os calcis.....	Cast applied .....	"
1	Double fracture of os calcis .....	Cast applied.....	"
1	Dislocated jaw.....	Dislocation reduced, Barton bandage applied.....	"



No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
2	Dislocation of right shoulder.....	Dislocation reduced, arm.. immobilized.....	Recovered " "
3	Dislocation of left shoulder .....	Dislocation reduced, arm immobilized.....	" "
1	Dislocated right hip.....	Dislocation reduced .....	" "

Accidents have continued to be numerous, as indicated by the number of fractures treated, but we have been fortunate in having fewer suicides and other violent deaths than last year. Three patients succeeded in committing suicide during the year, two men by strangulation, and one woman by drinking an insecticide. Three accidental deaths were listed, all men. One was due to heat exhaustion, one to scalding—a confused and feeble patient turned on hot water in a bathroom at night, evidently while seeking a drink, and received extensive burns before he was observed—and the third to a fall backward down a flight of stairs, resulting in a fractured skull.

There were three babies born to women patients during the year, all normal delivery. The record is as follows:

Male child, legitimate, born January 7, 1945, removed May 1, 1945 by social worker from the Children's Aid Society.

Female child, legitimate, born March 1, 1945, removed April 28, 1945 by maternal grandmother.

Male child, illegitimate, stillborn June 17, 1945."

#### Health Services For Employees

The number of illnesses among employees has continued high this year, despite the greatly reduced number of personnel. Contributing factors probably were the difficulties under which work was carried on in all divisions of the institution and the fact that the average age of employees and their general health conditions were less favorable than in peace times. Dr. Joseph Donovan, senior physician, continued in charge of the out-patient clinic and the employees' ward and also made many home visits to sick employees and members of their families; no record was kept of work done outside of the Clinic building. The nursing service was decidedly limited, but every effort was made to cover the most urgent requirements both in the dispensary and on the ward. As in former years, a limited number of members of employees' families and

of employees from other institutions or state departments were permitted to use the facilities here when properly accredited. Occasionally, accident cases were brought in from the vicinity, but in all instances they were transferred to a general hospital after first aid was administered.

Operations were performed in the regular surgical sections of the hospital and postoperative care was provided on Ward M-3. Medical care and therapeutic rest were also given on the same ward. Minor surgery and medication were handled at the out-patient clinic.

Dr. Donovan has submitted a complete report of the work carried on during the year which I have summarized as follows:

"During the year physical examinations were made of new employees and conscientious objectors, while all dairy employees and those connected with the handling and preparing of food were examined semi-annually, including serological examinations.

At the Out-Patient Clinic 287 physical examinations were made, 196 on new employees and 91 as re-checks. A total of 227 inoculations were administered, including 81 typhoid, 80 theelin, 32 pollen extract, 12 reticulogen, 9 tetanus antitoxin and 6 Shick tests. Twenty vaccines were administered. Other treatments and examinations numbered 2,361, making a total of 2,895 services rendered in the out-patient clinic. During the year 394 were admitted to Ward M-3. Of these 2 died; one was the mother of an employee who died of chronic myocarditis and chronic interstitial nephritis at the age of 77. The other was an employee, aged 36, who died of pulmonary embolism following a surgical operation necessitated by grave injuries in an accident. Ten cases of communicable disease were cared for on this ward, including 6 pneumonias. Diseases of the digestive system were diagnosed in 90 cases, including 38 intestinal gripe, 14 gastroenteritis, 8 cholecystitis, and 6 ulcers of the stomach and intestine. Respiratory diseases numbered 96, 47 gripe, 19 bronchitis and 13 upper respiratory infections being the largest groups. Thirty-two were under care for diseases of the circulatory system; 28 for diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; 36 for diseases of the bones and joints, including 18 sprains; 8 fractures were given care as were 2 dislocations. Diseases of the skin numbered 16; diseases of the female genital organs 22; infections 33; lacerations and abrasions 5; basal metabolism rate was determined in 12 cases. In all, 453 medical cases were listed. Twenty-five patients were given surgical care, including 6 appendectomies and 5 tonsillectomies.



## Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

In this division, Dr. Marshall D. Hogan, part-time specialist, was away for a number of months because of poor health, but eventually was able to resume practice and carry on his work in his customary fine manner. Mr. Jack Taylor, a nurse specially trained in this field, continued on duty throughout the year in the male section, but no one was obtained to replace in the women's section Miss Evelyn Soper who resigned last year after a long period of excellent service. Dr. Hogan has submitted the following report.

## UROLOGY

Operations:	Men	Women	Total
Supra-pubic cystotomies .....		1	1
Medical Services:	Men	Women	Total
Cystoscopies .....	2	2	4
Pyelograms .....	4	3	7
Urethral dilatations .....	6		6
Bladder irrigations .....	1	4	5
Prostatic massages .....	347		347
Retention catheters .....	44		44
Catheterizations .....	96		96
Total .....	500	9	509

## PROCTOLOGY

Operations:	Men	Women	Total
Hemorrhoidectomies .....	2		2
Medical Services:	Men	Women	Total
Proctoscopies .....	2		2
Rectal examinations .....	308	12	320
Consultations with examinations .....	60	14	74
Total .....	370	26	396

## COLONIC THERAPY

	Men	Women	Total
Number of colonic irrigations given .....	3,842		
Number of new patients started on treatments .....	324		
Number of patients completed or discharged .....	282		
Average number of irrigations per patient .....	12		
Number of fecal impactions removed .....	81		
Number of employees treated .....	22		

All colonic therapy was confined to the men's service. It seemed to be appreciated by the patients and many staff physicians who referred patients for treatments were well pleased with results accomplished."

## Gynecological Division

Owing to the shortage of physicians, it has been impossible to assign a full time physician to this specialty. Dr. Merna M. Warne has continued in charge of the division, but has also carried ward duty, devoting to all her duties the same high type of service as in past years. Her report is as follows:

"The work done in this division has been curtailed because of the fact that I have had to spend most of my time on the wards. A great effort has been made, however, to examine each female patient soon after her admission and to treat pathological conditions whenever they have been found."

## EXAMINATIONS

Newly admitted patients .....	662
Patients returned from visits or parole .....	48
Ward patients .....	186
Employees .....	162
Total .....	1,058

## TREATMENTS

	Number Treated	Treatments
Ward patients .....	194	776
Employees .....	43	210
Total .....	237	986

## TYPES OF TREATMENTS

Endocervicitis .....	240
Trichomonas vaginalis vaginitis .....	170
Non-specific vaginitis .....	264
Endocrine disorders .....	198
Prolapse of uterus .....	24
Retrodisplacement of uterus .....	31
Pruritus vulvae .....	35
Urethritis .....	11
Removal of foreign body from vagina .....	4
Cervical polypectomy .....	8
Total .....	985

## DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Vaginal smears .....	712
Vaginal suspensions .....	43
Cervical biopsies .....	7
Total .....	762



## Division of Oral Surgery and Dentistry

The director of the dental division was Edwin E. Saunders, D.D.S., who has served in that capacity since May, 1943. The difficulty in obtaining dental assistants made it impossible to have a full quota during the year. The division is organized and equipped for a resident dentist and two interns in addition to the Director and the dental laboratory technician. Again this year the use of graduate nurses was continued with very satisfactory results. Dr. Saunders has submitted the following report:

"The past year has been another period of rather frequent changes in personnel. It has been practically impossible to obtain dentists who could put in a full year of internship. However, the mouths of all new patients have been thoroughly examined and checked for ordinary defects and also for any abnormal conditions which bore the slightest resemblance to malignant growths. As much as possible under existing conditions has been done to eliminate infection through the extraction of teeth responsible for the condition.

Dr. J. I. Snitzler, who had completed a year as intern at the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, was appointed Resident Dentist July 20, 1944 and resigned December 30, 1944 to enter private practice. Dr. J. K. Heindel joined us on August 8, 1944, and remained until October 15th, at which time he received orders to active duty in the Navy as lieutenant, junior grade. During his short stay he rendered very efficient service. Dr. J. Y. Bloom, having completed his year as intern was appointed Resident Dentist on January 25, 1945 for a period of one year. Mr. Patrick DeNapoly continued as Dental Laboratory Technician, doing his work in a thoroughly skillful manner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst, R. N., continued as head nurse until May, when she was granted a six months' leave of absence. Miss Catherine M. Bremen, R. N., was assigned to the division in November and is rendering valuable service. She has a very nice way of handling patients, some of whom present problems of behavior calling for the utmost in tact and resourcefulness.

## EXAMINATIONS

Number of patients treated .....	4,443
Number of patients examined .....	2,014
Total .....	6,457

## X-RAYS

Intra-oral .....	1,276
------------------	-------

## TREATMENTS

Prophylaxis .....	250
Vincent's infection treatments .....	179
Other dental treatments .....	1,345
Total .....	1,774

## ORAL SURGERY

Impactions removed .....	29
Buried root fragments removed .....	10
Cysts removed .....	3
Surgical removal of teeth .....	147
Alveolectomies .....	8
Splinting of a fractured process .....	1
Incision and drainages .....	59
Muscle trim operation .....	4
Apioectomies .....	2
Nerve extirpation .....	9
Total .....	272

## EXODONTIA

Extractions .....	1,842
-------------------	-------

## FILLINGS

Total fillings .....	400
----------------------	-----

## REPLACEMENTS

Dentures, full upper and lower .....	115
Dentures, partial with gold clasps .....	51
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar .....	39
Total .....	205
Bridges, fixed and removable .....	3
Splint for reduction of fractured process .....	1
Dentures repaired .....	169

## NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS (JAMESBURG)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps .....	3
Dentures, with gold clasps and gold lingual bar .....	1

## NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL (TOTOWA)

Dentures full upper and lower .....	4
Dentures, partial upper with gold clasps .....	8
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar .....	2
Dentures, repaired .....	6



## NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY (RAHWAY)

Dentures, full upper and lower.....	6
Dentures, partial upper with gold clasps.....	22
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar.....	7
Dentures repaired.....	16

## MORRIS COUNTY WELFARE HOME

X-rays.....	27
Extractions.....	41

## Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

While there has been no actual shortage of personnel in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division and Dr. P. J. Gambill has continued to give full time to this specialty the effects of general ward conditions have been keenly felt, since it has been for the most part impossible to delegate routine medication. Dr. Gambill has been able, however, to maintain his usual high standards and even to increase the total number of patients examined and medical and surgical treatments given. His report is as follows, although for brevity I have omitted the interesting list of medical conditions given.

"The shortage of help has made it necessary for me to go daily to various wards in the different buildings to examine and treat patients, since in many instances there is no one available but my own office nurse to escort them to my office. Also, because of the overcrowded condition in the Clinic building, I have endeavored to keep patients on their own wards for treatment, rather than having them transferred to the sick wards there. My office nurse has frequently gone to the wards to carry out treatments, and also to dilate pupils or perform other preparations before I reach the ward.

Employees have been frequently treated in their own homes to relieve Ward M-3 as much as possible. Patients from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa have been examined and treated when brought to this institution for that purpose, and in some instances I have driven to Totowa in the evening to carry out additional treatments or make special examinations. Employees of various state departments have also been examined and treated as occasion arose.

During the past year acute infections about the head and neck have been on the increase, including acute purulent otitis media, acute sinusitis, acute conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, etc. These have required close attention. Penicillin and sulfa drugs have been used extensively

and the results often have been spectacular. I think that the success is largely due to the care used in selecting the drug to fit the particular type of infection. Urinalysis and blood count were taken on all cases before the use of either penicillin or sulfa drugs and smears and cultures were made of all acute purulent infections for differential diagnostic purposes. Urinalysis and blood count were repeated every third day while the drugs were being administered and blood examinations to show the concentration present were used frequently. In this way it was possible to use the drugs to their full therapeutic value, both locally and internally. No reaction such as anemia or haematuria failed to clear up, even in elderly patients, a few of whom were above 70 years of age. Although about 60 cases of mastoiditis were treated during the year, I did not have to perform a single mastoid operation on those I had under my care. The one case listed as operated upon was the child of an employee, not seen until the day of operation at which time the infection had perforated the bone.

Interest in plastic surgery of the head and neck has been continued and every opportunity utilized to advance in this particular field. Information on the latest medical, surgical, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in the specialty has also been maintained at a high level.

The work in the division was so heavy that only nine days of vacation were taken, since there were at all times cases under treatment which could not well be left to another physician in view of the present situation.

My office nurse has continued very cooperative and efficient, with an active interest in her work. She has never missed an opportunity to improve herself in this specialty. This has been most valuable to me, since the efficiency of my own work must depend upon a competent and reliable nurse.

## EXAMINATIONS

ROUTINE eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of patients admitted...	1,526
<i>Special Examinations:</i>	
Employees.....	341
Patients.....	633
Total.....	974
	571
	598
	705
	2,848

## TREATMENTS

<i>Employees:</i>	
Number treated.....	215
Number treatments.....	295
	176
	350
	241
	1,331



<i>Patients:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number treated .....	1,090	399	352	235	2,076
Number treatments .....	1,681	813	764	418	3,676

## SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adenoidectomies .....	1	7	8
Antrotomies .....	40	12	52
Cauterization, corneal ulcer .....	61	12	73
Cauterization inferior turbinate .....	31		31
Cauterization septum (epitaxis) .....	24		24
Cautery puncture ectropion eyelid .....	2		2
Cautery puncture entropion eyelid .....	2		2
Curettement of middle ear .....	21	7	28
Diagnostic laryngoscopy .....		14	14
Diagnostic oesophagoscopy .....		5	5
Direct laryngoscopy .....	20		20
Direct oesophagoscopy .....	18		18
Dilation eustachian tubes .....	63	22	85
Dilation lacrymal duct .....	7	3	10
Dilation naso-frontal duct .....	11		11
Dilation oesophageal stricture .....	4		4
Drainage, abscess over mastoid .....	3		3
Enlargement naso-frontal duct .....		4	4
Enucleation eyeball .....	1		1
Ethmoidotomies .....	47	7	54
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position .....	63		63
Incision and drainage, abscess of eyelid .....	2		2
Incision and drainage, abscess of external ear .....	6		6
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit .....	2	2	4
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum .....	1	2	3
Incision and drainage, hordeolum eyelid .....	57	12	69
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess .....		8	8
Intra-nasal window into antrum .....	8		8
Intra-ocular dissection secondary membrane, subsequent to cataract extraction .....	1		1
Iridectomies .....	3		3
Mastoidectomy-simple-with subperiosteal abscess .....		1	1
Mosher Toby operation, (lacrymal sac) .....	1		1
Myringotomies .....		11	11
Paracentesis of eardrum .....	18		18
Radical antrum, modified .....		2	2
Removal aural polyps .....	5	2	7
Removal nasal polyps .....	6	3	9
Removal cataract .....	2		2
Removal chalazion of eyelid .....	3	3	6

<i>Operation Performed: (cont'd)</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Removal foreign body from ear .....	49		49
Removal foreign body from eye .....	39	37	76
Removal lingual tonsil .....	88	5	93
Removal pterygium from eye .....	3		3
Removal tissue from larynx for biopsy .....	1		1
Repair, lacerated eyelid .....		1	1
Repair, perforated corneal ulcer .....	1		1
Repair, plastic, of eyelid .....	1		1
Resetting fractured nose .....		14	14
Secondary curettment mastoid antrum .....	3		3
Setting fractured nose .....	19		19
Sphenoidotomies .....	16	10	26
Submucous resection of septum, partial .....	10		10
Submucous resection of septum, total .....	3		3
Suturing paralyzed eyelids together .....	2		2
Tonsillectomies, general anesthesia .....	1	7	8
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia .....	96	8	104
Turbinectomies, partial .....	14	4	18
Uvulectomies, partial .....	21	12	33
Total .....	901	237	1,138

## Division of Pathology and Bacteriology

The work of the pathological laboratory has been continued under the direction of Dr. Carl M. Sagert. Lack of personnel and the need of various improvements and repairs have added to the difficulties under which the large amount of required work has been carried on. In addition to his regular work the pathologist has continued to carry the duties entailed by routine sanitary inspections of the dairy and kitchens and has also assumed part of the laboratory technical work whenever possible, to ease the situation caused by vacancies on that staff. His report runs in part as follows:

"During the year one technician, Miss Elizabeth Ward, resigned for personal reasons. Another technician had a long extended illness. Although the request for an additional technician was granted, it has been impossible to fill either the new position or the vacancy left by resignation because of the scarcity of well qualified applicants. There is one summer student in the laboratory at present.

In the fall of 1944 Miss Emmel, technician, attended a two weeks laboratory course in the identification of malaria parasites. The course



was sponsored by the State Department of Health and Rutgers University. As a result of this special training she suggested and then put into operation a new system for checking the hematology of patients selected for malaria therapy.

Anti-luetic penicillin therapy will be used as soon as nursing facilities permit. The results of this form of therapy are encouraging, but the use of penicillin has not replaced malaria and arsenical therapy for late syphilis. The following tabulation shows the treatment given for syphilis this year:

	Men	Women	Total
Number of cases under treatment.....	96	56	152
Number of doses of mapharsen administered....	425	237	662
Number doses of tryparsamide and other drugs administered.....	3,616	1,459	5,075

#### SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Urine:	Men	Women	Total
General chemical and microscopic.....	1,361	4,407	5,768
Quantitative sugar.....	6	5	11
P. S. P. test.....	0	1	1
Cultures.....	1	4	5

Hematology:	Men	Women	Total
Red blood cell count.....	1,112	1,534	2,646
White blood cell count.....	1,061	1,523	2,584
Differential count.....	1,067	1,513	2,580
Hemoglobin.....	1,126	1,525	2,651
Examination of malaria smears.....	63	51	114
Bleeding time.....	39	51	90
Clotting time.....	39	51	90
Sedimentation rate.....	10	19	29
Blood typing.....	14	15	29
Cross matching.....	8	4	12
Fragility test.....	0	1	1
Platelet counts.....	1	3	4
Reticulocyte counts.....	0	1	1
Hematocrits.....	0	1	1

Blood Chemistry:	Men	Women	Total
Urea nitrogen.....	745	924	1,669
Non-protein nitrogen.....	788	939	1,727
Creatinine.....	678	834	1,512
Sugar.....	861	1,145	2,006
Calcium.....	10	8	18

Blood Chemistry: (cont'd)	Men	Women	Total
Uric acid.....	20	9	29
Cholesterol.....	2	5	7
Phosphorus.....	3	1	4
Vanden Bergh.....	2	4	6
Icterus index.....	2	14	16
Volume index.....	0	1	1
Sugar tolerance tests.....	0	3	3
Sulfa determinations.....	10	16	26
Urea clearance.....	0	1	1
Thiocyanate.....	1	4	5
CO <sub>2</sub> .....	2	3	5

#### Immunological:

Agglutination test B typhosus, Para typhosa A and Para typhosa B.....	117	39	156
Agglutination test proteus Ox 19.....	2	2	4
Agglutination test B Abortus.....	0	1	1
Agglutination test B Melitensis.....	0	1	1
Wassermann.....	1,091	1,018	2,109
Kahn.....	2	1	3
Kline.....	1,089	1,017	2,106
Mazzini.....	4	3	7

#### Spinal:

Wassermann.....	421	161	582
Cell counts.....	375	124	499
Globulin.....	420	161	581
Protein.....	420	161	581
Colloidal gold curve.....	421	161	582
Quantitative sugar.....	407	153	560

#### Bacteriological:

Autogenous vaccine (vials).....	2	1	3
Blood cultures.....	8	17	25
Sputum cultures.....	6	4	10
Pneumo typings.....	2	1	3
Guinea pig inoculations.....	4	1	5
Feces cultures.....	12	5	17
Cultures, all others.....	39	33	72
Smears for T. B.....	23	32	55
Smears for GC.....	3	792	795
Smears for Vincent's angina.....	24	34	58
Spinal fluid smears for organisms.....	1	0	1
Smears, for all other organisms.....	34	21	55



<i>Feces:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Routine, general and chemical .....	12	10	22
For parasites .....	21	30	51
NIH Swabs .....	5	8	13
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Gastric analysis .....	6	9	15
Duodenal drainage .....	1	1	2
Saline suspensions for trichomonas vaginalis .....		5	5
Patients inoculated with malaria .....	52	22	74
Basal metabolism tests .....	18	49	67
Friedman tests .....		41	41
Semen analysis .....	13		13
Blood transfusions .....	2	5	7
Tissues, research .....	13	4	17
Tissues from autopsies, total number pieces .....	12	11	23
Tissues, surgical & biopsy, total number of pieces .....	15	69	84
Autopsies .....	45	31	79
All other examinations .....	3	6	9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,177</b>	<b>18,868</b>	<b>33,045</b>

### Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

Dr. George R. Hampton again was in charge of the X-ray and electrotherapy division and gave the work the same faithful and interested attention as in former years. The number of X-ray exposures made showed an increase over last year. The electrocardiograph is located in this division. The various electrical treatments were used extensively for both patients and employees and there seemed to be an especial demand for diathermia during the cold winter months when aches and pains in the muscles and joints were unusually prevalent. The work of of the year has been summarized by Dr. Hampton as follows.

<b>EXPOSURES:</b>	<b>ROENTGENOLOGY</b>
Head .....	791
Maxilla .....	2,371
Chest .....	2,099
Abdomen (barium meal) .....	401
Kidney .....	56
Gall bladder .....	54
Pelvis .....	25
Spine .....	261
Upper extremity .....	513
Lower extremity .....	847
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,418</b>

<b>DIAGNOSES:</b>	
<i>Fractures:</i>	
Skull .....	6
Mandible .....	4
Clavicle .....	7
Ribs .....	13
Humerus .....	15
Radius .....	13
Ulna .....	10
Metacarpal .....	10
Phalange .....	16
Nasal bone .....	5
Femur .....	43
Tibia .....	5
Fibula .....	7
Metatarsal .....	3
Patella .....	1
Pelvis .....	3
Vertebra .....	8
Os calcis .....	2
<i>Dislocations:</i>	
Shoulder .....	4
Mandible .....	3
Finger .....	5
<i>Osteomyelitis:</i>	
Phalange .....	5
Femur .....	2
Fibula .....	1
Tibia .....	3
Humerus .....	5
<i>Foreign Bodies:</i>	
Jaw (needle) .....	1
Stomach (safety pin) .....	1
Colon (glass) .....	1
Colon (hair pin) .....	2
Colon (thermometer) .....	1
Throat (bone) .....	1
Chest (needle) .....	3
<i>Chest:</i>	
Pulmonary tuberculosis (active) .....	265
Pulmonary tuberculosis (arrested) .....	337
Bronchitis .....	16
Pleurisy with effusion .....	17
Aortic aneurism .....	15
Pneumonia .....	16
Bronchiectasis .....	4
Atelectasis .....	5



*Heart:*

Auricular fibrillation.....	8
Auricular tachycardia.....	1
Coronary insufficiency.....	9
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	28
Angina pectoris.....	4
Hypertension.....	15
Heart block.....	2
Heart failure.....	7
Mitral stenosis.....	16
Pulsis deficit.....	8
Ventricular premature beats.....	5

*Teeth:*

Impactions.....	108
Periapical abscess.....	65
Pyorrhea.....	71
Septic roots.....	79
Cysts.....	5

*Miscellaneous:*

Pregnancy.....	2
Mastoiditis.....	29
Sinusitis.....	15
Arthritis (hypertrophic).....	29
Arthritis (atrophic).....	18
Cholecystitis.....	13
Gastric ulcer.....	11
Duodenal ulcer.....	15
Brain tumor.....	4
Carcinoma of colon.....	5

## ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current.....	81
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents.....	17
Vacuum electrode.....	214
Ultra-violet rays.....	94
Diathermia.....	1,906
Infra-red rays.....	40
Fulguration.....	25
Massage.....	592
Electrocardiogram.....	102
X-ray treatment.....	98
Intophoresis.....	40
Total.....	3,209

## Tuberculosis

In order to provide additional space for the care of patients with active tuberculosis, the structure known as Housing Unit A, just south of the Senile building, was turned over to serve as temporary relief. This has a capacity of about 176 beds and was constructed before the war, opened in February of 1940, and had been used for a time to house arrested cases of tuberculosis. That gave as housing for the tuberculosis group the original Tuberculosis building, known as Pavilion I, the former Senile building, known as Pavilion II, and the new Unit A. Dr. Daniel G. Melvin continued as physician in charge of the division and Dr. Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of the Morris County Sanatorium, was retained as part-time consultant. Dr. Melvin has submitted the following report:

"Overcrowding still exists on the tuberculosis service. Unit A which it is intended to use for male patients now has 166 beds occupied and there are still 35 men resident in Pavilion II which it is planned to use for women only. There has been a great deal of transferring of patients during the year among the buildings of the tuberculosis group as well as from and to other buildings of the institution. During the year one man was discharged from Pavilion I, one man and one woman from Pavilion II and one man was discharged after parole. Eight patients were paroled, 4 men and 4 women; one woman was returned from parole. Fifty-seven patients died, 26 men and 31 women. Eighty-two patients, 52 men and 30 women were transferred from the tuberculosis group to other buildings in the institution. At the end of the year 193 patients, 92 men and 101 women were resident in Pavilion I, 107 patients, 36 men and 71 women were resident in Pavilion II, and 166 patients, all men, were resident in Unit A, making a total of 466 patients, 294 men and 172 women, under care in this division.

A screening for tuberculosis was made of the male service in the Main building and the entire population of the Dormitory building. This accounts for the increase in admissions to the tuberculosis group during the year. We expect, as soon as equipment and personnel become available, to carry on a complete screening program throughout the hospital and repeated at frequent intervals.

The report of treatments show: dentist, 240; eye, ear, nose and throat, 55; gynecological, 8; laboratory tests, 618; dressings, 3,612; treatments, 2,834; medications, 41,560; fluroscopic, 1,347.



During the past year Mr. W. T. Riker, hospital physiotherapist, who had recently completed a technical course in radiology in New York, was allowed to come to this group two days per week to work in our X-ray section. In all 2,397 X-ray exposures of the chest were made; part of the patients were from the tuberculosis group, but the majority were from the Dormitory building and Main building north and were being examined in the screening program."

Dr. Hatch has submitted the following statement of his work done here in his capacity as part-time consultant:

#### Chest Consultation Service

##### Examinations

Number of patients examined.....	4,137
<i>Diagnoses:</i>	
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:	
Minimal .....	71
Moderately advanced .....	392
Far advanced .....	262
Pleurisy with effusion.....	48
Miliary.....	1
Total active.....	774*
<i>Diagnoses:</i>	
Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:	
Minimal .....	127
Moderately advanced .....	295
Far advanced.....	1
Primary .....	31
Total inactive.....	454
Other chest conditions:	
Aortic aneurism.....	4
Aortitis .....	11
Atelectasis .....	4
Bronchial asthma.....	4
Bronchiectasis .....	1
Calcified pleura.....	2
Enlarged thyroid (substernal) .....	1
Foreign body in lung.....	1
Lung malignancy .....	2
Lung tumor .....	4
Pleuritis, chronic adhesive.....	76
Pneumonia, broncho.....	1
Pneumonia, lobar.....	5
Pneumonitis, chronic.....	18

Pulmonary fibrosis .....	84
Pulmonary emphysema.....	1
Pulmonary nodule.....	5
Silicosis.....	6
Spontaneous pneumothorax.....	8
Tuberculosis cervical-adenitis, healed.....	1
Tuberculosis suspects .....	32
Diagnosis pending.....	2
No evidence of disease.....	1,952

\*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 262 were new cases; the remainder were old cases previously diagnosed.

#### Division of Education

Throughout the year Mr. George R. Koehler continued to render valuable service to the hospital as Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director. His duties included both public relations and outright instruction. All visitors to the institution who came seeking general information were directed to Mr. Koehler. He was also available to give lectures to groups in the community along the lines of mental problems and state hospital work. The supervising and training of a group of summer students at the institution was under his immediate direction. In all activities he acted in close cooperation with the clinical director, who assigned to him and the student group various duties contributing to the hospital and the welfare of the patients. Mr. Koehler's report is as follows:

"The Educational Division of the hospital has continued in its endeavor to meet the demands of the public in respect to the functioning and purposes of the hospital. A growing awareness of the vast personal and social problems which are the hospital's concern has been revealed by the questions and discussions of both professional workers and students. Our aim, whether in talking with groups in the hospital or in the community, has been to enable them to become conversant with the means by which they can contribute toward the prevention and alleviation of some of these problems, always in cooperation with other existing agencies. All groups visiting the institution have shown an eagerness to learn more about the work of the hospital and to assist in the work which our institution is endeavoring to carry on throughout the State.

As compared with pre-war years the number of visitors to the institution still reflects a slight decrease; however this year's total number



of visitors was 241 more than last year. The total number of visitors this year was 414. Of this number 105 came as individuals and 309 in 14 groups. Eighty-five tours of the institution were arranged for these visitors.

Eighteen 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 from three to six months each in clinical training and observation under this division during the past year. On June 11th sixteen additional students arrived to begin similar studies. Two of this number, Mrs. Eileen Wells of the University of Texas, and Mr. Harold Utts of Drew, are assisting Mr. Koehler with the summer program. Mr. Robert E. Brinkman, National Director of the Council for Clinical Training, is also cooperating with the summer program. Added emphasis is being placed on this aspect of the work, inasmuch as these students, coming from widely scattered areas, return to positions of community leadership. States represented by this year's group include Washington, North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Georgia, New York, Alabama, Connecticut and Michigan, in addition to New Jersey. Considerable time was spent with the students in 290 seminars and discussion periods, while teaching activities occupied a total of 814 hours. The students again assisted the Physical Educational Division in supervising recreation for the patients of the hospital.

Conversations were held with newly admitted patients for the purpose of interpreting the hospital to them and assisting them in cooperating with those in charge of their welfare. For an indefinite period following admission, friendly association with most of these patients have been maintained. Other work of the division included compiling statistical slips for each patient admitted; interviewing friends and relatives to assist them in understanding the hospital; conducting practical research in problems of mental health and sociology. Twenty-three lectures were given in various communities and correspondence was carried on with universities, school, professional and lay individuals from various parts of the country.

#### Bibliography of Lectures

Topic	Place or Group
"Bird's Eye View of Mental Illness"-----	C. P. S. Unit, Greystone Park.
"Clinical Training of Graduate Students"--	Albright College, Reading, Pa.

"The Counselor Looks at Himself"-----	Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The Counselor Looks at Others"-----	Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Mediating Help Through Counselling"-----	Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Counselling Returning Service Personnel"-----	Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Mental Problems in Parish Work"-----	Drew Theological Seminary.
"Counselling in Wartime"-----	Drew Theological Seminary.
"Educational Opportunities"-----	Conference of Nursing School Directors held at Greystone Pk.
"Mental Hospitals and Their Functions"-----	Given throughout the year to 14 visiting groups of classes from various schools and colleges.

#### Occupational Therapy Division

The occupational therapy division has suffered considerably this year from depleted personnel and lack of materials. Every effort has been made to provide the patients with the therapeutic values of selected and supervised occupations, even though in many cases the finished products showed their origin in scrap material. Dr. George B. McMurray continued in charge of occupational therapy and devoted much time to supervising the work, finding the best activity for each patient and arranging means of carrying on under existing wartime conditions. The general set-up of the division has remained unchanged. There are four working areas off the wards, the Women's Occupational Therapy building, where the women's arts and crafts and plain sewing sections have been housed, the Men's Occupational Therapy building for men's arts and crafts, the Print Shop where ruling and book-binding have been done as well as printing, and the Pottery Shop with its adjacent kiln. In addition to the work done in these areas, men patients stripped willow in the grove in late spring, preparing it for use in baskets and furniture.

Other patient activities off the wards included practically every form of work needed in the institution—farm, garden, greenhouses, dairy, stable, chicken yard, handling coal and ashes, excavating, assisting on trucks, working in laundry, storehouse, kitchens, dining rooms, offices and residences. Working hours were kept as short as possible, special foods and privileges were allowed to workers and a constant effort was made to render useful occupation more attractive than day-dreaming idleness.

On the wards the Curative Workrooms provided stimulating occupation. Other ward activities included housekeeping, especially



cleaning, polishing, bedmaking, assisting the nurses and attendants, and taking part in the games and exercises provided by the teachers of physical education. Many patients of better type were assigned to take groups out walking or to and from the different medical and treatment centers. In several instances patients were discharged and put on the payroll as ward attendants, or were hired in other divisions of the hospital.

The lack of materials has been keenly felt in occupational work. In the carpenter shops even with priorities it has been almost impossible to obtain wood for furniture making, though first, second and third choices were listed. In the plain sewing section, where much of the clothing and bedding has been made up, the shortage of cotton goods has limited the number of sheets, towels, dresses and pieces of underwear which could be made. Pottery, fancy work and other activities have also been curtailed by material shortages.

In the Men's Arts and Crafts Section 1,250 baskets were made, chiefly of locally grown willow; rugs of all types numbered 1,088; 1,813 brooms and 763 brushes were made; there were only 114 pieces of furniture, mostly small; 396 miscellaneous small articles were made, including toys, ornaments, boxes and so on; pottery numbered 1,429 pieces, hardly more than half that of last year; total production amounted to 6,853 articles. From this section a total of 2,508 articles were sent to the storehouse for distribution on requisition as needed, brooms and brushes making up the great part. Repairs were also made in this area, including over 200 chairs caned, 205 pool cues tipped and numerous chairs, tables and baskets repaired, the total amounting to 1,496. Also 118 pieces of new work were done for the institution. Salvaging of waste paper was carried on with the greatest care and about 5½ tons were baled. Willow stripped amounted to 350 bundles.

In the Women's Arts and Crafts Section 2,811 articles were made and in addition 2 yards of lace and 128½ yards of tatting. The articles included 321 hooked or braided rugs; 385 aprons; 2 crocheted bed spreads, 3 afghans; 15 pieces of needlepoint; 17 table cloths; 12 doilies and 66 napkins; a great variety of infants' wear, including 242 bibs and overalls; and applique work, quilting and braiding, knitting, tatting and embroidery in great variety.

In the Plain Sewing Section a total of 47,129 articles were made, chiefly for hospital use. Power sewing machines were used and electric cutters. The total included 6,486 sheets, bleached and unbleached; 5,404

towels made from sugar bags; 7,078 pillow cases; 6,257 gingham dresses; 606 nightdresses; 2,801 nightshirts; 318 pajamas; 3,527 petticoats; 1,405 drawers; 2,042 aprons; 1,003 pairs of pants, khaki, blue denim and hickory; 1,792 pairs of canvas slippers; and other needed goods in great variety.

The Print Shop continued to get out the hospital monthly magazine, *The Psychogram*, printed and bound the annual report, and did numerous printing and ruling jobs to cover the quantity of reports and forms used throughout this institution. Occasional pieces of work were done for the state hospitals at Trenton and Marlboro. Pads and pamphlets were made up as required, and bookbinding was done for the hospital libraries and occasionally on order.

#### PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	Printing	Binding	Ruling	Padding	Pamp. Bind'g
Greystone Park..	1,536,227	630	575,780	10,115	13,568
Marlboro.....	18,745				3,000
Trenton .....	24,000		9,280		850
Total.....	1,578,972	630	585,060	10,115	17,418

#### Curative Workrooms

These have been continued throughout the year under the competent direction of Mrs. Margaret C. DeVries who has taken great interest in the work and made a constant effort to obtain pleasing and satisfactory substitutes for the materials no longer available. Her report is as follows:

"At the beginning of the year the staff of this section of the occupational therapy division consisted of the Director and seven therapists, one still being on a military leave of absence. Later a vacancy was filled, bringing the personnel to nine. Despite the increasing shortage and slow delivery of materials, the daily schedule of 26 ward classes was regularly maintained with an increase in the enrolment over the previous year. Every effort was made to stimulate interest by providing occupations as varied as possible and at the same time bearing in mind the needs of the individual.

Articles produced in the classes numbered 4,621 and included handicrafts as well as different types of sewing, embroideries and children's toys. These products, placed in the Clinic building for display and sale, drew favorable comment from an increasing number of visitors. Discarded hospital linen and clothing was utilized in supplying smaller articles needed on the wards.



For the outdoor classes, additional tables have been placed in the yards and summer houses to improve working conditions. Refreshments and cigarettes were occasionally served informally on the wards as well as at the annual hot dog roast. Exhibits were sent to the State Fair at Trenton and to the Flemington Fair, and by request consignments were made to several church sales in the vicinity.

Affiliate student nurses attended curative workroom classes during the year and received such instruction as was permitted by the limited amount of time allowed. A total of 451 were so taught. There were three meetings of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association held during the year, at all of which representatives from this division were present. At the annual meeting there was an interesting exhibit of articles produced entirely from salvaged materials which promoted a profitable discussion."

#### Physical Educational Division

Again this year the work of the division of physical education for patients has been curtailed by the number of teachers available. Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson has continued as Director and has retained her enthusiasm and talent for developing new ways to arouse interest despite the difficulties under which her work has been conducted. Not only has her own staff been reduced from seven to three, but the number of nurses and attendants on the wards has been so low that no one could be spared to assist with conducting patients to the amusement halls or supervising them at large parties. All group affairs had to be small enough to permit the few physical education teachers to handle the whole thing unaided. Moving picture shows in the large Dormitory building amusement hall have been discontinued since March 1942, as have practically all of the large dances and entertainments, with the exception of the Christmas Tree Party. Regular baseball was last played in the summer of 1940, as the grandstand burned that autumn. In view of all these facts, the following report seems noteworthy:

"Six wards on the resident women's service have been provided with daily classes consisting of a half hour of marching, calisthenics, folk dancing, social dancing, games or community singing. Special activities have been arranged for working patients at least once each week,—summer games of badminton, tennis, croquet, or softball, winter bowling classes. Women on the shock treatment service were met three

times a week for large game play and three times a week for special morning work in the gymnasium. Bowling was provided for them once each week in the winter. Weekly bowling was also provided for the women patients of the Dormitory building and for men working patients from each building. Softball games on the hospital diamond were scheduled five afternoons a week in the summer, three afternoons for the men undergoing shock therapy and once each for the Main building and Dormitory building men. A series of inter-building games was arranged which was heartily enjoyed by participants and spectators.

The small moving picture machine obtained last year was used in the men's gymnasium of the Reception building. Each film was run off four times, on Saturday afternoon for the farm and laundry working patients, on Monday for the shock treatment men and women, on Tuesday for the Dormitory men and women, and on Wednesday for the Main building men and women. Fifteen moving pictures were shown in this manner.

On each Tuesday afternoon a choir rehearsal was held in the chapel of the Main building to practice the hymns to be sung the following Sunday. In the summer, in response to requests from the garden division, groups of patients, chiefly those under shock therapy treatment, were taken to the fields to assist in harvesting vegetables. In April the bowling season was closed with two tournaments, one for men and one for women, at which those having the highest scores from the different buildings participated. Prizes were cigarettes.

A new feature was arranged for the women shock therapy patients based on beauty through health, with special instruction in posture, spot exercises for muscular development, emphasis on improved function of organs through specific exercises, and so on. These were designed also to improve the mental attitude of the patients. Relaxation in an inclined position was accompanied by music appreciation. The patients were dressed in rompers for this feature.

Parties were held as often as they could be arranged for the six out-in wards of the Main building where regular classes were held. On July 20th a party sponsored by Mrs. Garrison was given in the gymnasium of the Reception building. Both men and women patients were present; games, songs and dancing were enjoyed; and refreshments were very special with ice cream and cake in addition to candy and cigarettes. A series of dancing parties were arranged in August and September for the shock therapy men and women, and parole patients. They were



held one afternoon a week in the Reception building gymnasium and proved very popular. In March and again in May a dancing party was held in the amusement hall of the Dormitory building for working patients from all areas. Refreshments of coffee, cookies, candy and cigarettes were served. A Halloween party with seasonal games was arranged for as many patients as could be supervised with refreshments of cider, apples, doughnuts, peanuts, candy and cigarettes.

On the evening of December 21st the annual Christmas Tree Party was held in the large amusement hall at the Dormitory building. The big room was beautifully decorated and the two big Christmas trees flanking the stage at the front were bright with trimmings, many of which had been salvaged from pre-war supplies. Through special efforts on the part of all ward personnel, both day and night, the hall was well filled with patients from various areas of the hospital. In addition to the local firemen, many from Morris Township had volunteered to come in order that all precautions might be taken.

A play, "The Child of Peace" staged under the direction of the physical education division, was put on in four scenes, tableau effect. Interpretation was given by a reader, with vocal selections by the choir of men and women and music by the hospital orchestra under the direction of Mr. Otto Novak. Those taking part in the play, including the reader, were patients. After the stage performance ended, Santa Claus appeared in costume,—Dr. Curry—and greeted the patients and their friends, after which he introduced a number of the visitors present who responded with brief speeches of appreciation and good wishes. Among the visitors were Commissioner and Mrs. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Knight, Senator and Mrs. Abell, Freeholder and Mrs. Griffith, the Rev. George Y. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. VanNatta, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Harris and Major Archie Crandell—on military leave from the staff of this hospital. The party ended with the distribution of gifts by the nursing division. These gifts had been supplied in part by friends and relatives of individual patients, but chiefly through special purchases made by Dr. Curry from his Christmas Fund. The detail group under Mr. Knowles and the ward personnel had cooperated in selecting the individual gifts for each patient and in seeing that all were properly labeled and at hand for the occasion. Other patients not able to attend the party received their presents on the wards, so that no one was without a personal remembrance.

On January 11th a dinner party was given for the cast of the Christmas play. The menu was complete from turkey to ice cream and served on long tables in the gymnasium, adorned with real tablecloths, red candles and red begonias. After the dinner, songs and dancing were enjoyed.

The average daily attendance at all classes throughout the year was: women, 221; men, 45; total 266. Total attendance at parties was: women, 4,964; men, 2,377; total 7,341. Assistance was given by the student group enrolled in the Educational Division. They conducted and supervised patients for volley ball, soft ball and many other game activities and assisted with bowling and gym classes in the winter. Teachers in the division sent to the physician in charge a report of each patient under their instruction and also a report on each patient transferred to a ward where no classes were held. There were 1,358 reports made during the year.

#### Social Service Division

The hospital social service division has had an active year. Miss Margaret Carlin, Director, was given educational leave of absence from October 1st to June 6th, which she spent in study at the Pennsylvania School of Social work. Miss Carlin was appointed director in 1939 and prior to that time had worked on the staff for a number of years. Difficulties have been encountered in obtaining sufficient personnel and traveling has been held to a point lower than the best practice would dictate, yet the average number of patients outside the hospital has been 17 more than last year and the number on parole at the end of the year was actually 90 more than last year and 11 more than the previous high record for June 30th obtained in 1942. Miss Carlin has submitted the following report:

"The Social Service Division began the year with a staff of eight, and five vacancies. Mrs. Agnes Alvord who has been on the staff for the past eight and a half years was granted an educational leave of absence from July 18th to September 7th, to attend the summer session of the New York School of Social Work. Miss Evelyn Hawksley and Miss Helen Shriver resigned July 13th and July 25th respectively to accept positions in another state. Mrs. Jean Figurelli resigned September 24th to establish a home, and Miss Esther Weinshel resigned October 8th to be married. We were fortunate in securing Miss Catherine Curtis who has had training at the New York School of Social Work for the



summer period, from July 11th to September 1st when she returned to her permanent position on the faculty of Chatham Hall in Virginia. Six replacements were made during the year, Mrs. Evelyn Fritts was granted a temporary appointment on August 3, 1944, Miss Enid Laks on November 1st, Miss Naomi Gottlob on November 27th, Mrs. Rosemary Hartzler on December 4th, Miss Betty Soule on March 26th, and Miss Martha McGinty on June 7th. With the increased demand for trained and experienced social workers and our present salary scale, we have not been able to attract or hold experienced or trained workers. At the present time there are three vacancies on the staff and every effort is being made to fill these as soon as it is possible to secure applicants who, if not experienced, have the prescribed background in psychology and an interest in learning to work with mentally ill patients. Mrs. Alvord, who was in charge of the division during my absence from October 1st to June 6th, was successful in making four of the replacements on the staff and carried on the work efficiently under difficult conditions due to the decreased personnel.

The statistics for the year show a marked decrease over last year which is to be expected in view of the number of staff vacancies and new workers.

During the year there were 2,953 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital. In the cases of patients being considered for parole, 341 preparole investigations were made of the homes, both for the purpose of presenting the social and environmental factors to the medical staff and also in order to assist the families in planning for the future of the patients.

A total of 45 special investigations were made in the community, 10 of which were for the purpose of obtaining additional information on newly admitted patients to assist the physicians in making diagnoses. The remaining 35 were made for the following reasons: To obtain clothing for hospital patients and to deliver clothing and personal property to parole and discharged patients; to plan for the removal of recovered patients from the hospital; to obtain information necessary in locating escaped patients and to arrange for the return of parole patients when their condition justified such action; to assist patients in securing employment and to obtain financial aid for them when possible; to locate relatives and friends of hospital patients and to interview relatives regarding personal problems at their request; to investigate conflicting

statements made by relatives and friends of hospital patients and also to verify legal residences of patients; to assist other agencies and hospitals in making investigations at their request.

During the year 16 surveyed, or recovered, patients were removed from the hospital. Of these 5 were paroled for employment at this hospital; 2 were removed from the hospital on a year's parole; 1 was paroled to an employer; 3 were paroled to relatives or friends; 1 was discharged to be employed at this hospital; 1 was removed as interstate transfer to another hospital in North Carolina; 1 was placed on parole and released to Prosecutor; 1 was discharged, and removed to Kings County Hospital, New York; and 1 was discharged to family.

Three babies were born in the hospital and removed as noted in the Surgical report.

Regarding newly admitted patients 832 medical and social histories were obtained and 122 interim histories were obtained on patients with previous residences in this hospital. Of these 832 anamneses, 821 were obtained in the office and 11 in the community. In order to secure this information, 1,537 persons were interviewed. In addition 528 questionnaires were sent out regarding new admissions and every effort was made to locate relatives or friends of patients admitted without correspondents. Abstracts received regarding our patients from other hospitals numbered 125. With and in regard to patients on parole and in the hospital, and also in regard to divisional matters, 1,871 office interviews were held. At the request of the medical staff, 18 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients, and 177 special visits were made to patients on the wards.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escape ranged from 804 to 1,047 (Christmas holidays), with an average number of 842. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 890. During the year 274 patients were returned from parole and 133 returned from escape. Of the 274 returned from parole, 136 were men and 138 were women. Of the 133 returned from escape, 115 were men and 18 were women. While it was not possible to give much more than the minimum amount of supervision to parole patients, only 22 more patients were returned to the hospital from parole than last year. However, there was a larger number of patients paroled during the year so it would seem that actually more patients did not fail to adjust in the community following parole. As in the past, a return of psychotic symptoms



and conflicts with the law seemed to account for the return of the majority of patients. In some cases, relatives were unable to provide the supervision recommended by the medical staff.

This year the social workers and the clerical staff have cooperated in sharing additional responsibility and work. One clerk-stenographer resigned January 1st following a year's leave of absence during which time no replacement was made, and in April a clerk-typist was granted a leave of absence. Two temporary replacements were made recently. Members of the staff attended the Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the New Jersey State Conference of Social Work, and the meeting of the American Ortho-psychiatric Association. Two social workers took evening courses at the New York School of Social Work.

The staff has continued its usual relationship with the Confidential Social Service Exchange and appreciates the cooperation received from various social agencies of this and other states."

#### Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

Various handicaps have been keenly felt in the work of the Mental Hygiene Clinics. The staff has been reduced to about one-half of its normal quota; the cars used by the social workers are wearing out, two being almost beyond repair, and in much of the district travel by train and bus is extremely time consuming. Meantime, the Clinics have been given much additional work because of neuropsychiatric problems arising in wartime. Dr. Earl W. Fuller has continued as Director and tried to meet the many demands for Clinic service, but has found it rather discouraging to be so restricted at the very time when clinics are most needed in the community. His report, somewhat condensed, runs as follows:

"In the past fiscal year there has been no change in the location of the Mental Hygiene Clinics, but more time has been assigned very busy areas at the expense of less active clinics. There have been 143 regular and 48 special clinic sessions. The Director has continued as the only psychiatrist as Dr. Theodore Gebertig is still in the army, (Lt. Col) and no one has been found to fill his position temporarily. Eight psychiatric social workers are allowed, but at the present time there are three vacancies. Mrs. Houston Mitchell joined the staff on September 16th. On October 1st two social workers resigned and on February 1st,

third. To date it has not been possible to replace them, but two are expected to report for duty in the fall. Miss Mildred H. Hurley has continued as Director of the Clinic Social Service and at the beginning of the fiscal year Miss Dorothy Lyons was named Senior Psychiatric Social Worker and given the specific assignment as Supervisor of Students and Junior Social Service Staff appointees. The Smith College School for Social Work sent us three students: Miss Phyllis Bostwick, Miss Roberta Copenhaver, and Mrs. Theresa Herlihy, who reported for training on September 15th and remained until May 23rd.

The last annual report mentioned a change in Clinic methods which increased the professional responsibilities and patient load of the psychiatric social workers, thus allowing the psychiatrist to see each patient less frequently but giving longer periods for each interview. This plan has worked very well and has not been modified in the past year. The demand for clinic service has increased and as a result of this and the lack of clinic personnel the waiting list is growing longer and longer. To meet the present demands for service it would require three full-time psychiatrists and eleven psychiatric social workers.

Educational efforts with different organizations have been much more limited during the past year than ever before, not only because of the lack of time for lectures, but because publicity only creates a greater demand for service which the Mental Hygiene Clinics cannot satisfy. Regular weekly staff meetings have not been held this year. The only sessions of this character were those attended by the affiliate student nurses at Greystone Park as a part of their educational program. Visitors from the clinic district have been invited to attend these staff meetings with the affiliate nurses.

Work with the Selective Service which was discussed in the annual report last year was continued with very little modification. The experimental work done by this Clinic in the early months of Selective Service and the ideas resulting from the Clinic's practical experience with inductees, local draft boards and the Induction Station all definitely influenced the plan eventually adopted by the New Jersey Selective Service as regards neuropsychiatric problems of inductees. The experimental and survey part of this work has been completed and now the Clinic's activities in this field are routine.

Work with veterans who have been discharged from military service because of psychoneurosis is increasing and the Veterans Adminis-



tration at Lyons is referring more and more patients of this type to the Clinics. Physicians in private practice also are beginning to send to the Clinics patients who have been in military service. The social workers had 111 interviews in connection with the "screening and counselling plan," and 92 interviews with or about rejected selectees. Some restriction of the work came through the growing lack of community social workers for this project. Local draft boards continued to refer to the Clinic social workers the selectees rejected for emotional reasons. Added to this were frequent referrals by the Medical Advisory Board regarding reinduction of selectees rejected under the psychoneurotic classification. Another "screening" project—the Woman's Army Corps—became routine in selected instances. Applicants whose histories indicated social or emotional instability were referred to the Clinic social workers for study and advice as to induction and during the past few months 40 interviews were held.

In addition to the responsibility for the psychiatric case work in the field, the management of specific mental hygiene clinics and the constant development of community relationship with schools, agencies, etc., the Clinic social workers continued to offer regularly scheduled consultation periods to certain social agencies such as the State Board of Children's Guardians, Red Cross Chapters and Child Welfare Departments. This service was given with the expectation that through it many referrals for clinic examination might be avoided as unnecessary.

The three student social workers were assigned as usual to the Newark Red Cross for field work, but because of Clinic limitations each was able to give but one day a month. This experience proved helpful to the Red Cross and valuable to the students. It gave them an opportunity to observe many war-related social and emotional problems in the homes of the neuro-psychiatric casualties, especially in the homes of the foreign-born where conflicting loyalties increased the tension which influenced interpretation of the veteran's condition and the rehabilitation program as a whole.

Another privilege afforded the students, through the cooperation of the United States Arsenal at Picatinny and the specific interest of their psychiatrist, was a seven day assignment—one day a month—of the student social workers to the Arsenal for the observation and study of personnel problems due to emotional trends. The 46 interviews with the employees were under the direct supervision of the psychiatrist, who

also arranged contacts with the different departments. This project was unusual in that it was the first opportunity given the students for contacts with industrial personnel problems.

Besides these two special assignments, plus their regular case work activities in the community, the students were expected to attend social workers' meetings in their specific areas and also attend larger conferences and meetings dealing with problems of mental hygiene and psychiatry. Specific field trips to institutions were limited to the North Jersey Training School and the State Home for Boys. By special arrangement they visited the England General Military Hospital and, in company with the staff social workers, also visited Camp Kilmer where "staging" procedure and psychiatric care were interpreted to the group. The entire staff also enjoyed a staff conference at the Veterans Administration Facility at Lyons and a special tour through the Picatinny Arsenal.

As usual the Clinic social workers have participated in the activities of professional groups. Miss Hurley served as Chairman of the New Jersey Selective Service Advisory Committee on neuro-psychiatric problems and was also appointed member of the New Jersey Veterans Advisory Committee. She continued as coordinator of the Selective Service County Counsellors in the Clinic area. Miss Lyons was appointed on the Committee on Juvenile Protection in Morris County, served as secretary to the Publications Committee of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers and Managing Editor of their publication, the NEWS LETTER, and is a member of the Madison Social Planning Council. Mrs. Mooney is a member of the Child Care Committee in Bergen County and of the Housing Committee of the county Council of Social Agencies. Mrs. Mitchell has been appointed to the Central Referral Bureau of the Paterson Social Planning Council and to a committee for studying psychiatric needs of the community.

During the year Mr. Beechley, Clinic psychologist, was appointed consulting psychologist of the Y. M. C. A. Counselling and Guidance Service in Paterson.

Dr. Fuller was given the following appointments in the course of the year: member of the Advisory Committee on Psychiatric Problems of the Selective Service System of New Jersey; Consulting Psychiatrist for the Children's Heart Unit of the Victoria Foundation; re-appointed Consultant in Mental Hygiene of the Out-Patient Department Staff of Englewood Hospital; Consultant to the Advisory Committee on Mental



Hygiene for the Medical Society of New Jersey; and on June 25, 1945, appointed member of special Committee of State Department of Institutions and Agencies to work out Mental Hygiene Program.

During the year the psychiatrist attended 12 meetings, the psychologist 8, and the social workers 69. Psychological service was given 2½ days at the North Jersey Training School at Totowa. The Director, Assistant Director and Thesis Advisor of Smith College School for Social Work visited the Clinic for conferences with and about student social workers. Sixteen organizations were visited by members of the Clinic staff during the year.

This year a total of 191 clinics were held as follows: Englewood, regular, 18, special psychiatric, 1; Franklin, regular, 5; Hackensack, regular, 16, special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home, 19; Jersey City, regular, 21, special psychological, 1; Morristown, regular, 20, special, 7, special psychiatric, 1; Newark, regular, 19, special psychological at Theresa Grotta Home, 1; Newton, regular, 4; Passaic, regular, 19; Paterson, regular, 21, special, 15, special psychiatric, 1; special psychological at Oakland School, 2.

#### CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

	Total	*Total	Patients on Rolls		*Total	16 years of age and over		*Total	Under 16 years of age	
			M.	W.		M.	W.		M.	W.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year (7-1-44) .....	2,024	727	353	374	1,297	911	386			
2. Cases opened during year—total .....	669	136	74	62	533	378	155			
a. New cases never attending these clinics* .....	664	133	74	59	531	376	155			
b. Readmitted cases** .....	5	3		3	2	2				
3. Total open cases during year (1-2) .....	2,693	863	427	436	1,830	1,289	541			
4. Cases closed during year (Should agree with number of cards submitted.) .....	744	160	74	86	584	401	183			
5. Total open cases on rolls end of year (3-4) .....	1,949	703	353	350	1,246	888	358			
6. Total different cases attending clinics during year (to be reported on June 30th only) .....	922	216	121	95	706	505	201			

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

\*\*Readmitted cases attending clinics plus readmitted case for further social service treatment.

Total patients attending clinics numbered 1,263 of whom 16 came to consult the social worker only, 4 were readmitted cases, 615 were continued cases and 618 were new cases. During the year the psychiatrist held 592 interviews with patients, of whom 313 were adults and 279 were under 16 years of age. The psychologist held 776 interviews with patients of whom 93 were adults and 683 under 16 years of age. Of the 1,368 interviews with patients held by the psychiatrist and the psychologist, 1,258 were held at the clinics, 110 at the central office of the clinics, and 4 in the community. There were also 406 interviews about patients. The psychiatrist held 101 first interviews with new cases, 325 interviews with continued cases, and 166 interviews with cases not having had previous psychiatric service this admission. The psychologist held 583 first interviews with new cases, 186 interviews with continued cases, and 7 interviews with cases not having had previous psychological service this admission. The social workers held 806 interviews with patients, of which 126 were in the local clinics, 13 in the central office, and 667 in the community. They held 4,225 interviews about patients, 743 in the local clinics, 195 in the central office, and 3,287 in the community. There were 137 histories taken.

The tabulation of those referring patients to the clinics showed that 150 were referred by the Department of Institutions and Agencies; of these 15 were adults and 135 under 16 years of age; 2 of them were referred by the Central Office, 146 by the State Board of Children's Guardians, and 2 by state institutions. Family and child welfare agencies referred 73; general hospitals and clinics, 12; school groups, 178; court groups, 43; relatives and friends, 75; physicians, 26; 20 came on their own volition and the others were referred by various different agencies. A total of 1,272 visits to the clinics were made by those not patients.

The diagnoses of new cases showed 371 child guidance problems, 147 with mental deficiency—among these were 6 instances of mongolism and 1 of cretinism—19 psychoneuroses and neuroses, 3 psychoses and 32 social adjustment problems; diagnosis was deferred in 42 cases at the close of the year.

The psychiatrist gave 15 lectures, gave advice regarding 2 non-clinic patients, and held a number of interviews with the Superintendent at Greystone Park. The social workers held 278 interviews in regard to clinic affairs, arranged camp placement for 21 patients, gave advice to 153 non-clinic patients, gave 52 lectures, held 5 special conferences regarding



plans for WAC screening and 2 with the Essex County Coordinator for Selective Service. A total of 5,658 letters and reports regarding patients and clinic matters were sent out during the year by the clinic staff.

In concluding his report, Dr. Fuller expressed his own appreciation to the Clinic staff for their untiring efforts and, on behalf of the entire group, gratitude for the cooperation which they had received during the year.

### Conscientious Objectors

From the point of view of the hospital, it is difficult to see how any semblance of care could have been given the men patients during this wartime period without the help afforded by the Conscientious Objector group. They have served faithfully on the wards throughout the year, performing difficult duties cheerfully and well. Something of their situation may be seen by the fact that with them included only 118 men were assigned to ward duty which on the basis of standard ratio of personnel to patients should require 334. It should also be taken into consideration that most of these young men would never, under other circumstances, have considered attempting this type of work. No group of 100 men is 100% perfect, but I sincerely appreciate the work done by the Conscientious Objectors here and hope they will remain until their places on the wards can be filled.

Mr. Melvin Funk, Assistant Camp Director, has submitted a brief report which I am including verbatim:

"The continuing shortage of regular male attendants and the increasing availability of conscientious objectors for service in mental hospitals made it possible to enlarge Civilian Public Service Unit #77 at Greystone Park to a 100-man unit during the year. Since the unit was established in 1943, the men have contributed 55,500 man-days of work to the hospital (27,000 in the past year) and have comprised the larger part of the male attendant staff. At the end of the year 96 men were working under the nursing division and four in the dairy farm. Thirty men transferred out and 35 transferred into the unit during the year.

These conscientious objectors are drafted under the Selective Service Act and volunteer to do work in mental hospitals, in accordance with agreements between the hospital and Selective Service. The hospital furnishes room and board for the men and pays them a \$15-per-month allowance, but they work without other pay. The Mennonite Central Committee provides funds and supervision for a democratically operated

program of religious, educational and recreational activities for the unit. During the year 76 guest speakers and ministers appeared before the unit, and over 300 separate meetings and events were sponsored by the unit.

The conscientious objectors have, for the most part, performed their duties as attendants at a wholly acceptable level. They have given services to the hospital beyond the demands of duty by giving voluntary assistance to the librarian and physical education division in supplying needs of patients. Also, through the Mental Hygiene Program of Civilian Public Service and in cooperation with 2,000 other objectors in 55 mental institutions throughout the country, they have carried on a comprehensive program designed to improve the conditions of mental institutions, especially at the attendant level. Among the activities carried on by this Mental Hygiene Program are: publishing a monthly magazine for attendants, preparing handbooks for training attendants, encouraging exchange of ideas and experiences between attendants at various institutions, briefing state laws on mental institutions, and preparing materials to educate the public about problems of institutions.

It is the plan and desire of Selective Service, the Mennonite Central Committee, and the conscientious objectors themselves, that these men be withdrawn from hospital service as soon as regular employees are available. They have been performing a useful and essential service in the time of war, but they seek not to interfere with normal employment at any time."

### School of Nursing and General Nursing Service

No part of a hospital is more important than the nursing service and in a mental institution it is to a large degree the quality of this service which distinguishes a curative from a custodial type of care. Despite extreme limitations in personnel, the nursing service at Greystone Park has maintained to a surprising extent its professional standards. Miss Dorothy E. Clark, R. N., B. S., Director of Nursing, deserves great commendation for the fine manner in which she has met the demands of the situation and carried on the work. When full-time graduate nurses were not available, she persuaded nurses who had retired to come in for part-time duty. She met the exacting requirements of the Cadet Nurse Training Course, and obtained students in this classification. She has worked out the plans for a graduate course in psychiatry, cooperating with a New Jersey college, and she has increased the number of affiliate



students given a two months' course here. Her report, somewhat condensed, is as follows:

"*Personnel:* On March 19th, Miss Ann I. McConkey rejoined the Nursing Staff as Assistant Director of Nursing after having spent four years as Educational Director at Abington Memorial Hospital near Philadelphia.

At the close of the year there were 36 graduate full-time nurses on duty—34 women and 2 men. One nurse was on extended leave of absence, due to illness in her family, and 11 nurses were on military leave. Five graduate nurses were on part-time duty, with a total time spent equal to that of two full-time nurses. During the year 24 nurses were employed, 16 left employment, and 3 were placed on leave of absence. Of those who left, 13 had been hired with the understanding that it was for a short time, until they passed certain examinations or were accepted for military service, so the turnover is much greater than would otherwise be the case.

#### PATIENT CENSUS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Patient Census	1944						1945					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total Patients In Residence	5552	5581	5587	5593	5563	5507	5573	5599	5582	5566	5617	5634
Women Patients	2869	2880	2888	2906	2889	2862	2887	2899	2906	2899	2934	2951
Men Patients	2683	2701	2699	2687	2674	2645	2686	2700	2676	2667	2683	2683

#### Personnel Changes

Graduate Nurses												
Began Service	2	3	6	4	2	0	1	0	4	1	1	0
Left Service	2	4	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Enrolled	45	44	50	49	48	46	47	47	51	52	53	53
On Leave	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	11	11	12	12
On Duty Part Time	4	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5
On Duty Full	32	32	37	38	38	36	37	37	37	37	36	36

#### Women Attendants

Began Service	6	4	3	6	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	3
Left Service	4	3	9	4	3	4	6	2	0	7	1	4
*Total Enrolled	91	92	86	88	87	83	78	78	78	72	73	72
On Leave	4	4	3	4	8	6	6	5	6	6	4	6
Sp'l Assignment	29	28	25	28	25	24	23	21	20	18	17	18
On Ward Duty	58	60	58	56	54	53	49	52	52	48	52	48

Men Attendants												
Began Service	3	4	3	2	6	4	7	5	7	4	3	4
Left Service	1	3	4	4	4	6	11	3	5	4	3	2
Total Enrolled	159	160	159	157	159	157	153	155	157	157	157	159
On Leave	12	11	12	14	13	12	13	13	13	12	12	12
Sp'l Assignment	23	28	27	27	27	30	29	30	29	28	27	29
On Ward Duty	124	121	120	116	119	115	111	112	115	117	118	118

#### Attendant Totals Include

Cons. Objectors' Wives	15	14	11	10	10	9	9	8	7	6	6	5
Cons. Objectors	92	92	92	90	92	91	89	91	95	97	97	97

On February 1st, 9 volunteer Red Cross Nurses Aides were assigned to assist on M-3, the Employees' Infirmary Ward. To date they have rendered 453 hours of nursing service. While the number under care on this ward has been exceptionally low, it has been of great service to have the assistance of these fine women of our community and to know that we could call upon them in time of need.

The extreme shortage of women attendants has become more critical. There are now 48 women attendants on ward duty for day and night service, this despite numerous appeals and advertisements. Of the remaining number listed as women attendants in the table, 6 were absent on June 30th, 3 for illness and 3 for other reasons; 18 were on special assignment, 8 in housekeeping and cleaning, 3 in kitchen and dining rooms, 3 in marking rooms, 1 in supervisor's office, 2 in medical and treatment services and 1 as beautician. Of the attendants on ward duty, 5 were wives of Conscientious Objectors, 8 were former patients, and 35 were "regular" attendants. Four former patients were included in the number on special assignment.

Although the Civilian Public Service Unit has been increased from 95 to 100, the total number of men attendants on ward duty is only 118, 5 less than last year. The number on ward duty included 85 Conscientious Objectors, 7 former patients, and 26 "regular" attendants. Of the 29 assigned to special duty, 5 were former patients; the total included 6 dining room attendants, 7 detail attendants, 5 housemen, 3 janitors, 2 in supervisor's office, 2 in charge of Conscientious Objector Camp, 1 in marking room, 1 in bed shop, 1 on general duty, and 1 temporarily loaned to dairy.



Of the women attendants, 30 began service and 47 left service. Of the men,—including Conscientious Objectors,—52 began service and 50 left service.

*The Resident School of Nursing:* The four senior student nurses remaining in the resident school were graduated in the fall: Margaret Jeanne Leyhan, Mary Kulczycki, Jean Shirley Meyer, and Harriet Edith Brothers. Miss Brothers was married and took employment where her husband was interning. Miss Meyer was employed here until she entered military service. Miss Kulczycki left for employment near her home. Miss Leyhan is still employed here. As we have not admitted students since 1941 and have been unable to obtain a faculty for the resident school, we have not been functioning as such. Therefore, the New Jersey State Board of Examiners of Nurses has officially closed the School, but has retained the Affiliate School on the accredited list.

*The Affiliate School of Nursing:* During the fiscal year 475 student nurses from 17 New Jersey Schools of Nursing each completed a two months affiliate course in psychiatric nursing. This is an increase of 77 students over the same period last year. This increase is accounted for by several factors. The shortened course has permitted each school to send more students per year than formerly. The increased enrolment due to the Cadet Nurse Corps meant an increase in the number coming to Greystone Park. Some schools are now giving a psychiatric affiliation to all of their students instead of to a selected few. Three students did not finish their course here; two were returned to their home schools because of serious carelessness in the performance of their duties and one resigned from training. The academic program remained approximately the same, only minor changes having been made since it was revised last year to accommodate the two-month schedule. Miss Clark continued to assist Miss Larkin and Miss Kraykowski with the teaching on an average of two hours per week, being relieved occasionally by Miss McConkey.

Four affiliate student nurses returned to Greystone Park in the past year for three months of their Senior Cadet period. Mrs. Jeannette Muller, the first one, is now employed here as a graduate nurse. Each of these four student nurses received from 30 to 50 hours of advanced psychiatric nursing instruction from members of the medical, social service and nursing staffs, in individual and group conferences.

It is with genuine gratitude that the faculty express their thanks for the whole hearted cooperation in the teaching program which has been

given by Dr. Thomas J. Dredge, Dr. Frank D. Fenimore, Dr. Amedeo Esposito, Dr. Merna M. Warne and Dr. Stewart N. Cahoon of the medical staff; Dr. Earl W. Fuller and Miss Mildred H. Hurley of the Mental Hygiene Clinic Staff; Mrs. Margaret DeVries, Director of Curative Work-rooms Occupational Therapy; Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin, Librarian; and Mr. George R. Koehler, Educational Assistant. Dr. Herbert Barry of Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, while here on a research project also very graciously consented to give two lectures to our students.

The Affiliate Home has been further improved during the year by the addition of a few pieces of furniture and accessories, and by screening the porch. The students have continued to enjoy the basement game room and snack kitchen and the tennis courts.

The School Library was enriched by the addition of 176 new books during the year, bringing the total to 902 volumes. Some of the additions were new titles, the rest were duplicate copies of much used books. Since an increased student body needed to have access to the same number of books in two months which former groups had three months to peruse it became necessary to increase the number of copies available. There were 171 old books discarded, in order to keep the library dynamic with the latest and most authentic material. This library was the fortunate recipient of a most valuable sixteen volume Cyclopedia of Medicine, Surgery and the Specialties from the Helene Fuld Health Fund.

*Post Graduate Course:* In the hope of establishing a post graduate course in psychiatric nursing, Miss Clark visited the University of Minnesota and the State Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, while on vacation last year. She has had several conferences with the faculty of Seton Hall College and various other advisors. As a result, a degree course at Seton Hall College with the major in Psychiatric Nursing was begun this summer. The students will spend one semester at Greystone Park for their field work.

*Professional and Social Activities:* Again this year it has been impossible for the nurses to attend as many professional meetings as in pre-war years. Miss Clark attended the Board of Directors meetings of the New Jersey State League of Nursing Education and represented them on the Civil Service Committee of the New Jersey State Nurses Association. She has been appointed Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of District No. 1 of the State Nurses Association. Mrs. Philip McKim



Garrison joined the New Jersey State League of Nursing Education as a lay member and with Miss Clark attended the annual meeting held in Newark in February. With twelve nurses Miss Clark attended the Guidance Conference given by Miss Mary V. Barrett of Seton Hall College, sponsored by the League.

In October Miss Agnes McAndrews was sent to Newark for a week of concentrated instruction from the Training Within Industry Program sponsored by the War Manpower Commission. She was made a Trainer in the program of Job Instructor Training and in turn gave a ten hour course to each of the forty members of the nursing and allied staff in groups of ten.

During the year we have had several visitors who have been interested in the school and have given much advice. Miss Mary E. Corcoran, Psychiatric Nursing Advisor, United States Public Health Service, spent a week with us in October. Mrs. Laura W. Fitzsimmons, Nursing Consultant to the American Psychiatric Association, also visited us in October. Miss Christiana Burke, who will take up her duties in August as Director of Nursing at Marlboro State Hospital, spent several days with us in May.

#### Special Assignments

*Personal Grooming, Women Patients:* The two women attendants assigned to the beautician service have been called to part-time duty on the wards, particularly to assist in the serving of meals, because of the critical shortage in ward personnel. This has curtailed their regular work to some extent. The report shows 21,564 hair cuts, 1,254 waves, 2,371 scalp massages, 636 manicures, and various other personal care items amounting to a total of 31,421.

*Sewing Room:* Miss Catherine Salmon has efficiently conducted the sewing room service again this year, supervising seventeen patients from the Main building south who were not able to go to other places in the hospital to work. They were employed from 2 to 2½ hours morning and afternoon. This year 598 new articles were made, chiefly from discarded bedspreads, blankets, tablecloths and towels, too worn for further use but with enough good material for supplying smaller items such as dinner napkins, bibs, wash cloths, office towels and pack blankets. Each week all patients engaged in this activity were served with ice cream at least once and so far as possible the group was taken out doors for part of each day.

Miss Salmon also gave the patients several parties during the year. At Christmas she provided small gifts for each worker and had ice cream, cake, candy, and fruit for refreshments. At Easter a party was held with gifts and refreshments and on Mother's day each mother in the group received a gift and a card, while the others were each given a pair of hose. In June the annual picnic was held in the grove and was a very enjoyable affair. Miss Salmon cooked the dinner, serving fried fish, potatoes, string beans, tomato and lettuce salad, rolls and coffee, with watermelon for dessert.

*Clothing Items Donated:* As in former years the clothing of deceased patients in many instances has been donated to the hospital by the relatives and occasionally gifts of clothing have been received from other sources. This contribution of miscellaneous items has been a substantial help in supplying the constant need for clothing for the patients.

*Library Service:* The libraries have been maintained under the general supervision of the nursing division. The report will be found on another page as a separate topic.

*Tonic and Sedative Baths:* The special treatments in the hydrotherapy field were considerably decreased during the year, owing to the extreme shortage of personnel. In the Reception building, male wards, Mr. Wilbur T. Riker, physiotherapist, continued to give excellent service. He reported a total of 2,594 treatments administered, which is a considerable decrease from last year, but very creditable in view of the fact that he was giving two days a week to X-ray work at the Tuberculosis group.

*Conclusion:* Miss Clark said: "I wish to thank the nurses, attendants and patients for their splendid cooperation during the most trying period of this war. Without the cooperation of all these people it would have been utterly impossible to carry on the tremendous task of caring for our 5,600 resident patients as well as has been done 24 hours a day 12 months a year. We thank the members of the Board of Directors for their patient understanding of our problems and the doctors who have so faithfully assisted in the teaching program for the student nurses both in the lecture room and at the bedside."

#### Staff Matters

The hospital staff has suffered severely during the past year. The number in normal times was thirty-three resident for full-time duty, and



two part-time specialists, a total of thirty-five, although the approved ratio on a population and admission basis would call for at least forty-one. At the beginning of this year there were twenty-three resident physicians and at the end of the year only eighteen. This number included the Superintendent, Clinical Director, Assistant Superintendent, Pathologist and all specialists. Eight members of the resident staff were being carried on military leave, four substitutes for these physicians had in turn left the hospital to go into the service, and the assistant psychiatrist of the mental hygiene clinics operating from this hospital was being carried on military leave. This gives a total of twelve resident and one non-resident physicians from this hospital who have gone into military service.

Two appointments were made this year. Dr. Henri Rathle was appointed in October as a substitute for one of the men on military leave and remained until June 30th, when he resigned. Although he was an Egyptian and had considerable language difficulty, he was a useful addition during the eight and one-half months of his residence. Dr. Herbert Barry was a member of the resident staff for one week in June. Dr. Barry is a member of the faculty of Harvard Medical College and was desirous of obtaining certain data at this institution. While here, he was of value to the staff and was given a temporary appointment as a substitute.

In addition to Dr. Rathle and Dr. Barry, three resident physicians resigned. One had been on the staff ten and one-half months, one twelve and one-half months, one three years and three months. None were of senior grade. One physician, Dr. Philip C. Washburn, retired as of April 1st. Dr. Washburn came on the staff December 29, 1922, having had experience in the New York State Hospital Service as well as in private practice, and was an exceptionally well educated and well trained physician. He was made a senior resident in 1925 and continued in this position until his retirement. At the end of last year he was incapacitated by an arthritic condition and after prolonged treatment found himself unable to carry active duty. To the great regret of all who know him, he retired after more than twenty-two years at Greystone Park.

Dr. Wilbur M. Judd, Senior Resident Physician, died September 1, 1944, aged forty-two. Dr. Judd was appointed to the staff on October 1, 1931, and for some years had been in charge of an important service, that of women patients in the Reception building. After Dr. Crandell

entered military service, Dr. Judd assisted Dr. Collins with clinical work. He was not in good health, had been a sufferer from arthritis when he came on the staff, and developed serious hypertension during the past year, but had continued active in his work and with many interests. Death occurred suddenly, as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. His loss was a great shock to the entire hospital and is still being keenly felt.

Two other members of the staff have been ill during the year, Dr. Donovan with continued sinus involvement and Dr. Melvin with intestinal ulcer. Both were off duty for a time, but again in service at the close of the year. Several others have been showing the physical effects of strain and overwork, but have remained at their posts.

In order to keep the wards covered, several of the specialists have had to cease giving full time to their specialties and take up a certain amount of routine duty. Conditions at the close of the year were decidedly worse than at the beginning and little relief was in sight. No young men could be obtained, since the demands of military service and army and navy hospitals were on the increase, while the number coming out of the medical schools was not adequate for the needs. Even when a release was obtained for a certain physician, it was cancelled before he could report for duty.

To a surprising extent, morale has remained good and the standard of medical care and attention has been high. All have taken increased responsibility and long hours of duty with the same determination which has been shown by the medical profession elsewhere, both in military and civilian service. The importance of getting mental casualties back into their proper place in the world has been clearly recognized as a vital job, and the results of this attitude show in the continued high rate of recoveries. To much credit cannot be given to the staff as a whole and to Dr. Collins, the Clinical Director, for the manner and spirit with which the work is being carried on.

#### Pharmaceutical Division

Mr. Louis D. Bangert, registered pharmacist, was in charge of the work for eleven months of the year until on June 1st when Mr. Philip B. Roberts returned to the staff after having received his discharge from the United States Navy, which he joined when he went on military leave of absence November 1, 1942.

From July 1st to October 1st Mr. Bangert carried on the work of



the drug service without professional assistance. Then Mr. George Rowland, Ph. G. joined the staff. This permitted a much more equitable arrangement of duties and enabled the manufacture of preparations to be increased again. During the entire period of twenty-three months when he was the only pharmacist of the hospital Mr Bangert did an excellent piece of work in covering the necessary services and maintaining high standards. He was obliged to forego holidays and vacation periods and was on call at his home on the hospital grounds for emergencies nights and Sundays. The return of Mr. Roberts should permit the expansion of the pharmaceutical division to cover in much more complete fashion the needs of the various buildings and groups of the institution. Mr. Roberts has submitted a report which I have summarized as follows:

"Due to help shortage, complete details have not been made available, but the records show that during the year 18,349 prescriptions were filled and 2,157 requisitions for medical supplies were checked and filled. The manufacturing of supplies has continued to result in a high saving of cost to the institution. On some items, the saving has amounted to more than \$1.00 per unit, or several thousand dollars in the aggregate. The manufactured items were listed under 49 heads and totaled 2,107½ gallons, 2,065,000 cc. 45 lbs and 90,000 grams. The largest quantities were made of bathing lotion, 70% alcohol, elixirs of iron, quinin and strychnin and of terpin hydrate and codein as well as such items as gargle, expectorants, calamin lotion and vitamin A and D ointment. A particularly large item was extract of vanillin compound, used in the kitchens.

The usual state and federal inspections were made during the year and all records and materials found in proper order. Considerable and increasing difficulty is being experienced in obtaining many necessary items. At the end of the year the quantity of dressings on hand had been greatly reduced and supplies could be obtained only by repeated orders and in extremely small amounts. Even many items which should have been received about January 1st had not come in by June 30th.

### Photography

Mr. Daniel J. Lutz continued throughout the year as hospital photographer. Identification photographs were made of patients on admission and parole. Copies of identification photographs were made for use in apprehending escaped patients. Other pictures of construc-

tion work and areas of interest were made as directed, with enlargements and prints in accord with hospital needs. Mr. Lutz continued to find his work much more difficult under war time conditions of personnel and supplies, but submitted the following statement of work done:

Newly admitted patients photographed.....	1,274
Parole patients photographed.....	795
Prints made of escaped patients for police, etc.....	299
Photographs made of exteriors and interiors.....	179
Special prints made from X-ray films.....	79
Enlargements, in all sizes.....	321
Miscellaneous other prints.....	423

### Barber Shop

Mr. Hershel Tucker again continued as chief barber of the institution and despite serious lack of personnel was able to carry on the work by using patient help for lathering and other tasks which did not require the use of sharp instruments. At present there are ten barbers, out of a normal quota of twelve. Four were serving in the armed forces, one man was discharged in April and the other three continue in military service. In the past year the barbers have had their titles changed from institutional charge attendants to "Barbers" and are now required to hold a state barber's license.

At the Dormitory building an area of considerable size with six windows was reconstructed to make a new barber shop. Work was done by the Construction division and included running water lines, installing a service sink, running electric wiring and installing receptacles and fixtures, building closets, laying wood floor and covering with linoleum, painting with three coats, and setting barber chairs in place with electric clippers installed beside each chair. At the present time there are three chairs in this new shop, but as many as six could be accommodated if needed. Five barber chairs have been set up in the Tuberculosis area, and three on wards in the Dormitory building where there are many patients too infirm to come to the central shop. The Main building has a central shop with six chairs and good equipment. The Clinic building has a chair on each ward, since most of the patients there are physically ill. At the Reception building there is a nicely located shop with one chair for the ambulatory patients, while those unable to be about have received bedside attention. Barber service has also been provided for sick employees on M-3.



All patients have been shaved twice a week, with few exceptions; some have been shaved three times weekly. The individual patient has a hair-cut on an average of once every three weeks. Some working patients have been given attention at their working center, rather than on the wards or in the central shops, in order to save their time. The list of work done showed over 200 hair-cuts and about 800 shaves per day, or a total of 59,040 hair-cuts and 213,954 shaves during the year.

#### Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

Again this year Mr. William Knowles continued to substitute for William G. Beucler who has been on military leave of absence since June, 1941, as a Captain in the army. In the course of reclassification, however, Mr. Knowles was given a title of Foreman of Building Maintenance Workers and the original classification was left vacant. Mr. Knowles has had a large share of problems arising from reduced personnel and shortages in supplies and equipment, but has carried on steadily, doing the best that circumstances permitted. He has acted as liaison officer between the Superintendent and the departmental and divisional heads throughout the hospital.

Many of his duties have had to do with furnishings, their placing, care, upkeep, repair, condemnation and replacement. He has established new members of the staff in living quarters, supervised the furnishing of employee rooms and attended to all moving of furniture as required. A separate paint and repair shop for bed maintenance was operated under his supervision and the thousands of beds and cots in use on the wards were maintained in good condition. During the year 1,022 beds were painted and 2,250 beds were repaired.

From all parts of the hospital articles, clothing and bedding considered beyond repair were sent to the condemning room where they were sorted and classified for disposal. Bits of material were assigned to different sewing units to be made into small useful articles for hospital service. All goods no longer serviceable were indicated for replacement if and when stocks permitted.

Many of the details involved in the transfer of patients from one building to another were handled by Mr. Knowles in cooperation with the nursing division. He also arranged necessary changes in furnishings and equipment when an area formerly used by one type of patients was required for those of a different classification. Supplies and ma-

terials for hospital housekeeping including floor maintenance were handled through this division, especially the testing of new or substitute preparations and equipment.

In November the hospital was fortunate in procuring 1,000 army mattresses for use on the wards. This gave an opportunity to sterilize and remake many of our old mattresses and thus greatly improve conditions. At the large sterilizer located in the Clinic building the following were processed:

Mattresses.....	3,074
Pillows .....	596
Bundles of clothing, etc. ....	222
Total .....	3,892

Another duty which consumed considerable time was investigation of personnel problems, including misconduct on the part of male attendants, where Mr. Knowles acted in close cooperation with the Director of Nursing. Investigations were also made in cases of accidents or complaints. Reports were submitted to the Superintendent if indicated.

Special work at Christmas involved much detail. Mr. Knowles accompanied the Superintendent on trips to buy Christmas gifts in quantity and was in charge of receiving, checking and distributing these articles to the buildings and wards. He apportioned the Christmas decorations to the wards, dining rooms, reception rooms and offices, assisted in the decoration of the two big trees for the Christmas Party, and after the holidays attended to the collection and storage of such material as could be used again.

As a working force for these varied activities he had a group of trained "Detail" men. War conditions depleted this force and increased demands throughout the institution so it has required careful management to cover the most important requirements.

#### Greenhouse and Grounds

Mr. Britton Koch in addition to supervising the vegetable gardens has continued in charge of the institutional greenhouses and the lawns, trees, shrubbery, flower gardens, golf course and other areas about the grounds. The regular roads have been maintained by the State Highway Department for several years now, but a number of dirt roads about the property have been kept in repair by this division and grading has been carried on as required around the building, either to prepare lawns or



divert water. Despite lack of adequate personnel and shortages in various materials, Mr. Koch has been very successful in keeping the appearance of the grounds up to previous high standards. He also continued in charge of keeping the roads and walks free of snow and ice, which was more difficult than usual this year. The work was well and promptly done, however, although this necessitated considerable overtime—nights, Sundays and holidays—when storms occurred. His report is as follows:

"Work cleaning up around the grounds used small truck for 30 days and large trucks for 47. The tractor was used for 6 days in the spring rolling lawns and the tractor and power mowers for 90 days in the season cutting grass. Trimming trees used 3 days of employee time and 12 of patient time. Removing tree stumps from the yard at the rear of the Main building required a tractor for one day and 3 days of employee time and 27 of patient time. Trees were sprayed, using 16 gallons of scale-kide material. An employee and patient worked 10 days each planting seedling trees on the grounds. There were planted 1,084 hemlocks, 516 red pine, and 953 red oak.

Cutting grass was a major activity during the growing season. In the Dormitory group area an employee and 12 patients worked 104 days. In the Main building area the employee time was 134 days and the patient time 1,256. The Central Avenue area required 246 days of employee time and 2,100 of patient time. In addition to the grass cutting, cleaning up jobs were included in the above figures.

Snow removal required of regular working time 851 hours for employees, 11,401 hours for patients; for small trucks, 188 hours of plowing and 430 hours of snow removal, and for large trucks 9 hours of plowing and 126 hours of snow removal. Overtime work amounts to 443 hours for employees, 4,852 hours for patients, 186 hours of plowing for small trucks and 63 hours of snow removal, 23 hours of plowing for large trucks and 36 hours of snow removal. During regular time 25 tons of sand were spread upon sidewalks and 188 cubic yards of ashes upon the roads and during overtime 4 tons of sand and 118 cubic yards of ashes were spread.

Greenhouse division personnel and equipment were used to a great extent in the main vegetable gardens. The totals shown on the time sheets were 1,642 days of employee time, 18,502 days of patient time, 1,041 days of small truck time and 63 days of large truck time,

While the horse teams were used for 420 days' work. Also a new soil heap was made in the garden which required 7 days of an employee and 12 patients. The trucks were used hauling leafage to cover vegetable garden roots for 4 days of small truck time and 12 days of large truck time. Building a new storage shed in the upper garden took 52 days of employee time and 208 days of patient time from the greenhouse and grounds personnel.

For the engineering division certain storerooms in the Main building duct were cleaned out, requiring 5 days of employee time, 60 days of patient time, and 3 days use of a small truck. For the farm division 2 days of employee time and 23 days of patient time were used in cleaning up and rebuilding stalls at the horse barn. Small trucks were loaned to the farm for 9 days and large trucks for 18.

At the hospital willow holt 7,616 willow seedlings were planted, the crop was sprayed with 400 gallons of lime and arsenate of lead, and the willow crop was cut and stacked in the pond. The time required was 41 days of employees, 575 days of patients, and 2 days of a truck. Also 15 days time of a horse team was required to haul mud from the pond and put in sand for the newly cut crop.

A ten inch water main at the end of Central Avenue required 8 days of regular time of employee, 96 days of patient time and 6 days of truck time. Overtime on the same job amounted to 1½ days of employee and 18 days of patient time.

The gasoline shovel worked for 2 days digging out the broken water line on Central Avenue, 2 days loading trucks with compost to be spread in the fields, and 9 days filling in a ditch and loading trucks with top soil for #2 root cellar.

The small sawmill operated near the greenhouse by this division cut up during the year 780 trees and made them into lumber for use at this institution. The total distributed amounted to 5,534 running feet of oak and 4,227 running feet of whitewood, including all dimensions. Of this, 1,836 feet of oak and 228 feet of whitewood were delivered to the farm division; 1,638 feet of oak and 420 feet of whitewood to the engineering division; 1,029 feet of oak and 3,588 feet of whitewood to the construction division, and 849 feet of oak for a bridge and 182 feet of oak for curbing to the Highway Department, the bridge being in the area of Dr. Sagert's Cottage. Also 219 running feet of whitewood were assigned for use at the Clinic building, C. P. S. work.



Lumber is now being cut for the rebuilding of sheds at the horse barn under the supervision of the construction division. In hauling to the mill  $31\frac{1}{2}$  days of truck time 5 days of tractor time and 34 days of horse team work were required. Employee time amounted to 211 days and patient time 324 days. In addition to the work done for this institution 12 trees from the Training School at Totowa were cut up to meet their specifications.

A shop for the repair of automobiles, trucks and equipment was maintained near the greenhouses. Record was kept of the number of hours devoted to each unit during the year. Over twenty pieces of equipment were listed, with a total of 1,954 hours of work. Included were 4 Chevrolets, 4 Fords, a Dodge, an Oldsmobile, an International and a Mack truck, 2 gasoline shovels, a tractor, power lawn mowers, power sprayers, a concrete mixer, a sawmill motor, and snowplow and garden equipment. Garden machinery required a total of 505 hours of repair time, and one of the gasoline shovels 333 hours; 3 of the Ford cars required over 100 hours each. In painting equipment 91 lbs. of paint and 10 gallons of varnish were used.

Other work by the greenhouse and grounds division included delivering Christmas trees taken from the institution nursery to all buildings, the usual decorations of the chapel for Christmas and Easter, making necessary repairs to the greenhouses and painting them inside and out, all this in addition to the principal duties of growing plants and flowers. The totals of each variety of plants grown will be found listed in the tables at the end of this volume, but the record of plants and bulbs grown for cut flowers and flower beds shows an overall total of 83,458 and the record of cut flowers totals 183,203.

In September at the State Fair in Trenton a bed of plants was arranged in the new occupational building. The bed filled an area 8 x 12 feet. and the material used included sods and peat moss, evergreens, begonias, petunias, fuchsias, coleus and aceranthus. At the Morris County Gardeners and Florists Society's annual show held in Morristown November 11th, exhibits were arranged and 16 entries were put in. Of these, 13 received first awards, 2 second, and one a special. The bulk of the classes consisted of chrysanthemums, with 3 classes in roses and 1 in a small group display. A group display was set up in a tent at the American Legion Exposition held at Burnham Park, Morristown, at the end of June; cut flowers and foliage were included.

### Library

Miss Clark, Director of Nursing, submitted the report of the librarian with the following introduction:

"The Library has continued under the capable direction of Mrs. Paul B. Eichlin. Her active interest in reaching all patients who may possibly respond to the library service is always a satisfaction. Requests which come to her from hospital personnel for books and reference material are given prompt and generous attention. Once a month she gives a lecture on "Bibliotherapy for Patients" to the new incoming group of affiliate student nurses. She has been in attendance at the meetings and conferences of other library groups in the state throughout the year and these contacts have been stimulating and helpful in her work here. Many worthwhile donations of books and magazines and other library items have been received. Mrs. Eichlin's report is appended."

"Patients in the various buildings have been supplied with reading material during the year. The Main building library borrowers enjoyed a large transfer of books from the Clinic building library. Two small sectional book-cases were a welcome addition to the library equipment.

Four magazine subscriptions have added more material to the library. New and reconditioned Christmas cards to accompany the patients' gifts have been sent to the hospital library from all over the state. Other gifts included books, magazines, playing cards, games and jigsaw puzzles. Church groups, service clubs, Girl Scout troops the American Red Cross and private individuals have been very generous with donations.

The Nursing School Library has been augmented and collections of books at the Nurses Homes have increased greatly the interest of the nursing staff in educational and leisure time reading. Several of the student nurses have assisted the library service on the wards and many have given books and Christmas cards.

The Library has been indeed fortunate to have the assistance of the Print Shop in the repairing and rebinding of books. *The Psychogram* has continued to give a page each month to Library news and book reviews. The cooperation of this division has been of the finest and has contributed materially to the library service.

Requests for reference material from library patrons have been met beyond the books on our own shelves through the assistance of the New



Jersey Library Commission, the Morris County Library, and the Inter-Library Loan Service. Great appreciation has been expressed for the help given by these groups.

The hospital Librarian wishes to thank all persons who have made it possible for her to attend meetings of the Special Libraries Association New Jersey Chapter, the New Jersey Library Association, and the Morris County Library Association. A post-war program of library service in hospitals is already being discussed and bibliotherapy, along with occupational therapy and physical education, ranks as an important rehabilitation activity which should contribute definitely in all future hospital work."

The statistics for the year run as follows:

*Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:*

Fiction .....	5,038
Non-fiction .....	973
Foreign .....	8
Total books .....	6,019
Magazines .....	26,621
Grand Total .....	32,640

*Donations to the Hospital Library:*

Books .....	1,006
Magazines, secular .....	9,661
Papers, secular .....	1,258
Magazines, religious assorted .....	2,093
Magazines and papers, Christian Science (distributed) .....	10,635
Papers, Jewish .....	397
Papers, Italian .....	77
Decks of playing cards .....	81
Games .....	3
Jigsaw puzzles .....	9
Scrap books .....	15
Miscellaneous cards .....	694
Christmas cards .....	5,752
Christmas paper napkins .....	150
Copies of St. John Gospels .....	770
Magazine Subscriptions .....	4

*Miscellaneous Notes:*

Books purchased by the State .....	17
Books bound at the Print Shop .....	195
Games loaned .....	6
Jigsaw puzzles loaned .....	263

Playing cards (decks distributed) .....	91
Christmas cards distributed .....	3,110
Christmas cards sent to storage .....	8,162
Books transferred to Main Building Library from Clinic Building Library .....	80

**Recreation: Amusements, Sports, Music and Entertainment**

Throughout the year Dr. George B. McMurray continued to supervise all recreational activities for patients and held many consultations with the division of physical education regarding general and specific programs. Most of the parties were conducted by the teachers of this division and have already been listed in their report. Dr. McMurray has reported also a number of more general recreational features.

"The central radio system has been keenly enjoyed and much interest has been shown in programs of music, sports, and news of the war in the European and Pacific theatres. Radios have been maintained on many of the wards not yet connected to the central system. Pianos on a number of the wards provided opportunities for enjoyment for both musicians and listeners. The hospital orchestra furnished music for dancing and special occasions and also gave programs for patients on the shut-in wards.

Cards, checkers, dominoes and billiards were favorite indoor games and much skillful playing and keen competition were to be found on the wards. The tennis courts were officially re-opened on April 20th this year and have furnished much enjoyment to both patients and employees. Golf was also a favorite sport, and the tiny course with five holes stretched to nine by criss-crossing has given much healthful exercise to patients and employees. Many walking parties were conducted about the hospital grounds and surrounding territory in favorable weather. Fishing in the hospital brooks and reservoirs was greatly enjoyed by the faithful fishermen, although fewer fish rewarded their efforts than in years when more stocking was done.

Parties and special dinners included not only those already listed but many put on by the different divisions in both departments for their own groups of working patients. A majority of these were arranged during the holiday season, but others took the form of picnics or special outings in the summer months. A hot dog roast was held on June 28th on the picnic ground in the grove for a large group of patients and the affair was most enjoyable in every way.



Birchwood Camp continued to be a favorite rendezvous for the parole patients who spent their leisure hours caring for their victory and flower gardens, improving the grounds and enjoying the outdoor fireplace and horseshoe pitching court. The camp was even pleasant in cool and stormy weather as glass windows and a stove made it very comfortable. Occasional parties were held at Birchwood and on visiting days guests might appear bringing a picnic dinner ready to serve.

In fact, patients have been known to observe that it would be a very expensive resort indeed that offered as many opportunities for health building and recreation as Greystone Park,

### Religious Services

There has been no change in the system of religious observances this year. The hospital has a fine chapel connected with the third floor of the Main building center. There is a small pipe organ, windows are of stained glass, and the seating capacity while not large is adequate for the usual attendance. A resident chaplain has never been maintained, since we are readily accessible from Morris Plains and Morristown. Roman Catholic priests from Morris Plains have said Mass each Sunday morning and have been on constant call to minister to all Catholics in the institution. Protestant services have been held each Sunday afternoon in the chapel. Music has been provided by the organ and members of the hospital orchestra, with a group of patients trained as a choir by the division of physical education. Ministers from the Methodist and Baptist churches in Morristown and the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches in Morris Plains have conducted services, each appearing once in four weeks. Observances have been arranged for Jewish patients through the Morristown Center, and Christian Science Churches in the district have provided readers and also a great amount of literature for distribution. Any clergymen who wished to visit members of their parishes who were patients here have been welcomed and shown any assistance possible.

### Fire Protection and Fires

The paid personnel of the Fire Department throughout the year consisted of the Fire Chief, Charles H. Acker, who lived near the Fire House and was on call 24 hours a day, and an operator-driver who acted as his assistant. The force consisted of 48 unpaid call men, employees

of the institution not engaged in ward duty; of this number 20 lived in the Fire House and the remainder on the grounds or in nearby communities.

Equipment for fire fighting included one Ahrens-Fox pumping engine in service over 20 years, original rated capacity 750 gallons per minute, carrying 1,400 feet of hose and good minor equipment; one Pirsch combination ladder and chemical tank truck, in service 20 years—maximum length ground ladders can be raised, 65 feet, approximate total ladder length, 250 feet—other equipment, life net, smoke masks, various types of hand extinguishers and many minor fire fighting tools; one Squad Car, placed in service in 1938, equipped with 500 feet of hose, extinguishers, brush fire equipment, etc.

The institution has 52 hydrants on its own water system, 44 on high pressure and 8 on low pressure. One hydrant on West Hanover Avenue, near the dairy is on the Morristown water system and has been rented by this hospital. A contract has been made for the installation of additional hydrants in areas not well covered at present. The hydrants have been inspected twice during the year by the fire department and the hospital plumbers, and were painted in June.

Part of the institution, including a number of large ward areas, is protected by a sprinkler system which was placed in service about fourteen years ago. During the year there was considerable trouble with false alarms and during January, February and March the fire department and Construction division worked together in cleaning and repairing the valves and retarding chambers, the first major repairs made since the system was installed. Since this work was completed there have been very few difficulties with this system. The relocation of the sprinkler alarm was completed in March, 1945, and it is now in the Fire House with the fire alarm system, where the Fire Chief can have full knowledge of their working conditions. The fire alarm system has been carefully supervised and inspected and monthly box tests were made during the year.

The Chief made frequent inspections of buildings and grounds. Hose kept in the interiors of the different buildings has been tested and the most defective sections replaced. There are about 18,000 feet of such hose of various sizes, 2,000 feet for replacement, on order for two years, has not been delivered, due to war conditions, and when received will be sufficient for only a small part of the requirements. Fire extinguishers have been maintained throughout the institution; there are 464 of these, 407 of the soda acid type, 36 of the foam type, 17 vaporizing



liquid (Pyrene) and 4 carbon-dioxide gas. All were recharged and inspected during the month of May; 4 of the vaporizing liquid type were found unfit for use and were discarded.

In the course of the year 14 regular fire drills were conducted with an average attendance of 50%. The Fairchild Company of Morris Township drilled with this Department on a number of occasions. During the Christmas Party 38 firemen were on duty, 12 being from the Fairchild Company. Two afternoon dances held in the Dormitory building amusement hall were covered by the Chief and one other member of the Fire Department.

During the year there were 27 calls made upon the Fire Department service. One general alarm was false, patient pulled the box; seven sprinkler alarms were false, six because of trouble in the system, one because a patient opened a valve; two calls were to investigate ward fires already extinguished by the personnel; eight were grass, rubbish, or dump fires, one was a fire in a motor vehicle; two were general alarms for fires not on state owned property (mutual aid); one was a still alarm for a slight fire on a ward, no damage; five were fires of some importance. Of these, three were on wards; one burned a mattress only, one caused damage of \$50. or more; one caused damage for which a claim of \$346. was paid; one was for a fire in the head farmer's cottage caused by a defective refrigerator and resulting in damage for which \$136. was paid.

The most serious fire of the year was at the horse barn area on March 24th. At 5:30 p. m. the Fire Department answered a call for a brush fire near Dr. Sagert's cottage on the Thompson tract. While this was being extinguished at 5:45 p. m. an alarm came in from the horse barn area. The squad car was still at the Fire House, as were 6 or 7 men, some of them not members of the Fire Department. These men immediately rushed the squad car to the scene and laid a hose line to the nearest hydrant. The fire started near the end of a series of farm sheds which surrounded the horse barn on three sides and terminated in a blacksmith shop. The sheds were separated from the barn by a rather wide roadway and were filled with carts, harrows, cultivators, sprinklers, and other farm machinery in quantity. Near the blacksmith shop tractors were housed. The barn was filled with horses, as all the teams had come in from work at that time of day. The sheds were of inflammable material which burned with great rapidity. The men with the squad car devoted their attention to wetting down the barn which

was hot from the nearby flames. Employees and patients immediately removed all animals from the barn, turning the horses into paddocks located at a safe distance from the flames. None were injured by the fire. One of the Morris Township firemen responded to the alarm and immediately notified their headquarters, whereupon under the mutual aid plan two engines, Fairchild and Collinsville, were immediately sent to the scene. Meantime the regular hospital fire equipment arrived and put two lines of hose on the nearest hydrant, turning the water on the exposed barn which was becoming scorched and smoldering on the sides and roof. The two Township companies laid their lines to the hydrant on West Hanover Avenue connected with the Morristown system, using 2,400 feet of hose. The fire was checked before it reached the sheds on the third side where the blacksmith shop is located. The tractors were saved but most of the farm machinery was destroyed, and the sheds on two sides were a total loss. The horse barn was saved, though considerably damaged by the intense heat to which it had been subjected. The loss as reported by the Fire Underwriter's Bureau was as follows: Contents, (equipment and supplies) maximum value, \$6,000.00; sheds, \$6,233.17; barn, \$1,556.18; total, \$13,789.35.

During this fire the value of the rented hydrant and of the experience gained by the local Fire Department and the Fairchild Company working together in fire drills was amply demonstrated. The Morris Plains Fire Department was not called but members responded and worked with the local men. During the fire the Ahrens-Fox showed up some defects. The radiator core became clogged, allowing the motor to heat up very rapidly. This engine has been out of service on three occasions during the year, for 3 days in December and twice in April, 5 days, during which time the Morris Township Department covered the hospital. (No fires occurred.) Arrangements are being made in the hope of obtaining a new pumping engine at an early date.

In addition to the above report, Fire Chief Acker submitted a list of recommendations which are being given careful consideration. At the request of Commissioner Bates a general ward and building fire exit and fire inspection was made in June and a report was submitted by Mr. Coursen and Chief Acker on June 29th. The Chief has given intelligent and conscientious attention throughout the year to the duties of his position and has made every possible effort to insure complete fire protection for the institution with the men and equipment at his command.



### Water Supply

The water supply of the institution has been given careful attention during the year. A series of specimens were gathered from practically every section of every building in the institution and in August Dr. Rudolfs's office submitted a chart with definite recommendations for improvements in the supplies. Throughout the year all sources of supply, including the dairy deep well and the cottage wells, the main spring which supplies drinking water, and even some smaller springs from which water has been taken by patients for drinking purposes, were carefully studied in the laboratory. The regular supplies were found at no time unfit for potable use. Such of the minor springs as were found not desirable were eliminated for drinking purposes. Although July was excessively dry, the water supply was ample at all times. Much of the time the deep wells were not required, but they were operated from time to time to check on water and equipment. In order to protect the watershed and prevent silt from entering the reservoirs a series of ditches and embankments are being constructed at key points to divert surface water. A dike has been raised along the cornfield adjoining the ice pond and has already checked much of the wash there. Further work is in progress under the direction of Mr. Harold E. Orford, of the Department of Water and Sewage Research, Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers. In order to permit changes in the piping, the Klondike high pressure reservoir was emptied on May 29th. The basin was then inspected and requirements noted. Under contract the cleaning was started on June 1st and completed on June 21st. A second contract for repairing the crib surrounding the valve and replacing the ladder and repairing the bridge from the shore to the brick work was awarded to the same company and work was started on June 25th. Another company had the contract to change the water inlet, repair the valves and connect 8" lines from the reservoir to the new 14" line installed last year. This work has been completed. The brick work and other repairs should be finished by the middle of July and the reservoir refilled.

### Construction Work

As for a number of years past, a construction office has been maintained at this institution by the architectural division of the Department of Institutions and Agencies and has been under the supervision of Mr. Gordon P. Mundrane. There has been excellent cooperation between the

resident hospital officers and this office and Mr. Mundrane has continued to do excellent work, despite the extreme difficulty of obtaining men and materials. There have been no major building operations attempted this year, but many minor pieces of construction have been carried out which added materially to the comfort and welfare of the hospital population.

*Cottage No. 2:* This house, the construction program for which was described in last year's report, was finally completed and occupied on October 15th by Dr. Sagert. Materials were on order for a long time before they were received and it was necessary to suspend all operations pending their arrival, which considerably delayed completion of the project.

*Piggery:* Work at this area begun last year, was completed during the fall with the erection of fencing and the painting of all buildings.

*Dormitory Building:* The contract for laying linoleum in the day rooms of wards 60, 61, 62 and 63 was completed in December and the work approved. The contractor had been unable to secure linoleum, which delayed the work for five or six months beyond expectation. Additional contract for linoleum for day rooms of wards 64 and 65, reception rooms on wards 60 and 63, and hallways on wards 63, 62, 61, and 65 has been awarded. The Construction division has completed the preparations, which included laying new floors in the cross halls of wards 61 and 63 and in the other areas removing wood base, repairing and sanding floors, plastering walls to floor level, and placing of grounds to receive base.

*Sprinkler System:* As described in the section on "Fire Prevention" the sprinkler alarm system was relocated, work being completed in March, and the system was cleaned and overhauled.

*Fire House:* A new heating unit was installed in the apparatus room. Double doors were built and installed in the rear of the engine room of the Fire House so that apparatus housed at the back could be taken out without disturbing that at the front of the area.

*Addition to Boiler House:* Work on the boiler house project was started December 4th under contract. The work included excavation, putting in of footings and foundations, cutting openings into the old building and erecting sliding doors, erecting steel, pouring concrete floors, laying brick walls, setting limestone coping and putting in steel sash. Erection of the new boiler, under another contract, was started April 16th and completed June 1st. Two more contracts in this connec-



tion have not yet been awarded, the covering of brick work to complete the new boiler, and the running of steam and waterline connections. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining deliveries on materials.

*Alterations to Employees Building:* A program involving alterations to six toilet rooms in this area was started in May. Work to the end of the year had consisted mostly of demolition. Most of the major materials were on hand, consisting of steel beams, lead sheeting and other important parts. There has been difficulty in securing Union labor to proceed with the project, since men of the various trades are working in defense plants and so not available.

*Main Building, South:* Electrical fixtures and outlets were installed in a basement room to be used for the storing of supplies by the exterminator. New electric work was done in the three floors of the "Specials" affected by a fire near the end of last year. This was completed in August.

*Dairy:* Painting and glazing has been carried on in this area. The interior and exterior of the office, dining rooms, milk cooling room, milk machinery room and recreation room for working patients have been completed and at the close of the year work was in progress on the concrete barn.

*Horse Barn and Sheds:* On April 25th the work of reconstruction was begun, necessitated by the fire on March 24th. The work on the horse barn consisted of repairing old doors, erecting siding, installing hardware, removing damaged shingles and putting on new asbestos shingles, and painting the doors and side of the barn. Plans and specifications for the new sheds were drawn up by the Central Office, calling for cinder concrete block construction. At the end of the year, the west wing had been completed except for laying the asbestos shingles. The wing included an isolation stall for sick horses, and an area for the storage of lime and fertilizer—this built with concrete floor and exterior loading platform. When completed the new sheds should be much superior to those they replace.

*Klondike Reservoir:* Much of the work done here has already been described under the topic of "Water Supply." It might be mentioned that when the excavation was made to locate the 10" water main entering the reservoir it was found to be not in accordance with the drawings or expectations as it was a riser instead of a horizontal pipe and required a sleeve fitting. When the trussed walkway was inspected the steel

work was found to be completely eaten away by corrosion from the under side. Contracts were immediately made out to fit the requirements. Work was in progress at the close of the year.

*Other Work:* The reconstruction of an area for a new barber shop has already been described. Some work of an electric type was done in the Mental Hygiene Offices. A shower and laundry trays were installed in the cottage occupied by Dr. Saunders. At the Main building north, a pipe line and three sprinkler heads were installed in a room used for waste paper storage.

### Business Department

All phases of work in the Business Department have been carried on under difficult conditions this year, with increased shortages in personnel and materials. While acute everywhere, the lack of help has been perhaps most keenly felt in the dairy and the laundry and the kitchens.

It has been necessary for many of the employees to work extra time, sacrificing their Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays and even carrying each day more than the scheduled number of hours. Throughout the year Mr. H. Brevoort Smith, Business Manager, has been constantly faced with situations demanding compromises and adjustments, changes in plans and methods, and in many instances the complete loss of something always considered essential. Despite all this, patients have been somehow clothed and fed and sheltered, and the vital services have continued to function. Mr. Smith and his assistants in the business department should be congratulated on the measure of success which they have attained with the means available.

The general organization has remained the same as for a number of years. Mr. E. I. Coursen, Assistant Business Manager, was in immediate charge of the animal industries, the farm, and certain general outside work. Mr. Henry Landesman, Engineer-in-Charge, directed the service plants and the mechanics. Mr. Robert A. Lowery, Chief Clerk, was in charge of the business office and was also Treasurer of the institution. Certain other activities were supervised more directly by Mr. Smith, including food preparation and service, laundry, storehouse, upholstery shop, tailor shop and garage. He states:

"The difficulty of securing materials for general repair and maintenance is of vital concern and many of our buildings and equipments



are suffering from the effects of governmental restrictions made necessary by the war. Clothing, shoes and household supplies are becoming increasingly difficult to secure and we are constantly short of items essential to clothe and care properly for our patient population. Food restrictions and constantly changing O. P. A. regulations have forced many changes in our dietary and have prevented us from always maintaining balanced type of meal we served prior to our entry into war. Various types of equipment needed to operate our many services are wearing out and we are unable to replace them. This is particularly true of cars, trucks and operating machinery. Repair costs on all types of equipment are causing a heavy drain on our current operating funds. When the emergency is over a large sum of money must be appropriated to renew worn out and obsolete equipment and to take care of the accumulated repairs.

The dairy has been seriously affected by the help situation and milk production has fallen off. Despite a severe drought and poor summer growing conditions, the farm and garden yield was only 15% less than the previous year. The laundry has presented a serious problem because of the difficulty in securing workers. The construction program was considerably curtailed due to war time conditions."

#### Engineering Division

To touch briefly upon the activities handled under the direction of Mr. Henry Landesman this year required 19 pages of single space type-writing, so much that is of value must be omitted here. Mr. Landesman has carried on with his customary close and interested attention although his health has not been of the best.

The records of the water station show a total of 439,402,000 gallons consumed and 355,392,000 gallons pumped. This is an increase over last year of 21,584,000 in the amount consumed and a decrease of 41,078,000 in the amount pumped. The daily average per capita consumption increased from 206.1 to 215.3 gallons.

At the power house the total consumption of coal was 30,854 tons. This was an increase of 2,148 tons over the preceding year, while the daily average consumption increased from 78 tons to 85 tons. During the exceptionally cold months of January and February the daily average use of coal was 124 tons. The average per cent. rating was 118.1 as compared with 121.8 during the previous year. Average lbs. of coal per

square foot of grate was 23.6 and average stack temperature was 483.7. Average steam per lb. of coal as fired was 7.1.

At the dynamo room the daily average operation of the three D. C. generators was 9.7, 13.3 and 11.8 hours respectively. The maximum load for the year was 300 and the minimum was 40. The A. C. generator was operated 24 hours a day with a maximum load of 590 and a minimum of 150. The total K. W. hours load was 4,104,185 for the year and the daily average was 11,244.

The refrigeration plant produced a total of 23,425 cakes of ice during the year, a daily average of 64 cakes. August was high month with 2,707 cakes made and January was low with 1,360 cakes.

At the sewage disposal plant the total flow was 342,695,000 gallons and the daily average was 938,000; this was an increase of about 49,000 in the daily average flow.

At the beginning of the year the number of firemen and engineers was seriously curtailed. One inexperienced man was obtained, discharged from the military police, aged 45. He has made good and by examination has received both a fireman's and an "in charge" fireman's license. The general mechanic at the power plant was trained as a fireman for emergency call; the mechanic operating the coal hoist was assigned to clean boilers part of the time, and one cable car operator has been used as a licensed fireman. Chutes and other steel work were renewed under contract. All boilers were cleaned and overhauled in the summer and after inspection received approval certificate from the State Labor Department. During the severe cold of January the need of an additional boiler was keenly felt. A stretch of continuous operation of all four boilers prevented the carrying out of routine cleaning and it in consequence became necessary to install a few grate bars and one tube. Fuel received during the year has varied in heating value, but at no time was so poor as to prevent the meeting of full steam demands. A used Springfield boiler of 507 horse power was acquired in October by the Central Office but at the end of the fiscal year was still not available for service, since it had been necessary to construct an addition to the boiler house. In view of the work remaining to be done, it may not under present conditions, be possible to have it in service at the start of the next heating season.

In the dynamo room the shortage of engineers still prevails. During the summer it was possible to give vacations only by hiring boys as



oilers to operate under the license of the supervising engineer. On #3 unaflo engine a switchboard rheostat failed after 20 years of service. It required about four weeks for replacement and in the meantime a temporary hook-up was made by the hospital electricians. The Harrisburg reciprocating engine, over 30 years old, has been giving very satisfactory service, but when a bearing and pin needed replacement it was necessary to have them made by the hospital machinists, since the makers of the engine are now out of business.

A study was made in January by the Jersey Central Power and Light Company, for which the engineering office provided data. In order to check the new Moore Turbine unit for governor trouble a Moore specialist was called in for one day and also a General Electric specialist to check all instruments and wiring on the switchboard. Pending the arrival of parts, temporary repairs were made by the hospital mechanics.

Various breaks in water lines were repaired during the year. These included two in the 10" line from the deep wells at Morris Plains, one in October and one in February; the latter was located with some difficulty, being 16 feet underground on lower Central Avenue near the bridge. To repair this the maintenance force worked in almost zero weather for about 18 hours. During the construction of the boiler plant addition a 6" low pressure main gave away; a shut-off was made during the night and repairs completed next day. During March a high pressure main broke in the garden and was dug up and repaired.

This year Dr. Rudolfs has replaced Dr. Gelm (resigned last year) by a young sanitary engineer, Mr. Orford. He has devoted more time to water conditions than to the sewage disposal system. This unit has continued to function well. A daily log sheet has been kept and tests carried out. Monthly figures have been compiled for the State Board of Health and samples sent monthly to New Brunswick for laboratory analysis. Early in the year Jaqui pond was drained to permit a contractor to clean out the bed and increase the sterilizing area. The work was not completed and again this spring, in May, the pond was drained and the work is being continued by another contractor. In October a leak occurred in the 14" sewage line near the entrance to the screen chamber. It was dug up and repairs made. In practically every instance of sewer main stoppage the condition was indicated by the meter chart flow before it was discovered on the grounds. In the past year

the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission has taken an active interest in the hospital plant; full cooperation has been given their chemists and sanitation workers.

The refrigerating units have been maintained in good condition. The two ammonia units used for making ice cream were overhauled. Small units in various parts of the institution are showing signs of wear and at times have required considerable attention. The old compressor in the Cafeteria the use of which has been discontinued, was removed to another institution under the auspices of the Central Office. A contract has been awarded for the construction of a new large refrigerating unit in the duct; this is intended principally for meat storage. A vacancy in the position of refrigerating engineer has existed for over a year. This has necessitated occasional overtime work in extremely hot weather to meet requirements for ice production.

Various improvements in sanitation were completed during the year. Among the most important was the installation of three large dishwashers. One was in service at the beginning of the year; the installation of two more was completed soon after. Ventilating equipment was procured and installed in connection with each machine. At the Dormitory building were installed also two large heavy iron sinks, fabricated from quarter inch iron boiler plate by the hospital welder. These were equipped with steel drain boards. All connections were made by the hospital mechanics. At the bakery to further the sanitation program new machines for slicing, wrapping, scaling and loafing bread were obtained through the Central Office and assigned to the hospital mechanics for installation. In order to produce loaves of right size for the machine it was necessary to shorten several hundred bread tins. Other work done to promote sanitation were the construction of floor stands, low trucks, covers for barrels, additional food trucks and conveyors, including new bread trucks, additional screening, and various other items. Two new vegetable steamer units have been ordered. At the dairy a metal rack was constructed for draining milk pails. Also a stainless steel rack with pump, piping and motor were installed to facilitate the movement of milk to the pasteurizer. At the cannery new metal bottoms were welded into retorts and a puree kettle was welded. The entire area was painted before the start of canning operations.

At the sheet metal shop in addition to keeping utensils and equipment in repair, there were completed: 50 cake pans, 72 large steamers,



12 service pans, 50 food containers, 36 coffee cans, 12 bread boxes, 36 pudding pans, 24 2qt. dippers, 24 large dippers, 24 scoops, 36 butter pans, 144 potato steamers, 24 milk cans, 24 stainless steel milk pails, 24 fountains for the henery, 1 stainless steel cabinet style sink, 3 bread trucks, 2 trucks for dairy use, 6 food trucks, 6 open bread carts for stale bread, 12 stainless steel tables and several miscellaneous items. At times the demand for tinware was difficult to fill because of the lack of tin sheets.

Changes were made on wards 34 and 35 of the Main building, including clothes room, blanket room, treatment room, toilets and bed pan room. Work was begun on ward 35, with new flooring, wiring, plumbing and painting and at the end of the year was still in progress here and on ward 34, but was delayed while awaiting the receipt of new equipment. In the "Special" area, damaged by fire near the close of last year, reconstruction work was carried out by the hospital mechanics except for the electrical work detailed in the report of the Construction division. This included rebuilding sections of walls, windows, doors and floors and refinishing. In the employees' Cafeteria a fan was installed in the area of the dishwasher, where it had been impossible to keep plaster and paint on, and the condition seems greatly improved. Mildew on the ceiling of the dining hall was apparently due also to poor ventilation. A canopy with exhaust fan over the steam table, coffee urns and counter would seem to be the best solution of the problem. A ventilating fan was erected in a dormer of the Tuberculosis building for giving ventilation to the film dryer and developing room used by the X-ray service. Also, to improve the heating in this building four fan driven heating units, ceiling type, were procured and installed. Ventilating fans have likewise been installed in the drug room and the upholstery shop.

Work on roofs and cornices, leaders and gutters was carried on during good weather in summer months. This included the Dormitory building—dormers and cornices—Main building gutters, power house—slate roof and cornice—copper on roofs of duplex cottages, reshingling of Coursen-Walton cottage, and many repairs to leaders. Repairs to the Clinic building roof and walls are to be made under contract, since the job is too extensive for the maintenance force.

Elevator cab floors have been kept in repair throughout the institution. All repairs reported as needed were handled promptly. Certain repairs beyond the scope of the maintenance force have been recom-

mended by the inspector for the Otis Company and the Central Office has been advised. Among these recommendations was replacement of the elevator in the storehouse.

Painting has run behind the requirements for the past four years. The heavy demand for interior work has prevented the carrying on of the outside painting previously scheduled each summer. This season an attempt is being made to do some of the outside work most necessary to prevent deterioration. The South Cottage and three groups of garages have been completed, as well as the metal roofs of the storehouse and Dormitory building and the metal fence around the Morris Plains pumping station. Interior painting jobs included wards 63, 64 and 65 in the Dormitory building, 25, 27, 34 and 35 in the Main building, 15 and 17 in the Clinic building, and offices in the Reception building. At the Dormitory building, other areas painted were the doctors' dining room, kitchen and pantry, the large dishwasher area, and the water bottling room. At the Main building, the 5th floor center apartments were painted, the congregate dining halls, the main kitchen and bakery, and the ushers' room. Offices at the Reception building were painted, including those of the mental hygiene division, the social service, the physical education, and the physicians. The gymnasium room was also redecorated. In the Clinic building several offices were painted. Other painting included the nurses' dining hall and kitchen; the Cafeteria dining room, kitchen and preparing rooms, the living room of the nurses' cottage, and the cottages occupied by Dr. Donovan, Dr. Voorhies, and Dr. Anderson.

At the carpenter shop the monthly repairs averaged 2,817 and new work 3 orders. The total for the year was: Repairs 33,700; new work 37. Furniture repairs totaled 6,281; of these chairs were 2,744, dishwasher crates 480, rockers 426, and the remainder in varied totals under 32 classifications. The maintenance of window screens has been increasingly difficult, not only because of the lack of material for screening and frames, but because ward screens have been much more frequently damaged because of the shortage of ward personnel.

In the cottage assigned to Dr. Kessler a toilet room complete with shower was constructed in the basement. A new cesspool was constructed at the cottage assigned to Dr. Harquail.

In closing his report Mr. Landesman said: "The foregoing is a cross section of the larger projects handled during the year by the engineering division. The routine work demanded more than the usual



care and study because of the lack of maintenance materials. Some parts could not be replaced, others were made at the loss of time and labor in the maintenance shops. Every bit of material had to be "weighed" to determine the importance of the services for which it might be spent. Many requests for work had to be sidetracked for the time being. It is gratifying to report that the mechanics have met the trying time by being patient, cooperative and ready to serve at all hours. Illness has again been a serious cause of lack of man hours. The night engineer, Albert Williams, after serving faithfully and reliably since June, 1931, has been ill since the early part of February and probably will not return to his job. Only by the fullest cooperation has it been possible to maintain plant and buildings in a condition favorably comparable with last year. Much encouragement, as well as much constructive help, has been received from state officials."

#### Housekeeping

Last year a Housekeeping Division was set up in order to relieve the nursing division, the kitchens and the laundry of some of the burden of details and Mrs. Alma K. Rose was appointed supervising housekeeper. She has continued throughout this year and reports that considerable progress has been made in organizing and developing the division. As yet the lack of personnel and supplies have greatly restricted the scope and efficiency of the work, as would be expected under present conditions. Mrs. Rose reports:

"An intensive housecleaning program has gotten off to a fair start. Workers from the selected unit were supervised by a trained housekeeper and turned out a most satisfactory job. At the present time the force consists of only two, but with persistence and diligence more and more area is being covered.

Unmarked linen from the laundry has been sorted and checked so far as possible. Good and usable articles were sent to the various units, those in need of repair to the sewing room, and the rest to the occupational therapy division for reworking or discard. A close check up of discards and requisitions for new articles has been maintained. The list of linen and clothing used by and for patients showed: Bedding, towels, etc., 11,597 articles discarded and replaced, 10,086 new issue; clothing, 65,688 articles discarded and replaced, 10,371 new issue.

A waterproof material has been obtained and mattresses are being

covered. A complete case is made, slipped over the mattress and stitched up. Most satisfactory reports have been received from those already in use and others are being made up as rapidly as possible.

Plans for future work hinge to a considerable extent upon the creation or development of a suitable area for the activities. These would include marking, repair and storage of blankets, care of torn linen direct from the laundry, repair and reassignment of partly worn state clothing, and increased scope of the check on replacements and new issues.

#### Laundry

Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan has continued in charge of the hospital laundry throughout the year and has maintained high sanitary standards despite many difficulties. He deserves the highest credit for his consistent efforts and the manner in which he has been able to keep his division functioning. His report runs in brief as follows:

"For the past year the work has been almost impossible to do. We have been from four to seven employees short during the entire year, which has necessitated the remaining employees being greatly overworked. I have been obliged to devote my entire time to the washers and other machines and have been unable to give the required supervision and instruction or attend to clerical work. Also, several of the most efficient patients in the laundry were taken from the service in the course of the year because of physical illness and no adequate replacements have been received. The old brass washer, condemned for the past five years, and discarded last year, has not yet been replaced. This machine is badly needed and it is a great hardship to have to do the work without it.

The laundry count shows 6,918,189 pieces done, plus 6,371 curtains, or a grand total of 6,924,560 articles. This year, more than ever, it was impossible to keep an accurate count due to the lack of employees and competent patients.

Excellent cooperation was received from the engineering division in keeping the equipment in first-class condition.

On the 18th of January the annual dinner party was given for the patients who work at the laundry. After the dinner, a four-piece orchestra furnished music for dancing in the afternoon and the patients were very much pleased with the recreation."

#### Food Services

Again this year Mr. William Walton, Sr., has been in charge of the



food service of the institution—the kitchens for patients and employees, the bakery, butcher shop and the personnel, including all in kitchen or dining room service for patients, officers or employees. The problems in such a position in this year of rationing and food and help shortage can be imagined. Many items formerly served as a matter of course have been completely removed from the menus. Others have been greatly decreased and various substitutes utilized. At the close of the year it had become necessary to discontinue the making of doughnuts because of the lack of frying fat. Substitutes for sugar and meat had been difficult to render acceptable because the institution does all its own baking and dessert making and because meat has always been used abundantly in hospital menus. When butter, cheese or margarine were available, milk was mixed in to increase the quantity and make a spread. Much of the time they were not to be had in quantity sufficient for those not physically ill. Sauerkraut was made in the main kitchen from time to time, a total of 130 barrels of 50 gallons each being listed. Also reported as made in the kitchen were: 19,390 gallons of applesauce, 29,082 dozen doughnuts; 9,266 lbs. of margarine spread, 19,744 lbs of butter spread and 300 lbs. of cheese spread.

Mr. Smith, Business Manager, continued throughout the year to devote a considerable share of his time to food service problems and consulted frequently with Mr. Walton and with officials at Trenton regarding the changing situation. Shortage of help remained serious throughout the year in all kitchens of the institution.

#### Bakery

In the bakery area various improvements were made during the year, chiefly of a minor character, with the exception of the installation of machines for slicing, wrapping and handling bread; these should prove a distinct help in improving the sanitary situation. All the bread used in the institution was made in the hospital bakery, as well as a good variety of hot breads, cakes and pies. The following list of production was submitted:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf.....	821,901
Corn bread, 8 lb. ....	22
Coffee cake, 1½ lb.....	8,015
Coffee cake, 3 lb.....	830
Frankfurter rolls.....	600

Plain cake, 8 lb. ....	3,472
Molasses raisin cake, 8 lb.....	8,062
Spice cake, 8 lb.....	2,730
Ice box cake, 10 lb.....	30
Fruit cake, 9 lb.....	492
Layer cake, 8 lb.....	243
Chocolate layer cake, 8 lb.....	449
Strawberry short-cake, 8 lb.....	440
Jelly layer cake, 8 lb.....	198
Gingerbread, 8 lb.....	370
Pumpkin pie, 9 lb.....	840
Mince meat pie, 8 lb.....	380
Fresh apple pie, 9 lb.....	986
Custard pie, 9 lb.....	1,980
Rhubarb pie, 8 lb.....	238
Fruit pie, 9 lb.....	1,970
Total.....	854,248

Rolls, dozen.....	5,736
Baking powder biscuit, dozen.....	6,260
Muffins, dozen.....	2,414
Cinnamon buns, dozen.....	6,850
Cookies, dozen.....	3,057
Total.....	24,317

#### Cannery

The hospital cannery was operated during the tomato season, but the drought had so reduced the quantity and quality of produce that the amount canned was small and the quality of the pack inferior to other years. There will be no attempt to can tomatoes this coming season, owing to the shortage of employees and suitable patient help. Cannery production was reported as follows:

	No. 10 Cans
Tomatoes.....	18,755
Tomato puree.....	11,714
Chili sauce.....	207
Applesauce.....	14,130
Total.....	44,806



## Diet Therapy

This division has covered the food service for all special diets in the Clinic and Reception buildings, all regular and special diets in the employees' infirmary—M-3, and nourishments for both buildings. Throughout the year the special diet kitchen was operated with a minimum of employees and working patients: Miss Florence Pond, Dietitian, was in charge. She reports:

"The types of special diets were as follows: Liquid diets without milk, liquid diets with milk, surgical soft diets, medical soft diets, high caloric diets, high vitamin diets, low fat diets, high carbohydrate diets, residue free diets, low residue diets, peptic ulcer diets, tube feedings, low caloric diets, diabetic diets, ketogenic diets, cardiac diets. There were 1,276 special diets served on the patients' wards, making a total of 84,866 trays. On the employees' ward 1,722 diets were served, with a total of 19,723 trays.

Types of nourishment included: Milk, chocolate milk, eggnog, fruit juice (cranberry and orange concentrate and peach or pear juice), lemon juice (for shock therapy patients), and on special order only, pure orange juice, ginger ale, pineapple juice, tomato juice, grape juice, and grapefruit juice. The totals were 97,067 quarts for patients and 4,482 quarts for the employees' infirmary.

During the first part of the fiscal year permission was obtained from the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, for the use of their Diet Manual which has proved quite satisfactory in many hospitals and is highly recommended by many authorities. Copies were obtained and distributed throughout the hospital."

Miss Pond has carried alone the service formerly utilizing several graduate dietitians. The demand for people with this special training has been so heavy in war connected fields that it has been impossible to obtain additional assistants. Miss Pond has done excellent work in maintaining this most important service throughout the year.

## Service Unit

The small building known as the Service Unit functions chiefly for the convenience of visitors to the hospital. A registration desk has been maintained where visitors sign for the record and receive the slip indicating the building where their patient is to be found. The ushers are on hand to give any information which will assist the visitors. A

Lunch room has been maintained in this building, under the supervision of hospital officials, but self supporting in supplies and employee personnel. Any profits from this have been assigned to the amusement fund for patients. The lunch room has proved convenient, not only for visitors but also for institutional personnel and patients who wished a change in diet or desired to patronize the soda fountain. Mr. and Mrs. Millard Fairchild have continued throughout the year in charge at the Unit and maintained excellent service, despite the many war time restrictions on food supplies.

## Garage

Again the hospital garage has been confronted with the problem of keeping worn out vehicles on the road. For three years no new automotive equipment has been received. Normal replacements were two or three passenger cars and one truck each year, sometimes more when requirements were expanded for any reason. The passenger cars comprise not only those used for official business and the transportation of patients and supplies but also those used by the social workers of the hospital parole division and mental hygiene clinics. All of these cars, especially those due for exchange in 1943, have shown the effects of too long use and a number cannot be assigned to long distance work. Trucks also have worn out. Some can be utilized for service on the grounds, but even here they often have to receive emergency repairs on the road. Mr. William Walton, Jr., appointed last year in charge of garage service, has continued to carry on very successfully in view of existing conditions. He has kept careful check on all cars and trips, tires, gasoline, drivers and mechanics. An attempt has been made to avoid all unnecessary trips and to conserve equipment.

## Upholstery Division

Again this year work in the upholstery shop was hampered by lack of materials. Owing to the fact that 1,000 mattresses were obtained from the army, it was possible to make over some of those previously in constant use, sterilize the hair and make repairs. Some awning material was obtained and awnings were made to replace those completely worn out. As usual, shoe repairs were an important item. Mr. William T. Barry was again in charge of the shop and has submitted the following figures:



## NEW WORK

Pillow ticks .....	74
Single mattress ticks .....	640
Double mattress ticks .....	10
Single mattresses .....	663
Double mattresses .....	11
Hair pillows .....	783
Feather pillows .....	8
Furniture upholstered .....	75
Furniture slip covers .....	27
Linoleum jobs .....	3
Glass curtains (pairs) .....	16
Draperies .....	18
Shades .....	469
Awnings .....	141
Miscellaneous jobs .....	332
Total pieces new work .....	3,270

## REPAIRS

Hair pillows made over .....	240
Single mattresses made over .....	1,250
Mattress ticks .....	1,250
Linoleum .....	68
Awnings hung and taken down .....	365
Shoes .....	1,777
Miscellaneous .....	119
Total pieces repair work .....	5,069
Total pieces work done .....	8,339

## Tailor Shop

Work has been active at the institutional tailor shop throughout the year. Machines for sewing and pressing men's clothing have been kept going steadily by a group of patients and two employees. Pressing has been done for the laundry and the storehouse, as well as work for patients and employees of the hospital. Mr. Frank DiPrimo, Tailor, has submitted the following report;

Patients' suits pressed and repaired .....	645
Patients' trousers pressed and repaired .....	1,365

Patients' overcoats pressed and repaired .....	34
Patients' overalls pressed and repaired .....	6,284
Patients' suits altered .....	92
Patients' pants altered .....	415
Total pressed, altered and repaired for patients .....	8,835
Trousers pressed for storehouse .....	805
Coats pressed for laundry .....	17,325
Pants pressed for laundry .....	19,860
Vests pressed for laundry .....	350
Total pieces pressed for laundry .....	37,535
Heavy canvas articles made .....	564
Heavy canvas articles repaired .....	3,970
Total canvas articles made and repaired .....	4,534
Police officer's uniform made .....	1
Police officer's pants made .....	1
Police officers' uniforms pressed .....	65
Chauffeurs' uniforms made .....	7
Chauffeurs' pants made .....	7
Chauffeurs' uniforms pressed and repaired .....	265
Suits pressed and repaired .....	1,384
Trousers pressed and repaired .....	355
Overcoats pressed and repaired .....	35
Total made, pressed and repaired .....	2,120
Total pieces work done .....	53,829

## Garden

For the third year, Mr. Britton Koch was in charge of the vegetable gardens of the institution and again did an excellent piece of work. During the growing season of 1944 unfavorable weather was experienced in this area, particularly in July when both the heat and the lack of rainfall approached records. Many of the vegetables were either burned up or badly stunted and production was reduced. However, a mild fall with sufficient moisture increased the late crops beyond expectation. Again the additional acreage put into production as a war time measure was cultivated, although the lack of personnel made it impossible to do much clearing of land. Detailed figures of garden production and valuation of items will be found in the appendix of this report, so the table will not be given at this point. The total valuation was \$42,067.95



which is only \$7,274.40 below the high record attained last year and still almost \$6,000 in excess of any previous year.

Crops were grown, harvested, stored and sorted as required. Requisitions were received and quantities delivered to the several large kitchens where food for patients and employees groups was prepared and to some twenty staff and cottage kitchens. Vegetables purchased or otherwise obtained from outside sources including potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, and turnips were sorted, stored and delivered by this division. The largest item was potatoes, 1,567,128 lbs., since no attempt is made to grow this crop on our limited garden land. Cabbage was another large item, as in addition to the 81,394 lbs. raised, 404,719 lbs. were required to meet the needs.

A total of 2,000 tomato plants grown here were delivered to the Women's Reformatory at Clinton. To the dairy barn were delivered 516 baskets of beets, 64,955 lbs. of green wheat and 8,265 lbs. of rye straw. The Hill Laboratory received 87 baskets of carrots for the animals kept there. Rye straw was sent to the horse barn—5,620 lbs.—and to the piggery,—2,950 lbs.

A careful record was submitted of all produce raised and the quantity of each item delivered to each utilization point. Such tabulation, while valuable from the administrative angle, would not seem to be of sufficiently general interest for incorporation here. Records of seeds sown and transplanted have been carefully kept according to the named varieties, but only the totals are herewith listed: Seeds sown in flats at the greenhouse: lettuce, 39 flats, 5 varieties; celery, 15 flats, 3 varieties; tomatoes, 56 flats, 21 varieties; cabbage, 93 flats, 5 varieties; egg plant, 18 flats, 2 varieties; peppers, 115 flats, 14 varieties; leek, 16 flats, 2 varieties; onions, 83, flats, 6 varieties. Seeds sown in the garden frames included: 11 frames of lettuce in 3 varieties; 2 frames and 2 varieties of endive; 16 frames and 3 varieties of celery; 3 frames of broccoli, 1 variety. Muskmelon in 2 varieties were sown in 60 pots, experimentally.

Sown in the garden fields were the following cover crops: 106 lbs. alsike clover, 61 lbs. vetch, 56½ bu. wheat, and 74 bu. of rye. The vegetables sown directly in the fields included: 605 lbs. of string beans in 4 varieties; 246 lbs. of peas, 1 variety; 2 lbs. of radish, 2 varieties; 256 lbs. of beets, 3 varieties; 1 oz. cauliflower, 1 variety; 1½ lbs. chinese cabbage, 1 variety; 15 lbs. spinach, 1 variety; 40 lbs. carrots, 2 varieties; 2¼ lbs. cucumber, 3 varieties; 13½ lbs. turnip, 3 varieties;

17 lbs. Swiss chard, 1 variety; 4 lbs. leek, 2 varieties; 44 lbs. sweet corn, 1 variety; 6½ lbs. squash, 8 varieties; 4½ lbs. pumpkin, 4 varieties; 71 lbs. onion, 6 varieties; 1 lb. parsley, 1 variety; 18 oz. cabbage, 6 varieties; 34 lbs. bush lima beans, 1 variety; 9 lbs. pole lima beans, 5 varieties; ½ lb. parsnips, 2 varieties. Also 112 bushels of onion sets were planted in the fields.

Plants transplanted in the frames included: 36,000 lettuce, 49,500 celery; 9,500 broccoli. Egg plant was potted in 2½" pots, a total of 10,800 plants. Plants transplanted in the fields included: Cabbage, 114,408; cauliflower, 1000; celery, 9,204; leek, 2000; lettuce, 51,957; onion, 29,060; broccoli, 6,114; pepper, 44,811; egg plant, 6,000; tomato, 8,308.

The tractors were used for 303 days in spreading manure, ploughing, discing, cultivating, etc., in the garden. The garden tractors were used 23½ days cutting grass for the greenhouse and grounds division, 1 day for the farm division, and 1 day scraping a road to the piggery. The Keystone shovel was used for 6 days mixing soil and for 2 days loading trucks with compost. Hauling included: manure, from the dairy, 956 team loads and 931 truck loads; from the henery, 14 team and 19 truck loads; from the horse barn, 280 team and 89 truck loads; stone 37½ cubic yards to the new garden shed; fill 791 cubic yards to the root cellar; top soil, 34 cubic yards to the root cellar; ashes, 104 cubic yards to the new garden shed.

Materials used on the gardens in addition to manure and compost included: nitrate of soda, 1,450 lbs.; lime 20,282 lbs.; arsenate of lead, 250 lbs.; bone meal, 2,300 lbs.; potash, 600 lbs.; salt, 1,075 lbs.; fertilizer, 3,390 lbs.

Other activities carried on by patients of the garden force included repairing and painting 40 shutters for frames, 1,210 hot bed sash, 1,711 tomato crates, and 25 seed flats; making new, 25 seed flats, 25 tomato crates, and 25 shutters. The entire irrigation system in the garden was painted by patients this year.

The usual exhibit was set up in the institutional competition at the State Fair and won second prize, being rated seven-tenths of a point below Bordentown, the winner.

#### Farm

The institution farm has been continued under the immediate charge of Mr. P. F. Havens, head farmer, with Mr. E. I. Coursen supervising the management. Total value placed upon the year's production was



\$14,896.74 which is \$4,740.70 less than in the previous year. Drought conditions were responsible for failure in the growth of carrots and delayed the growth of turnips, many of which did not reach maturity before freezing. Cabbage was not grown on the farm this year, which also reduced the income. Apples gathered amounted to 76 baskets as compared with over 3,000 baskets two years ago.

#### Stable

On June 30th there were 15 head at the stable, 10 horses, 3 mules, and 2 colts. All sick animals were treated promptly by the veterinarian, Dr. DeGroodt; most of the calls were for minor sores and injuries, scratches, etc. One garden mule was not working at the end of the year because of a lame shoulder reported on June 29th; the other animals were all in working condition.

#### Dairy

The hospital dairy herd has continued to present many problems. From a farm point of view, herd maintenance has always been handicapped by lack of pasture and lack of hay land, possibly also by lack of land for growing grain. On the other side of the balance has been good ensilage, some green alfalfa and other fodder, and formerly, plenty of labor. Of this latter there has been a serious and increasing shortage for some years past, not only in employees but even in suitable patients. It has become necessary to substitute milking machines for hand milking and to omit most of the three-times-daily milking, both changes making for decreased production. Bangs disease presented a grave problem for a number of years, but has now been nearly eliminated. Mastitis had been and continued serious, many good milkers being lost each year from this cause.

Since January, 1944, a new infection has appeared in the herd, actinobacillosis the veterinarians call it, or actinomycosis as Dr. Sagert, hospital Pathologist, prefers to designate it. Up to the first of the fiscal year, 8 cases had been diagnosed; 30 more have occurred in the past 12 months. Of these, 28 were slaughtered, 5 recovered, 1 died from another cause, 4 were under treatment at the close of the year. The source was believed to be in hay or grass used as feed.

Dr. R. A. Hendershott, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has given a great deal of time to efforts to solve this problem and Dr. Joseph

De Groodt, local veterinarian has been constantly on call for diagnosis and treatment. Several consultations have been held and in addition to the two already mentioned the following have attended one or more of these meetings: Dr. Alderson, State Veterinarian; Dr. Porteus and Dr. Mims of Rutgers, Dr. Walsh and Dr. Schroeder of the Lederly Laboratories, Dr. Ralph Little of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Most of the infections have been in the parotid and submaxillary lymph glands; in some cases prescapular glands or lungs were affected. Some of the animals were treated with an iodide preparation, others with penicillin. Most of those affected were slaughtered, as the hospital medical staff was inclined to favor the removal of any possible source from which dairy workers or milk might conceivably become infected. When the lesion was in an early stage and appeared strictly localized the veterinarians considered the carcass suitable for food, otherwise it was condemned. The veterinarians regretted the destructions of the animals, both from the loss to the herd and their desire to experiment with various treatments, feeling that the danger from closed gland infections was nil.

Elimination of mastitis from the milking herd is a problem still unsolved. Care has been used daily to determine the presence of the disease and prevent its transmission to other animals. Strip cups have been used before each milking to determine if flakes were present in the milk. Periodically a check of the entire herd was made by Dr. De Groodt with strip cup, thybromal test and udder examination. During the year 22 cows affected with the disease were slaughtered. The veterinarian's report submitted after an examination in mid-June showed 11 animals affected to a greater or less degree at that time out of 151 examined.

An examination for Bang's disease made in February showed 2 animals positive, 1 suspicious. The positive animals were slaughtered, the suspicious was stabled in the positive barn awaiting a subsequent retesting. On May 28th the regular yearly test for tuberculosis was given by a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry; three animals were reported as suspicious and were immediately removed to the isolation barn pending a retest. The herd has been accredited for 24 years and the presence of animals termed suspicious cannot be accounted for.

In an effort to prevent infections a powerful germicide has been



used in the barns, and the maternity barn and the bull barn have been treated with live steam. The udders of all cows have been washed and wiped before each milking and the hands of milkers have been washed and the milking machines washed and sterilized. All veterinarians have expressed approval of the manner in which the dairy has been maintained. One stated that this herd was one of the few from which he would be willing to drink raw milk. Full credit is due to Mr. Hugh McLellan, herdsman, for his skillful and faithful attention to the dairy. He has given personal care to the actinobacillosis cases and has again done much overtime work in his efforts to maintain a high standard with insufficient personnel.

Milk production this year was reduced, the total being 798,833.75 quarts as compared with 917,972.5 quarts last year and 1,135,078.75 for the peak year, 1942. Owing to the higher rate allowed this year the valuation was nearly \$6,500 higher than last year and less than \$11,000 below 1942. The daily average number of cows milked was 174.75.

The record shows that 161 calves were born and 2 bulls obtained during the year. Of the cows, 3 died, 3 were destroyed, and 27 slaughtered; of the heifers, 1 died, 2 were destroyed and 23 were slaughtered; of the calves, 12 died, 31 were destroyed and 57 vealed; of the bulls, 3 were returned to their owners and 3 were slaughtered. The census at the end of the year was as follows:

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1945			
Milking cows .....	180		
Dry cows .....	24		
		204	
Heifers .....	46		
Heifer calves .....	75		
		121	
Bull calves .....	9		
Bulls .....	1		
		10	
Total .....		335	

#### Piggery

At the institution piggery various improvements were carried on under the supervision of the construction division. These provided better shelters, feeding facilities, water supply and fencing.

During the year 436 pigs were born and one boar was obtained from Bordentown. Of those born, 39 were dead at birth, 25 were killed by sows and 43 died as sucklings; other deaths included 32 shoats, 3 sows and 4 hogs; many of the shoats died from injuries, probably due to fighting; 14 deaths resulted from inflammation of the digestive tract, due to something poisonous in the food; only 3 deaths were listed as due to anemia. The total which died or were destroyed was only 148 as compared with 305 the previous year. There were 381 animals slaughtered and passed for food; these dressed 97,783 lbs. upon which a valuation of \$17,934.58 was placed. The total valuation of piggery products was \$18,024.58. This was an increase in pork of 6,652 lbs. and an increase in valuation of over \$4,000 with the higher rates allowed.

#### PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1945

Sucklings .....	123
Shoats .....	203
Fattening hogs .....	122
Sows .....	52
Boars .....	3
Total .....	503

#### Poultry Plant

Returns from the institution hennery have been decreasing since 1941-1942. This year has shown further reduction in egg production, broilers and fowl. This was ascribed by the poultryman to poorer feed with lack of certain items, to lower quality of stock, and to a state of disrepair in the plant. On May 27th, Mr. John J. Smith who had been in charge of poultry since 1936, died suddenly. He has not yet been replaced.

During the year 3,015 chicks were purchased. The total deaths were 1,411, of which 538 were chicks, 608 pullets and the remainder of varying ages and both sexes. Five were killed as unthrifty. In all, 1,571 were slaughtered. Egg production amounted to 11,600 dozen, 3,083 dozen less than last year and hardly more than one-half the production of 1941 and 1942. Broilers were only 765 lbs. as compared with 2,641 in 1941. Fowl showed less reduction, being 163 lbs. below last year and about 300 lbs. below the peak. The valuation on all products allowed was \$7,189.20, \$889.84 below last year and about \$3,000



below peak. Throughout the period studied there has been little change in the size of the flock except as the death rate rose and fell.

## POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1945

Hens.....	445
Pullets.....	1,300
Cockerels.....	343
Chicks.....	908
Total.....	2,996

## Miscellaneous

The usual outside activities were continued under the supervision of Mr. Coursen throughout the year.

*Trucking Service:* Local deliveries about the hospital grounds necessitated a continuous active trucking service every day of the year. Food supplies, milk, table waste, coal, water, laundry, ashes, material for the repair and construction forces, rubbish and various other items have to be moved constantly. Freight and express has to be trucked from the station at Morris Plains. Longer trips have been made as directed throughout the year, many to other institutions in the state, some of which like Leesburg and New Lisbon necessitated considerable mileage. Trips were also made to Allentown and Bethlehem, Pa. Most of these were to obtain food for the dairy and other live stock, some to transport food and supplies for the human population. The mileage on long distance hauling was 36,639 and the number of trips 368. This was a decrease in the number of trips but approximately the same distance traveled as last year.

*Exterminator:* This was the first full year of work at the institution by Louis P. Reichel who was first employed on December 1, 1943. Mr. Reichel is a trained exterminator with over ten years of commercial practice. With the help of two assistants he has taken over all the spraying of beds formerly done by the detail men as well as the treatment of all buildings and grounds for rats, mice and insects. Gas fumigation has been used in two or three areas, but most of the work has been done with non-poisonous materials, in order to protect the patients and farm stock. During the summer season it was necessary to do considerable night spraying to keep flies under control in the kitchens and dining rooms. One problem which the exterminator reported was in

connection with a number of ants found. "Which species when studied was found to be commonly called the 'crazy ant' and it was the first time this particular type had been found in New Jersey." Under his efforts the amount of vermin has noticeably decreased.

*Railroad:* The spur line from Morris Plains to the institution has been used for the delivery of coal, meats, flour, and many other heavy and bulky commodities throughout the year. It has been kept in repair by a force of patients under the direction of an experienced employee, defective rails and ties replaced, weeds removed from the road-bed and ice and snow from the switches.

*Coal and Ashes:* Coal deliveries included 34,000 tons of barley coal, 97 tons of buckwheat and 205 tons of nut coal. This was unloaded by patient labor under supervision. Coal for the power plant dumped from cars was hoisted by skip to a bin of 400 tons capacity directly above the power plant. When an excess quantity was received over that required to keep the bin filled, the coal was shoveled from the cars to the surplus stockpile, which was built up in the summer to several thousand tons. This stockpile is extremely important as a reserve should delivery from the mines be delayed during the winter months. Ashes were removed (without charge) by the State Highway Department, the County of Morris, the Townships of Denville and Parsippany Troy Hills and the Boroughs of Morris Plains, Mountain Lakes, Chatham and Madison. Ashes were sold to private purchasers to the amount of 290 cubic yards. Carbon and ashes were used about the garden, piggery and grounds as required and any excess was removed to the dump.

*Water for Drinking Purposes:* Spring water piped into a bottling room in the Dormitory building was delivered by truck to various points in the institution. A total of 58,366 bottles, 3 and 5 gallon size, were delivered during the year. Breakage and loss of bottles was held to a comparatively low figure this year.

*Patients:* The number of patients employed under the direction of Mr. Coursen in the activities which he supervised was less at the end of the year than at the beginning. In June 3 patients were working on coal and ashes, 4 on excavating and railroad, 4 at the poultry plant, 6 at the piggery, 2 as milkers and 23 in general work at the dairy, and 40 on the farm. The chief decrease was in the number of milkers and those handling coal and ashes. On an average about 77 patients were employed during the year in the outside divisions listed.



### Recommendations

Included in the budget for next year are many important items which I will not take the space to discuss here. Among them are additions to or replacements of existing facilities, such as addition to the nurses' dining hall, addition to storehouse, replacement of patients' shelters, replacement of pasteurizing and bottling house at dairy, renovation and remodeling of laundry and bakery, and furnishings for many different areas, both those newly constructed and those where essential furnishings and equipment have worn out or been removed for use in other parts of the hospital.

### Mental Hygiene Clinics

For soldiers discharged from the service and trying to make an adjustment in the community and for a civilian population released from the tensions of an all out war and facing the difficult transition period of reconversion the Mental Hygiene Clinics might be of the greatest assistance and even able to shift the balance between community life and hospitalization. I earnestly recommend that the Mental Hygiene Clinics be given appropriations for increased personnel, and additional cars and office equipment.

### Cottages for Physicians

Two cottages for physicians should be constructed this year and the building progress be continued until the psychiatrists on the resident staff are provided with homes comparable to those which they would have if they were in private practice.

### Addition to the Tuberculosis Building

It is expected that ward space will be added to the Tuberculosis building early in the coming year. There should be provided a kitchen for this service, since in most cases the diets prepared in the main kitchens for those in good physical health are not well suited to the special needs of the tuberculous patients. A dining room to accommodate those in ambulatory condition should be provided adjacent to the kitchen and arrangements included for handling expeditiously a large tray service for bed patients. Over this area on the ground floor should be provided offices and special rooms for surgery, light therapy and X-ray procedures.

### Infirmiry Building

Again this year the proportionate number of patients admitted with psychoses of the arteriosclerotic and senile types increased, making over 77% of the first admissions and only 11% of the discharges. The congestion on infirmiry wards has been increased and I earnestly recommend the erection of a building especially planned and constructed to care for at least 250 such cases.

### Employees' Residence

At the time war conditions started reducing the number of our employees we were already seriously hampered because existing quarters were insufficient for the number needed to care for our patient population. It had become necessary to house some of the men in dormitory areas without proper space for their belongings, after putting two in most of the rooms designed for a single occupant. Even then, the quota of employees to patients was considerably below the recommended ratio. We now have about 200 more patients than at that time and are faced with the necessity of changing from two to three shifts on the wards where personnel permits. Situated as we are in a residential commuting area there are few places available for employees to live off the grounds and those which are to be had are in a higher cost bracket than can be afforded by most employees on State pay. Accordingly, it seems urgently necessary that we erect another employees' residence immediately in order to be ready to meet the housing requirements when personnel becomes available.

### Dairy Barns

At the dairy two new barns are urgently needed. One is a calf and maternity barn of adequate size and so constructed as to be easily maintained in a sanitary condition. The present barn is old, too small to permit proper segregation of animals, and extremely difficult to disinfect. Many valuable calves have been lost because of these conditions and it might readily be a source from which disease could spread throughout the herd.

Also, with a herd of over 300 cattle and the variety of ailments to which cattle are subject we seriously need a hospital barn. This has been recommended by the State Veterinarian and by other professional men of experience in animal industry. Without it we have no proper



means either to care for sick animals or to segregate them from the rest of the cattle, and in consequence have been obliged to slaughter many animals that might have been saved with proper hospital area available.

#### Trucks, Automobiles and Farm Machinery

Many of our present cars and trucks are worn out, unsafe to travel for any distance, and kept on the road only with an entirely disproportionate expenditure of time and money for parts and repairs. Much of the work, both professional and maintenance, has been seriously hampered and reduced by lack of proper facilities. At least two of the tractors have been carried past the point of economical service and should be replaced. Two new cars in addition to replacements are required by the Mental Hygiene Clinics if their work is to be increased to meet the needs.

#### Fire Protection

Additional fire protection should be given the dairy barns. A sprinkler system is urgently needed to protect the buildings and the valuable stock and if the water supply is not now sufficient to carry this system it should certainly be made so.

Sprinkler protection should be given at the laundry. The quantity of clothing and linen in this area at all times and the new and valuable equipment should be protected. There is always danger from short circuits or other possible sources of fire, particularly at night and over holidays when the laundry is closed.

The fire department is in need of further replacements and improvements in minor equipment. Also as a matter of fair adjustment, some monetary consideration should be given the men who are assigned to fire duty and have to give up time for drills and training outside of working hours and also to cover the damage to their clothing, etc., resulting from actual work as firemen.

#### Thompson's Pond

I still feel that a suitable sum should be set aside for cleaning this pond and repairing the dam. At present the area is unsightly and a breeding place for mosquitoes. The soil which could be removed would be an addition to our top soil supply, and the pond when cleared could be readily maintained in an attractive and mosquito free condition.

#### Loss of Employees by Retirement and Death

Dr. Philip C. Washburn was the only employee of the hospital who retired this year. As described more fully under Staff he entered the service of the institution on December 29, 1922, and retired as Senior Resident Physician on April 1, 1945.

Dr. Wilbur M. Judd, Senior Resident Physician, died on September 1, 1944, of cerebral hemorrhage. He had been in the service of the hospital since October 1, 1931. Further particulars will be found under Staff.

Joseph Cuchural, Assistant Cook, died on October 23, 1944, having been employed at the institution since October 13, 1941. Death occurred on the hospital grounds on a Saturday afternoon, from a heart attack. He had evidently started to drive to his home and had enough warning of the attack to pull to the side of the road and stop the car in which he was alone.

Adolph Zaulig, Barber, died on December 8, 1944, in Caldwell at the home of relatives. He had been in the employ of the institution since June 8, 1931, but had been in poor health for the last several months. He was kind, quiet and cheerful, well liked by his fellow barbers and the many patients whom he served.

Edward Walsh, Watchman, died on March 4, 1945, having been in the institutional service since November 13, 1926. He was a faithful employee, popular with his associates both during the many years he served as a ward attendant and more recently when on duty as night watchman at the Reception building. He died after a brief illness. His home was in Morris Plains where he lived with his wife, also a former employee of the hospital, and his son, now in the army and at the time of his father's death hospitalized in England for battle wounds.

John J. Smith, Poultryman, died on May 27, 1945. He first came to work at the institution on July 1, 1936, and immediately was placed in charge of the poultry plant, which he continued to operate successfully until the time of his death. His health was not good for the past year, but he continued at work. He was finally induced to enter the employees' Ward M-3, on January 27th and was discharged at his request on February 11th. He was again admitted on April 17th and discharged on May 2nd. His illness was diagnosed as cardio-renal disease. He continued to work and was at his post on May 26th. He died sud-



denly at his home in Morris Plains on the morning of May 27th, of a heart attack. His age was 75.

Palmer Brittain, Truck Driver, died on June 1, 1945, of pulmonary embolism, following an abdominal operation necessitated by injury on duty. He entered the service of the hospital on June 3, 1930, and was regarded as an efficient and valuable employee. He was married and his wife was also employed at the hospital. On May 25th at about 1:30 P. M., the truck was standing at the side door of the Clinic building with an employee helper in the cab and a patient helper standing by the cab door; Brittain was in the building delivering ice. A hospital station wagon used by the detail men was driven up to the same entrance to deliver a bed. The driver of the station wagon sent his helper into the basement to get Brittain to come out and move his truck, so that the bed could be taken in. Suddenly the patient jumped into the truck cab, started the motor, and backed the truck just as Brittain came out of the doorway. The tailboard corner caught Brittain across the abdomen, pinning him against the door frame, whereupon the patient became frightened and jumped from the truck. The driver of the station wagon got into the truck and threw out the clutch, which permitted the truck to roll ahead and release Brittain, who dropped to the ground. He was at once taken to Ward M-3 of the Clinic building and physicians called. When it was decided that an operation must be performed, the ileum was found to be ruptured, as was the right rectus muscle, and the inferior mesenteric artery was lacerated. He was given close personal attention, particularly by Dr. Kessler, and seemed to be improving rapidly when the embolism occurred which caused his death. His age was 36.

Dr. Henry W. Dustan, Veterinarian, died on September 30, 1944, in Morristown where he had always lived. Dr. Dustan had been on call for the care of institutional live stock for more than forty-five years up to the summer of 1943 when illness compelled him to give up practice. He was always willing to come here when called upon, was kind and gentle with the animals and maintained high professional standards, keeping up with all advances in diagnosis and treatment. Work at the dairy and piggery was often hard and time consuming, but always received close and faithful attention. Dr. Dustan has been greatly missed.

#### Distinguished Visitors

Although the number of visitors to the hospital was not as great

this past year as in peace times without restrictions on traveling, a surprisingly large total of guests found their way to the institution for one purpose or another. One considerable class of visitors consisted of former employees or the sons and daughters of present employees who came in uniform to the hospital. In many instances close touch has been maintained with "our" boys and girls in the service; abstracts of their letters from all corners of the earth have been regularly published in the *Psychogram* and word of their activities have passed rapidly around the institution. One of the visitors who came back was Major Archie Crandell, on leave from the medical staff, who was kind enough to utilize a few days furlough in his old occupation of helping Dr. Collins in the Clinical Director's office.

Many visitors were received by Mr. Koehler of the Education Division. Among these were students and professors from Drew University and Brothers College, located in neighboring Madison and the source of many of our students in mental and social hygiene; groups also came from Upsala College with Dr. Carlson and the College of St. Elizabeth with Sister Loretta Maria. A number of high school classes paid visits here also. Numerous visitors came from Pennsylvania, including several clergymen. Washington, Oregon, Oklahoma, Kansas and Wisconsin also were represented on the list. The nursing division had several distinguished guests, as already mentioned in the report of Miss Clark, and the Mental Hygiene Clinics had many, among whom were included Dr. Baltazar Caravedo, psychiatrist of Lima, Peru, where for the past two years he has been chief of the Children's Mental Hygiene Division of the Instituto Nacional des Nino. Among other visitors were Capt. Mary Roff, in charge of WAC recruiting in New Jersey and Delaware, Lt. Virginia Gill, final selection officer for WAC, and a long list of social workers and psychiatrists interested professionally in mental hygiene.

Visitors from the Central Office made frequent calls in the interest of the hospital and the Department of Institutions and Agencies. Among them were: Mr. Alloway, Mr. Hankin, Mr. Klein, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mr. Wood, Mr. Rockhill, Mr. Gerry, Dr. Fisher and many others. Mr. Reeve Schley, President of the State Board of Control, was kind enough to visit here several times, and Mr. Charles Gilman, new member of that Board, also inspected this hospital. Other visitors with official interest in the institution were Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Male and Mr. Hurling



of Civil Service, Mr. Urbaniak of the Attorney General's office, Mr. Durand, State Auditor, who was here with Mr. Edwards, members of the different county Boards of Freeholders, and many others. Major Imrie of Selective Service was here in regard to the affairs of Civilian Public Service Camp #77. Mr. O'Connor, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Marlboro, paid us a visit as did several who were connected with the State Hospital at Trenton or the Federal Veterans' Facility at Lyons.

On April 27th, Dr. Charles H. Sprague, representing the American College of Surgeons, made an official tour of inspection. Notice was later received from the Chicago office of the organization that this hospital was complying with the requirements of hospital standardization in a very commendable manner. Col. Ruth C. Streeter, chief officer of the women's branch of the Marines visited the institution in the winter.

The local Board of Managers has been unfailing as a Board and as individuals in coming to the hospital both for scheduled meetings and for conferences, tours of inspection and on the occasions of special social affairs for the patients. Commissioner Ellis was, as always, most faithful in his visits to this institution up through January. Commissioner Bates paid his first visit on June 20th and made an inspection of parts of the institution.

### Acknowledgments

Every issue of *The Psychogram* has carried grateful acknowledgments for gifts received during the month from individuals and organizations. A great variety of items has been included, such as clothing of all types, books, magazines, scrapbooks, playing cards and other games, cookies, candy, nuts and other food delicacies, stockings, neckties and scrap material for use in the occupational therapy shops, and numerous articles of different types. Most of these have been either for general distribution or for certain specified groups. Articles brought to individual patients or even to wards have often not been reported at the office, so the donors, received no public thanks for their generosity.

Throughout the hospital the employees have devoted considerable time and effort to providing parties, picnics and dinners for the groups of patients under their immediate supervision. The majority of these were given during the holiday season, but many others were held out of doors in summer weather. Also almost every officer of the hospital has

one or more patients in whom he is particularly interested for one reason or another and for whom he provides gifts of money or other special articles.

At Christmas time the number of gift articles sent in was especially large and the sums of money donated for the Patients' General Christmas Fund was even higher than usual. With this money I personally purchased gifts articles in the New York wholesale market, chiefly sweaters, dresses, shirts and ties, caps and gloves and other special clothing items, but also including various cosmetics and other typical gift packages. Tobacco was also provided. Considerable difficulty was experienced this year in purchasing candy. After a long search a wholesaler was discovered who had a supply of hard candy brought from Cuba where it was manufactured. A quantity of this was bought for distribution to the patients, along with apples and oranges. Gifts were made up for each patient in accord with his individual preference or needs and everyone throughout all wards of the hospital was remembered at Christmas. The money received was carefully listed and acknowledged, and there was no overhead expense, since the resident officers and employees assumed the extra duties as their contribution to the patients' Christmas.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all who have made donations to the hospital in the past year. This includes those patients who have so frequently and so generously given of their time and strength to help those more needy than themselves. It includes all personnel who has given and done more than required by the strict line of duty. It includes also the Board of Managers, the Central Office, the different State Departments and the many friends of the hospital who have contributed their interest and time and special effort to further the work of the institution and the welfare of those for whose care it exists.

### Appointments and Resignations

<i>Resident Physicians Appointed:</i>		October 16, 1944
Henri Rathle, M. D.....	(Substitution during military leave of Dr. Morrow)	
Herbert Barry, M. D.....	(Substitution during military leave of Dr. Oatman)	June 12, 1945
<i>Resident Physicians' Resignations:</i>		
Francis A. Figurelli, M. D.....		September, 30, 1944
David Kirschenbaum, M. D.....		October 31, 1944



Henry Grinims, M. D.....	December 26, 1944
Herbert Barry, M. D.....	June 18, 1945
Henri Rathle, M. D.....	June 30, 1945

*Resident Physicians' Retirement:*

Philip C. Washburn, M. D., Senior Resident Physician	April 1, 1945
------------------------------------------------------	---------------

*Resident Physicians' Deaths:*

Wilbur M. Judd, M. D., Senior Resident Physician	September 1, 1944
--------------------------------------------------	-------------------

*Physicians Carried on Our Payroll as on Military Leave:*

William O'Gorman, M. D., Resident Physician
William H. Longley, M. D., Resident Physician
Jack G. Oatman, M. D., Resident Physician
Lloyd Morrow, M. D., Resident Physician
Amédeo Naclerio, M. D., Resident Physician
Archie Sofman, M. D., Resident Physician
Benjamin Wassell, M. D., Resident Physician
Archie Crandell, M. D., Assistant Clinical Director
Theodore Gebirtig, M. D., Assistant to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics

*Other Officers Carried on Payroll as on Military Leave:*

James R. Mentell, D. D. S., Senior Resident Dentist
Philip B. Roberts, Ph. G. Pharmacist (Returned to staff June 1, 1945)

*Substitute Physicians who Left Staff for Military Service (Not Carried on Payroll)*

Samuel L. Pollock, M. D., Resident Physician
C. Roy Yolton, M. D., Resident Physician
John D. McMurray, M. D., Resident Physician
Ernest D. Wenberg, M. D., Resident Physician

**Conclusion**

As I come to the end of this report, covering our fourth war year, it is again brought home to me most forcibly how much has been done with how little. Five years ago it would have seemed to us an impossibility that this institution could continue to function as a curative hospital with the number of patients increased by two hundred while the professional personnel was reduced practically one-half and the non-professional personnel even more. Yet the recovery rate has been better this year than it was five years ago and the general health record does not compare too unfavorably. Much of this result has been pure good

fortune; some has been due undoubtedly to the momentum acquired through the years of high standards and reasonably good equipment; but I personally feel that very great credit goes to the doctors and nurses and attendants, cooks and dairymen and laundry workers—all of the loyal and faithful group of hospital personnel who have carried on the most essential duties to the limit of their ability.

In closing this, my twenty-fifth annual report, I cannot find words to express the heartfelt gratitude and appreciation which I feel toward the staff and resident officers, the heads of divisions in both the medical and the business departments, and the individual employees and the working patients who have all contributed fully according to their separate talents in this past year, in many ways the most difficult in the quarter century. I am deeply grateful to the Board of Managers, the people of the Central Office, and all others who have helped in the work here. But, most unfortunately, to the one who stood highest of all as the friend of New Jersey's dependents no thanks can now be given. Commissioner William John Ellis gave his strength and energy to Greystone Park and the other institutions and agencies for seven months of this year and then dropped in harness, as much a casualty of the times as any front line infantry-man. What we owe to him, his wisdom and far sighted planning and close human sympathy and understanding cannot yet be told. We are still too close to the personal loss.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.,

*Medical Superintendent*

*and Chief Executive Officer*



...the ... of ... in the ... of ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...

... the ... of ... and ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...

... the ... of ... and ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...

... the ... of ... and ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...

... the ... of ... and ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...

... the ... of ... and ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...

... the ... of ... and ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...

... the ... of ... and ...  
 ... the ... of ... and ...

---

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REPORT

---

...

...

...

...



TABLE I.  
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Date of opening as a hospital for mental diseases.....	August 17, 1876
2. Normal capacity.....	4,170
3. Value of hospital property—Total.....	\$13,839,870.68
Real estate, including buildings.....	12,192,151.05
Personal property.....	1,647,719.63
Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.).....	1,178.00
Additional acreage rented.....	
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....	295.11

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total.....	5,325	2,507	2,818	815	342	473
Insane.....	5,010	2,346	2,664	794	329	465
Epileptics.....				..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	315	161	154	21	13	8
Alcoholics.....				..	..	..
Drug addicts.....				..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....				..	..	..
All other cases.....				..	..	..
COLORED—Total.....	292	163	129	75	30	45
Insane.....	275	156	119	74	..	44
Epileptics.....				..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	17	7	10	1	..	1
Alcoholics.....				..	..	..
Drug addicts.....				..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....				..	..	..
All other cases.....				..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL.....	5,617	2,670	2,947	890	372	518

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report.....	2,625	1,344	1,281
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year.....	205	110	95
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year.....	1,949	1,241	708



TABLE I—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR.

	Full Time - Part Time			
	M.	W.	M.	W.
Grand Total.....	531	284	2	7
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	244	206	2	7
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.....	1			
2. Assistant Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer...	1			
3. Clinical Director.....	1			
4. Other Physicians—Total.....	††22	2	2	
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	16	1		
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty.....	5	1	2	
c. Pathologists.....	1			
5. Dentists.....	*3			
6. Dental Internes.....	*1			
7. Pharmacists.....	3			
8. Graduate Nurses (excluding occupational therapists)....	2. **46	5		
a. Supervisory or administrative duty.....	19			
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	1	22	5	
c. Special duty (X-Ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, laboratory, etc.).....	1	5		
9. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 83 affiliate nurses).....	***162	72		
a. Ward duty.....	133	50		
b. Special duty.....	29	22		
10. Occupational Therapists and Assistants.....	6	18		
a. Professional.....	6	16		
b. Attendants assigned to Special Service.....	*2			
11. Physical education directors and teachers.....	4			
12. Medical Clerks.....	*6	33		
13. Other Employees.....	†36	21	2	
14. Hospital Social Service - Parole Division - Total.....	10			
a. Director.....	1			
b. Social Workers.....	9			
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	284	65		
15. Business Manager.....	1			

TABLE I—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time			
	M.	W.	M.	W.
16. Assistant Business Manager.....	1			
17. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers.....	*18	11		
18. Dietitian.....		1		
19. Housekeeping Employees.....	1	38		
20. Farm Employees (excluding attendants).....	8			
21. Other Employees.....	†††255	15		
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC—Total.....	3	13		
a. Physicians.....	2			
1. Director.....	1			
2. Assistant Director.....	*1			
b. Director Clinic Social Workers.....		1		
c. Assistant Psychologists.....	1			
d. Social Workers.....		6		
e. Clerical Employees.....		6		
* Includes one employee on military leave.				
** Includes eleven employees on military leave.				
*** Includes ten employees on military leave.				
† Includes five employees on military leave.				
†† Includes Seventeen employees on military leave.				
††† Includes eight employees on military leave.				
†††† Includes twenty-eight employees on military leave.				
Total employees on military leave 68.				



TABLE II.  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945

RECEIPTS	
1. Balance on hand from previous fiscal year .....	\$ 00.00
2. Received from appropriations .....	2,729,482.64
3. Received from paying patients .....	203,269.56
(a) Devoted to hospital use .....	
(b) Paid into State general fund .....	\$ 203,269.56
4. Received from other government sources .....	936,757.73
(a) Federal .....	\$ .....
(b) State .....	
(c) County (paid into State general fund) .....	936,757.73
(d) City .....	
5. Received from all other sources .....	4,274.97
(a) Devoted to hospital use .....	
(b) Paid into the State general fund .....	4,274.97
6. TOTAL receipts (Sum of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) .....	\$3,873,789.90
DISBURSEMENTS	
Expenditures for maintenance:	
7. Salaries and wages .....	\$1,133,938.55
8. Provisions (food) .....	487,438.81
9. Fuel, light and water .....	190,000.00
10. All other expenditures for maintenance .....	511,439.07
11. TOTAL expenditures for maintenance (Sum of items 7, 8, 9, and 10) .....	\$2,322,816.43
12. Expenditures for improvements, including new buildings, additions, permanent betterments, etc. ....	382,847.43
13. Expenditures for other purposes (specify) .....	21,156.90
14. TOTAL expenditures (Sum of items 11, 12, and 13) .....	\$2,726,820.76
15. Amount returned to State treasurer or other officials .....	1,146,969.14
16. Balance on hand at close of year .....	
17. TOTAL disbursements (Sum of items 14, 15, and 16; also equal to item 6) .....	\$3,873,789.90
18. Estimated value of consumed food raised on hospital farm ...	151,560.62
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? .....	917,139
(b) If so, how many individual meals were fed to patients during year? .....	6,110,439

TABLE III.  
MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
1. Patients on books first day of year—Total* .....	6,337	3,051	3,286
a. Resident .....	5,525	2,681	2,844
b. In family care .....			
c. On parole .....	698	328	370
d. On temporary visit .....	92	23	69
e. On escape .....	22	19	3
2. Transferred from special care .....	4		4
3. Admissions during year—Total* .....	1,513	650	863
a. First admissions .....	1,146	484	662
b. Readmissions .....	333	155	178
c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases .....	34	11	23
4. Total on books during year* .....	7,854	3,701	4,153
5. Discharged during year* .....	761	381	380
a. As recovered .....	417	193	224
b. As improved .....	284	152	132
c. As unimproved .....	12	3	9
d. As without psychosis .....	48	33	15
6. Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases* .....	31	21	10
7. Died during year* .....	562	257	305
8. Total discharged, transferred and died during year* .....	1,354	659	695
9. Patients on books last day of year* .....	6,500	3,042	3,458
a. Resident .....	5,610	2,670	2,940
b. In family care .....			
c. On parole .....	788	324	464
d. On temporary visit .....	79	28	51
e. On escape .....	23	20	3
10. Average daily resident population* .....	5,579.9	2,682.3	2,897.6
11. Average daily population on books* .....	6,420.6	3,052.7	3,367.9
12. Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books* (count the total number of times patients were trans- ferred from resident to absent status) .....	2,742	1,364	1,378
13. Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, escape, etc., status* .....	2,115	1,099	1,016



TABLE III. (Continued.)  
MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
4 (Supplement).....			
a. Discharged directly from institution...	214	120	94
b. Discharged while on parole or otherwise absent (excluding deaths).....	525	247	278
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital.....	23	15	8
*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.....	9	1	8
Admitted for special care .....	13	1	12
Discharged from special care .....	11	2	9
Transferred to regular mental population .....	4		4
Died while receiving special care .....			
Receiving special care end of year.....	7		7

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.....								1	
*Asia.....									
Australia.....									
Austria.....	20	8	12	12	15	13	25	29	26
Belgium.....	3		3				2	3	2
†Canada.....	7	2	5	1	3	3	5	8	7
Central America.....									
China.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Czecho-Slovakia.....	11	3	8	7	7	7	17	17	17
Cuba.....									
Denmark.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3
England.....	24	10	14	14	17	18	20	30	25
*Europe.....									
Finland.....	1		1				2	2	3
France.....	2	1	1	2	4	3	3	4	5
Germany.....	55	24	31	43	46	43	59	70	63
Greece.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Holland.....	7	2	5	4	4	4	10	10	11
Hungary.....	7	3	4	4	5	4	9	10	11
India.....									
Ireland.....	27	9	18	30	33	37	45	53	64
Italy.....	68	37	31	65	67	66	53	58	53
Japan.....									
Jugo-Slavia.....									
Lithuania.....	7	2	5	3	3	3	8	11	8
Mexico.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Norway.....	4	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1
Philippine Islands.....									
Poland.....	31	12	19	21	24	22	37	40	40
Portugal.....	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Roumania.....	4	2	2		1	1	1	1	1
Russia.....	20	7	13	14	16	15	20	25	22
Scotland.....	15	7	8	8	10	10	8	10	9
South America.....									
Spain.....	1		1				1	1	1
Sweden.....	5		5	2	2	2	7	7	7
Switzerland.....	4	3	1	3	3	5	1	1	1
Turkey-in-Asia.....	2	2		3	3	3	1	1	1
Turkey-in-Europe.....	1		1				2	3	2
*United States...	803	337	466	193	206	212	239	259	274
Wales.....									
†West Indies.....	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Other countries...									
Unascertained...	2	2		2	2	2			
Total.....	1146	484	662	442	484	484	583	662	662

\*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.....	803	337	466
Citizens by naturalization.....	247	108	139
Aliens.....	94	37	57
Citizenship unascertained.....	2	2	
Total.....	1,146	484	662



TABLE VI.  
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL .....	1146	484	662
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis.....	43	32	11
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system...	22	13	9
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis) .....	22	13	9
b. With intracranial gumma.....			
c. Other types (to be specified) <i>Tabes Dorsalis</i> .....			
3. With epidemic encephalitis .....	4	4	
4. With other infectious diseases .....	5	3	2
a. With tuberculosis meningitis .....			
b. With meningitis (Unspecified).....			
c. With acute chorea ( <i>Sydenham's</i> ) Acute Mastoiditis .....	1	1	
d. With other infectious diseases (to be specified) <i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i> .....	4	2	2
e. Post-infectious .....			
5. Alcoholic.....	30	22	8
a. Pathological intoxication .....			
b. Delirium tremens.....	12	11	1
c. <i>Korsakow's</i> psychosis.....	7	5	2
d. Acute hallucinosis .....	10	5	5
e. Other types (to be specified) <i>Paranoid Type</i> .....	1	1	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons .....	1	1	
a. Due to metals (to be specified).....			
b. Due to gases (to be specified) .....			
c. Due to opium and derivatives .....			
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified) <i>Morphine</i> .....	1	1	
7. Traumatic .....	3	2	1
a. Traumatic delirium .....			
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders .....	3	2	1
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration.....			
d. Other types (to be specified) .....			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	351	148	203
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	9	5	4
a. With cerebral embolism.....	1	1	
b. With cardio-renal disease.....	8	4	4
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	11	5
a. Epileptic deterioration .....	3	2	1
b. Epileptic clouded states .....	13	9	4
c. Other epileptic types.....			
11. Senile .....	76	32	44
a. Simple deterioration .....	75	32	43
b. <i>Presbyophrenic</i> type .....			
c. Delirious and confused types.....	1		1
d. Depressed and agitated types .....			
e. <i>Paranoid</i> types .....			
12. <i>Involucional</i> .....	96	9	87
a. <i>Melancholia</i> .....	45	7	38
b. <i>Paranoid</i> types ..	16		16
c. Other types (to be specified) <i>Mixed</i> .....	35	2	33
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases .....	5	1	4
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands .....	2	1	1
b. Exhaustion delirium .....	1		1
c. <i>Alzheimer's</i> disease .....			
d. With pellagra .....	2		2
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified) <i>post partum</i> .....			
14. Due to new growth .....			
a. With intracranial neoplasms .....			
b. With other neoplasms (to be specified).....			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system .....	5	2	3
a. With multiple sclerosis .....	2	1	1
b. With paralysis agitans.....	2		2
c. With <i>Huntington's</i> chorea .....	1	1	
d. With other brain or nervous diseases .....			
16. <i>Psychoneuroses</i> .....	29	14	15
a. <i>Hysteria</i> .....	2	1	1
b. <i>Psychasthenia</i> or compulsive states.....			
c. <i>Neurasthenia</i> .....	1	1	
d. <i>Hypochondriasis</i> .....			
e. Reactive depression .....	7	5	2
f. Anxiety state.....	19	7	12
g. <i>Mixed Psychoneurosis</i> .....			



TABLE VI. (Continued.)  
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
17. Manic-depressive . . . . .	115	32	83
a. Manic type . . . . .	42	18	24
b. Depressive type . . . . .	35	8	27
c. Circular type . . . . .	1		1
d. Mixed type . . . . .	31	5	26
e. Perplexed type . . . . .	3		3
f. Stuporous type . . . . .	3	1	2
g. Other types . . . . .			
18. Dementia Præcox . . . . .	187	77	110
a. Simple type . . . . .	3	1	2
b. Hebephrenic type . . . . .	96	41	55
c. Catatonic type . . . . .	36	15	21
d. Paranoid type . . . . .	50	20	30
e. Mixed types . . . . .	1		1
f. Unclassified . . . . .	1		1
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions . . . . .	37	20	17
a. Paranoia . . . . .			
b. Paranoid conditions . . . . .	37	20	17
20. With psychopathic personality . . . . .	33	12	21
21. With mental deficiency . . . . .	30	13	17
22. Undiagnosed . . . . .	16	8	8
23. Without psychoses . . . . .	33	23	10
a. Involutional, melancholia . . . . .	2	1	1
b. Alcoholism . . . . .	6	6	
c. Drug addiction . . . . .	2		2
d. Mental deficiency . . . . .	1		1
e. Reactive depression . . . . .	1	1	
f. Syphilis of the central nervous system . . . . .	10	7	3
g. Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis . . . . .	4	3	1
h. Psychopathic personality . . . . .	4	4	
i. Epileptic clouded state . . . . .	1	1	
j. Cardio-renal disease . . . . .	1		1
k. No evidence of mental disturbance . . . . .	1		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 .....	1146	484	662	1033	433	600	112	50	62	1	1	
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES .....	1113	461	652	1005	413	592	107	47	60	1	1	
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis .....	43	32	11	31	24	7	12	8	4			
2. With other forms syphilis C.N.S. ....	22	13	9	14	9	5	8	4	4			
3. With epidemic encephalitis .....	4	4		4	4							
4. With other infectious diseases .....	5	3	2	4	3	1	1		1			
5. Alcoholic .....	30	22	8	24	18	6	6	4	2			
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons ..	1	1		1	1							
7. Traumatic .....	3	2	1	3	2	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis .....	351	148	203	318	134	184	33	14	19			
9. With other disturbances of circulation ..	9	5	4	9	5	4						
10. With convulsive disorders .....	16	11	5	14	10	4	2	1	1			
11. Senile .....	76	32	44	72	31	41	4	1	3			
12. Involutional .....	96	9	87	92	9	83	4		4			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases ..	5	1	4	4	1	3	1		1			
14. Due to new growth .....												
15. With organic changes of nerv. sys....	5	2	3	5	2	3						
16. Psychoneuroses .....	29	14	15	29	14	15						
17. Manic-depressive .....	115	32	83	102	29	73	13	3	10			
18. Dementia Praecox .....	187	77	110	170	67	103	16	9	7	1	1	
19. Paranoia & paranoid conditions .....	37	20	17	33	20	13	4		4			
20. With psychopathic personality .....	33	12	21	31	10	21	2	2				
21. With mental deficiency .....	30	13	17	29	12	17	1	1				
22. Undiagnosed .....	16	8	8	16	8	8						
23. Total without psychoses .....	33	23	10	28	20	8	5	3	2			
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES .....	33	23	10	29	20	9	4	3	1			
1. Epilepsy .....	1	1		1	1							
2. Mental deficiency .....	1		1			1						
3. Alcoholism .....	5	5		5	5							
4. Drug addiction .....	2		2	2		2						
5. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis ..	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2				
6. Psychopathic personality .....	5	5		5	5							
7. Syphilis of Central Nervous System ..	10	7	3	8	6	2	2	1	1			
8. Involutional melancholia .....	2	1	1	2	1	1						
9. Unclassified without psychosis .....	1		1	1		1						
10. Cardio Renal disease .....	1		1	1		1						
11. Reactive depression .....	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		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.....	1146	484	662	3	1	18	16	31	45	22	66	48	54	40	58	39	54	39	48	39	56	33	43	38	40	40	34	94	147		
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	1113	461	652	2	1	18	16	28	43	20	65	47	53	37	57	36	51	35	47	37	56	31	42	37	40	40	34	93	147		
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	43	32	11					1			1		1	4	2	8	4	5		7	1	1	2	4							
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	22	13	9									1	2	1		5		3	2		4	1		1	1			1			
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	4	4												1		1		1				1									
4. With other infectious diseases.....	5	3	2							1		1	1	1				1													
5. Alcoholic.....	30	22	8							1		2	3	2		4	2	4	2	5		3		2							
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons..	1	1																		1								1			
7. Traumatic.....	3	2	1					1				1								1											
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	351	148	203													2	1	3	2	7	7	13	21	27	37	36	31	60	104		
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	9	5	4															1		2	1	1	2	1		1					
10. With convulsive disorders.....	16	11	5					1		1		5	2	1	2				3								1				
11. Senile.....	76	32	44													2	1	18	1	25	3	30	4	12		1		31	42		
12. Involutional.....	96	9	87												1		1		1												
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	5	1	4				1	1																							
14. Due to new growth.....																															
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	5	2	3									1					1		1			1					1				
16. Psychoneuroses.....	29	14	15					1	1	2	2	4	1	1	4	2	3	2	3		1			2							
17. Manic-depressive.....	115	32	83	1			6	1	16	4	25	3	9	6	14	4	5	6	4	3		5	1		1			1			
18. Dementia præcox.....	187	77	110			13	5	14	18	12	27	22	24	10	21	3	8	2	3	1	3		1								
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	37	20	17					1				3	1	5	1	4	5	6	1	2	5		2				1				



## (Supplement to Table 8)

[illegible]



TABLE IX.

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

PSYCHOSES	Total			Illiterate			Reads and writes*			Common school			High school			College			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL.....	1146	484	662	30	16	14	145	67	78	747	318	429	171	61	110	51	20	31	2	2	
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1113	461	652	30	16	14	144	66	78	719	298	421	167	59	108	51	20	31	2	2	
1. With syphilitic meningo- encephalitis.....	43	32	11	1	1		7	6	1	29	21	8	5	3	2	1	1				
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	22	13	9	1	1		3	3		18	9	9									
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	4					1	1		1	1		2	2							
4. With other infectious diseases	5	3	2				1	1		3	1	2	1	1							
5. Alcoholic.....	30	22	8				4	3	1	20	16	4	6	3	3						
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	1	1					1	1													
7. Traumatic.....	3	2	1	1	1					2	1	1									
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	351	148	203	13	6	7	61	21	40	238	105	133	21	7	14	16	7	9	2	2	
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	9	5	4	1	1		1		1	6	3	3				1	1				
10. With convulsive disorders..	16	11	5				3	3		11	6	5	2	2							
11. Senile.....	76	32	44	3	2	1	16	9	7	50	17	33	4	3	1	3	1	2			
12. Involutional.....	96	9	87	3		3	7	1	6	64	5	59	16	1	15	6	2	4			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	5	1	4				2		2	2	1	1	1		1						
14. Due to new growth.....																					
15. With organic changes of the nervous system.....	5	2	3							4	1	3	1	1							
16. Psychoneuroses.....	29	14	15				1	1		20	9	11	6	2	4	2	2				
17. Manic-depressive.....	115	32	83	1	1		7	3	4	60	17	43	38	8	30	9	3	6			
18. Dementia Præcox.....	187	77	110	2	1	1	7	2	5	122	54	68	49	19	30	7	1	6			
19. Paranoia and paranoid cond.	37	20	17				8	4	4	21	12	9	5	4	1	3		3			
20. With psychopathic personality.....	33	12	21				1	1		22	6	16	7	3	4	3	2	1			
21. With mental deficiency....	30	13	17	4	2	2	12	5	7	14	6	8									
22. Undiagnosed.....	16	8	8				1	1		12	7	5	3		3						
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	33	23	10				1	1		28	20	8	4	2	2						
24. PRIMARY BEHAVIOR DISORDERS.....																					

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



ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO  
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

[illegible]



ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO  
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

[illegible]



TABLE XII.

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

[illegible]



TABLE XIII.

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

[illegible]



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.....	333	155	178			5	5	12	7	18	21	31	33	15	22	11	18	15	19	16	22	13	4	7	9	4	8	8	10		
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	312	140	172			5	4	12	7	18	21	29	31	11	22	10	18	12	18	14	21	11	4	6	8	4	8	8	10		
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	4	2	2										1				1				2										
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	5	4	1							1			1			1		1			1										
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1								1																					
4. With other infectious diseases.....																															
5. Alcoholic.....	3	2	1														1	1						1							
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons..																															
7. Traumatic.....	1	1						1																							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	31	13	18															1				2		1	6	3	5	6	7		
9. With other disturbances of circulation	3	3								1		1								1									1		
10. With convulsive disorders.....	6		6					2						1		1					1										
11. Senile.....	1	1																										1			
12. Involutional.....	17	2	15											1		1		1	8		4			1	1						
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases																															
14. Due to new growth.....																															
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	2	1	1																	1	1										
16. Psychoneuroses.....	12	7	5							2	2			1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			1							
17. Manic-depressive.....	75	33	42					1	1	5	2	7	9	3	6	3	7	2	2	6	8	3	3	1	1	1	3	1			
18. Dementia præcox.....	111	57	54			2	1	10	4	10	12	18	12	6	9	3	4	3	7	4	3			1							
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions....	3	2	1										1	1																	
20. With psychopathic personality.....	22	6	16			1	1				4		4	1	4		1	2		2	2										
21. With mental deficiency.....	8	3	5			2	2				1	1	1		1		1														
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	7	2	5										2			1				2	1	1									
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	21	15	6				1					2	2	4		1		3	1	2	1	2		1	1						
24. Primary Behavior Disorders.....																															



## (Supplement to Table 14)

[illegible]



TABLE XV.

[illegible]



## (Supplement to Table 15)

[illegible]



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

[illegible]



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.....	738	690	408	275	7	48
1st admission.....	560	528	321	203	4	32
Readmission.....	178	162	87	72	3	16
Under 6 months.....						
1st admission.....	364	335	218	115	2	29
Readmission.....	106	91	50	40	1	15
6 - 11 months.....						
1st admission.....	88	87	50	36	1	1
Readmission.....	33	32	18	12	2	1
1 year.....						
1st admission.....	45	43	20	22	1	2
Readmission.....	17	17	9	8		
2 years.....						
1st admission.....	16	16	11	5		
Readmission.....	8	8	3	5		
3 years.....						
1st admission.....	6	6	3	3		
Readmission.....	4	4	3	1		
4 years.....						
1st admission.....	11	11	5	6		
Readmission.....	1	1	1			
5 years.....						
1st admission.....	21	21	11	10		
Readmission.....	6	6	3	3		
10 years and over.....						
1st admission.....	9	9	3	6		
Readmission.....	3	3		3		



TABLE XV d  
DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL DISCHARGED .....	761	381	380
Less than one month .....	56	33	23
1 month .....	109	48	61
2 months .....	79	44	35
3 months .....	60	21	39
4 months .....	54	26	28
5 months .....	67	32	35
6 months .....	42	20	22
7 months .....	22	15	7
8 months .....	26	15	11
9 months .....	13	7	6
10 months .....	12	5	7
11 months .....	14	8	6
12 months (One year) .....	90	45	45
2 years .....	32	21	11
3 years .....	16	9	7
4 years .....	16	7	9
5 years .....	12	5	7
6 years .....	10	3	7
7 years .....	8	2	6
8 years .....	4	3	1
9 years .....	5	4	1
10 - 14 years .....	11	6	5
15 - 19 years .....	3	2	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 .....	738	1	19	63	68	97	103	86	98	74	60	35	17	17
With psychosis .....	690		18	56	68	92	98	79	88	71	55	32	16	17
Without psychosis .....	48	1	1	7		5	5	7	10	3	5	3	1	
MALE—TOTAL .....	366	1	10	32	23	55	49	48	46	30	36	22	8	6
With psychosis .....	333		10	28	23	52	45	42	39	28	32	21	7	6
Without psychosis .....	33	1		4		3	4	6	7	2	4	1	1	
FEMALE—TOTAL .....	372		9	31	45	42	54	38	52	44	24	13	9	11
With psychosis .....	357		8	28	45	40	53	37	49	43	23	11	9	11
Without psychosis .....	15		1	3		2	1	1	3	1	1	2		



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

[illegible]



AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF DEATH

[illegible]



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

[illegible]



## 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
Atlantic .....	1				1														
Bergen .....	222		1	8	14	19	19	21	26	16	14	18	14	17	9	13	11	2	
Camden .....	1																1		
Cumberland .....	1															1			
Essex .....	385			9	19	24	27	29	34	30	30	26	30	27	33	28	24	13	2
Gloucester .....	1													1					
Hudson .....	155			3	15	19	20	17	12	15	16	8	5	10	2	7	5	1	
Hunterdon .....	1													1					
Middlesex .....	2							1									1		
Monmouth .....	3								1				1						
Morris .....	147	1	2	3	6	9	12	12	10	12	11	11	7	9	15	9	9	4	5
Passaic .....	187			8	16	13	22	16	8	11	21	10	15	10	13	13	5	6	
Somerset .....	7						1	1		1	2				1		1		
Sussex .....	19			1	2	1				2		3	3		1	4	1		
Union .....	14			2	3	2	1	1	2		1		3						
Total .....	1146	1	3	34	76	88	102	98	93	87	95	76	78	74	75	75	58	26	7

AGE ON READMISSIONS

Bergen .....	68			3	5	10	14	9	3	9	5	3	5	1		1			
Essex .....	82				3	8	13	9	12	7	7	8	3	5	3	1	3		
Hudson .....	52				5	5	14	5	3	7	7	1	2	1		2			
Monmouth .....	3						1	1	1										
Morris .....	48				1	6	6	4	4	3	12	4	3	1	3		1		
Mercer .....	1										1								
Passaic .....	62			6	2	8	15	9	3	6	4	1	2	3	2	1			
Somerset .....	2												1	1					
Sussex .....	12			1	2	1	1		2	2	2				1				
Union .....	2					1			1										
Warren .....	1				1														
Total .....	333			10	19	39	64	37	29	34	38	17	16	12	9	5	4		



# CITY\* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF RESIDENT POPULATION—JUNE 30, 1945

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL.....	5617	5325	292	Hoboken.....	62	61	1	Ridgefield Park.....	25	25	
TOTAL NEW JERSEY...				Irvington.....	30	30		Ridgewood.....	35	34	1
Asbury Park.....				Jersey City.....	355	347	8	Roselle.....	4	4	
Atlantic City.....	1	1		Kearny.....	26	26		Rutherford.....	47	45	2
Bayonne.....	70	70		Linden.....	8	8		South Orange.....	11	10	1
Belleville.....	10	8	2	Lodi.....	36	35	1	South River.....			
Bloomfield.....	28	28		Long Branch.....	1	1		Summit.....	14	14	
Bridgeton.....				Lyndhurst.....	47	47		Teaneck.....	41	39	2
Burlington.....				Maplewood.....	10	10		Trenton.....			
Camden.....	1	1		Millville.....				Union City.....	52	52	
Carteret.....	1	1		Montclair.....	25	21	4	Union (Twp).....	1	1	
Cliffside Park.....	6	6		Morristown.....	88	79	9	Weehawken.....	15	15	
Clifton.....	134	134		Neptune.....				Westfield.....	8	7	1
Collingswood.....				Newark.....	1413	1249	164	West New York.....	33	32	1
Cranford.....	3	3		New Brunswick.....				West Orange.....	14	14	
Dover.....	51	51		North Bergen.....	38	38		Woodbridge.....	2	2	
East Orange.....	60	55	5	Nutley.....	12	12					
Elizabeth.....	67	62	5	Orange.....	22	18	4	OTHER N. J. COM-			
Englewood.....	50	40	10	Passaic.....	299	295	4	MUNITIES.....	1405	1375	30
Garfield.....	118	118		Paterson.....	671	648	23	OUT OF STATE - TOTAL			
Gloucester.....				Pennsauken.....				Delaware.....			
Hackensack.....	104	91	13	Perth Amboy.....	1	1		Maryland.....			
Harrison.....	12	12		Phillipsburg.....	2	2		New York.....			
Hawthorne.....	17	17		Plainfield.....	19	18	1	Pennsylvania.....			
Hillside.....	6	6		Pleasantville.....				Massachusetts.....			
				Rahway.....	6	6		Texas.....			
				Red Bank.....				Georgia.....			

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



# CITY\* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1945

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL .....	1146	1034	112	Hoboken .....	7	7		Ridgefield Park .....	4	4	
TOTAL NEW JERSEY .....	1131	1024	107	Irvington .....	11	11		Ridgewood .....	9	9	
Asbury Park .....				Jersey City .....	78	75	3	Roselle .....			
Atlantic City .....				Kearny .....	9	9		Rutherford .....	11	10	1
Bayonne .....	20	20		Linden .....				South Orange .....	1	1	
Belleville .....	4	4		Lodi .....	7	6	1	South River .....			
Bloomfield .....	4	4		Long Branch .....				Summit .....	2	2	
Bridgeton .....	1	1		Lyndhurst .....	11	11		Teaneck .....	7	7	
Burlington .....				Maplewood .....	5	5		Trenton .....			
Camden .....				Millville .....				Union City .....	13	13	
Carteret .....				Montclair .....	6	5	1	Union (Twp) .....	4	4	
Cliffside Park .....	2	2		Morristown .....	23	23		Weehawken .....	3	3	
Clifton .....	27	27		Neptune .....				Westfield .....			
Collingswood .....				Newark .....	290	223	67	West New York .....	7	7	
Cranford .....	1	1		New Brunswick .....	1	1		West Orange .....	3	3	
Dover .....	24	24		North Bergen .....	8	8		Woodbridge .....			
East Orange .....	18	18		Nutley .....	6	6					
Elizabeth .....	8	7	1	Orange .....	9	3	6	OTHER N. J. COM-			
Englewood .....	11	6	5	Passaic .....	39	36	3	MUNICIPALITIES .....	297	292	5
Garfield .....	16	16		Paterson .....	96	89	7	OUT OF STATE - TOTAL	15	10	5
Gloucester .....				Pennsauken .....				Delaware .....			
Hackensack .....	23	16	7	Perth Amboy .....				Maryland .....			
Harrison .....	4	4		Phillipsburg .....				New York .....	11	6	5
Hawthorne .....				Plainfield .....	1	1		Pennsylvania .....			
Hillside .....				Pleasantville .....				Massachusetts .....	2	2	
				Rahway .....				Texas .....	1	1	
				Red Bank .....				Georgia .....	1	1	

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



# CITY\* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF READMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1945

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL.....	333	321	12	Hoboken.....	4	4		Ridgefield Park.....	2	2	
TOTAL NEW JERSEY...	322	311	11	Irvington.....	3	3		Ridgewood.....	4	4	
Asbury Park.....				Jersey City.....	25	24	1	Roselle.....	4	4	
Atlantic City.....				Kearny.....				Rutherford.....	1	1	
Bayonne.....	6	6		Linden.....				South Orange.....			
Belleville.....	1	1		Lodi.....	4	4		South River.....			
Bloomfield.....	4	4		Long Branch.....				Summit.....	1	1	
Bridgeton.....				Lyndhurst.....	4	4		Teaneck.....	3	3	
Burlington.....				Maplewood.....	2	2		Trenton.....			
Camden.....				Millville.....				Union City.....	9	9	
Carteret.....				Montclair.....	2	2		Union (Twp).....	1	1	
Cliffside Park.....	2	2		Morristown.....	9	9		Weehawken.....	3	3	
Clifton.....	9	9		Neptune.....				Westfield.....			
Collingswood.....				Newark.....	48	40	8	West New York.....			
Cranford.....	1	1		New Brunswick.....				West Orange.....			
Dover.....	3	3		North Bergen.....				Woodbridge.....			
East Orange.....	9	9		Nutley.....							
Elizabeth.....	1	1		Orange.....	1	1		OTHER N. J. COM-			
Englewood.....	1	1		Passaic.....	13	13		MUNITIES.....	107	107	
Garfield.....	3	3		Paterson.....	26	24	2	OUT OF STATE-TOTAL	11	10	1
Gloucester.....				Pennsauken.....				New York.....	2	2	
Hackensack.....	6	6		Perth Amboy.....				Pennsylvania.....	2	2	
Harrison.....				Phillipsburg.....				Indiana.....	1		1
Hawthorne.....				Plainfield.....				Massachusetts.....	2	2	
Hillside.....				Pleasantville.....				Virginia.....	1	1	
				Rahway.....				Rhode Island.....	2	2	
				Red Bank.....				Washington, D. C.....	1	1	

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



## COUNTY AND COLOR OF POPULATION AND ADMISSIONS

[illegible]



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 .....	6	1	5	NORTHERN EUROPE			
California .....	4	3	1	Finland .....	1	1	
Colorado .....	1	1		Norway .....	4	4	
Connecticut .....	7	7		Sweden .....	5	5	
District of Columbia .....	3	2	1	SOUTHERN EUROPE			
Florida .....	7	3	4	Italy .....	68	68	
Georgia .....	23		23	Portugal .....	4	4	
Illinois .....	3	3		Spain .....	1	1	
Indiana .....	1	1		EASTERN EUROPE			
Kentucky .....	2		2	Russia .....	20	20	
Maine .....	1	1		WESTERN EUROPE			
Maryland .....	6	1	5	England .....	23	23	
Massachusetts .....	18	18		France .....	2	2	
Michigan .....	1	1		Ireland .....	27	27	
Mississippi .....	2		2	Scotland .....	15	15	
Missouri .....	2		2	CENTRAL EUROPE			
New Jersey .....	445	429	16	Austria .....	20	20	
New York .....	140	135	5	Czecho-Slovakia .....	11	11	
North Carolina .....	13	1	12	Germany .....	55	55	
Ohio .....	8	8		Holland .....	7	7	
Pennsylvania .....	66	64	2	Hungary .....	7	7	
Rhode Island .....	4	3	1	Lithuania .....	7	7	
South Carolina .....	15	2	13	Lithuania .....	31	31	
Tennessee .....	1		1	Poland .....	4	4	
Texas .....	1	1		Switzerland .....			
Vermont .....	1	1		OTHER COUNTRIES			
Virginia .....	17	3	14	Canada .....	7	7	
West Virginia .....	2	2		Mexico .....	1	1	
Wisconsin .....	1	1		Turkey .....	1	1	
United States .....	2	1	1	Roumania .....	4	4	
Unascertained .....	2			Armenia .....	2	2	
				Greece .....	2	2	
				Belgium .....	3	3	
				Denmark .....	3	3	
				British West Indies .....	5	2	3
				China .....	1	1	
TOTAL					341	338	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 .....	32	
1 year less than 2 .....	19	19
2 years less than 3 .....	12	12
3 years less than 4 .....	13	13
4 years less than 5 .....	23	23
5 years less than 10 .....	61	61
10 years and over .....	645	645
Not stated .....		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>773</b>

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

Length of Time	Total	Who spent Total spec. time in New Jersey	Who spent spec. time in U.S.
Less than 1 year .....	11		10
1 year less than 2 .....	7		7
2 years less than 3 .....	3		2
3 years less than 4 .....	6		6
4 years less than 5 .....	4		2
5 years less than 10 .....	31	31	31
10 years and over .....	279	279	279
Not stated .....			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>337</b>

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS UNASCERTAINED

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

June 30, 1945

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 .....	399	501	900	79	82	161	17	39	56							495	622	1117
Bergen .....		1	1													1	1	1
Burlington .....		1	1													1	1	1
Camden .....																		
Cumberland .....																		
Essex .....	645	643	1288	149	157	306	45	74	119							840	874	1714
Hudson .....	238	223	461	129	102	231	13	33	46							380	359	739
Hunterdon .....		2	2		1	1		1	1							1	1	1
Mercer .....	1	2	3													3	5	8
Middlesex .....	2	3	5		1	1		2	2							2	3	5
Monmouth .....	4	3	7					2	2							5	6	11
Morris .....	171	192	363	39	25	64	9	32	41							219	250	469
Ocean .....		2	2													1	1	2
Passaic .....	507	538	1045	80	62	142	23	34	57							610	634	1244
Somerset .....		7	7		1	1		6	6							5	13	18
Sussex .....	43	40	83		5	5		7	12							53	52	105
Union .....	40	77	117		8	20		3	20							51	106	157
Warren .....		4	4					17	20							4	3	7
Special cases .....																	7	7
N. Y. State .....								1	1								7	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>4304</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>373</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2670</b>	<b>2947</b>	<b>5617</b>

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

42.3050 tons mixed hay.....	974.35
1112.04 tons ensilage corn.....	7,784.28
4.975 tons cornstalks.....	29.85
177.9325 tons green alfalfa.....	1,169.47
30.09 tons green wheat.....	150.45
9.5875 tons grass.....	57.53
2.125 tons wheat straw.....	42.50
.50 tons bedding hay.....	10.00
39,228 ears sweet corn.....	980.71
4,388 baskets turnips.....	2,350.60
76 baskets apples.....	95.00
626 tons manure.....	1,252.00
	<u>\$14,896.74</u>

## DAIRY

798,833 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts milk.....	79,883.40
29,195 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	6,423.03
3,190 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs veal.....	773.65
5,787 tons manure.....	11,574.00
Hides.....	567.44
	<u>\$99,221.52</u>

## POULTRY

11,599 11-12 dozen eggs.....	4,739.22
765 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds broilers.....	279.67
4,755 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fowl.....	1,610.31
112 tons manure.....	560.00
	<u>\$7,189.20</u>

## PIGGERY

97,783 pounds pork.....	17,934.58
30 tons manure.....	90.00
	<u>\$18,024.58</u>

## GARDEN

2,549 bunches asparagus.....	884.77
20 13-16 baskets lima beans.....	33.20
120 pounds lima beans (shelled).....	9.96
2,314 8-16 baskets string beans.....	2,091.65
7,329 8-16 baskets beets.....	3,611.02
149 bunches beets.....	8.94
19 bunches broccoli.....	1.90
81,394 pounds white cabbage.....	2,055.77
8,213 stalks Chinese cabbage.....	821.30



5,259 2-16 baskets carrots.....	3,384.10
509 heads cauliflower.....	71.83
19,337 stalks celery.....	773.48
18,900 stalks soup celery.....	567.00
17,815 ears sweet corn.....	380.13
250 13-16 baskets cucumbers.....	170.12
1,491 8-16 baskets egg plant.....	657.25
765 heads endive.....	38.25
2,729 bunches kohlrabi.....	90.37
15,726 bunches leek.....	472.37
40,760 heads lettuce.....	2,996.15
2,227 6-16 baskets onions.....	1,782.45
6,342 bunches green onions.....	267.68
4,931 bunches parsley.....	137.12
38 baskets parsnips.....	37.98
200 4-16 baskets peas.....	239.76
334 basket peaches.....	472.80
3,884 7-16 baskets peppers.....	1,707.27
9,728 pounds pumpkin.....	167.19
5,334 bunches radishes.....	187.89
20,473 bunches rhubarb.....	1,466.93
5,624 6-16 baskets spinach.....	3,655.79
328 baskets spinach XX.....	196.80
323 6-16 baskets squash (summer).....	151.50
4,421 6-16 baskets Swiss chard.....	1,578.38
9,523 4-16 baskets red tomatoes.....	7,668.44
831 baskets green tomatoes.....	432.50
1,566 11-16 baskets turnips.....	1,021.01
	<u>\$40,291.05</u>

#### GREEN GRAIN

104 bushels onion sets.....	1,497.60
8,4175 tons rye straw.....	106.91
32.4775 tons green wheat.....	162.39
	<u>\$1,766.90</u>

#### Vegetables and Plants Furnished Other Institutions:

##### CLINTON REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON

2,000 tomatoes seedlings.....	\$ 10.00
-------------------------------	----------

#### SUMMARY

Farm.....	\$ 14,896.74
Dairy.....	99,221.52
Poultry.....	7,189.20
Piggery.....	18,024.58
Garden.....	42,067.95
	<u>\$181,399.99</u>

## FLORIST'S REPORT

### PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

Abutilon.....	100
Aceranthus.....	1,100
Ageratum.....	1,200
Asters.....	5,000
Begonias.....	3,000
Cannas.....	1,000
Canterbury Bells.....	100
Carnations.....	2,000
Chrysanthemums.....	3,500
Coleus.....	3,000
Crotons.....	67
Delphiniums.....	800
Ferns.....	560
Fuchsias.....	100
Geraniums.....	3,000
Gladiolus.....	12,790
Heliotrope.....	350
Lantana.....	400
Lilies, Calla.....	250
Narcissus.....	4,930
Pansy.....	1,230
Petunias.....	6,000
Poinsettias.....	160
Roses.....	1,186
Salvias.....	1,700
Snapdragons.....	16,000
Sprengeri strings (Asparagus).....	25
Sweet alyssum.....	1,200
Torenia.....	450
Tulips.....	1,800
Verbena.....	1,400
Vinca vine.....	150
Vinca.....	6,000
Zinnias.....	3,000
Total.....	<u>83,548</u>



## CUT FLOWERS

Asters .....	7,615
Carnations .....	9,650
Canterbury Bell .....	890
Chrysanthemums (large) .....	549
Chrysanthemums (medium) .....	2,791
Chrysanthemums (sprays) .....	5,929
Delphiniums .....	262
Fern leaves .....	160
Gladiolus .....	7,950
Gypsophila (Baby's breath) .....	570
Lilies, Calla .....	1,004
Lilies, Regale .....	946
Narcissus .....	5,653
Plumosa .....	100
Roses .....	21,744
Shasta Daisies .....	2,260
Snapdragons .....	98,208
Sprenger strings (Asparagus) .....	3,501
Zinnias .....	13,421
Total .....	183,203