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1947

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

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DR. MARCUS A. CURRY, Medical Superintendent

and

Chief Executive Officer

THE

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

GREYSTONE PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1947

This Hospital is approved by the

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

and the

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Discard

Board of Managers

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

VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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MRS. MARIAN K. GARRISON ..... Llewellyn Park, Orange
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FREDERICK S. MOSELEY, JR ..... Far Hills
CARROL SHANKS ..... Newark

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Morristown

ROBERT A. LOWERY, *Treasurer*
Rockaway

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

***HERBERT L. O'CONNOR
Acting Business Manager

JOHN T. NEAL, JR.
Business Manager

ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D. ..... Assistant Clinical Director
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, 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
DANIEL GEORGE MELVIN, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
THOMAS J. DREDGE, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, JR., M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
CARL M. SAGERT, M. D.
Senior Resident Physician and Pathologist
WILLIAM H. LONGLEY, JR., M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
HELEN I. ANDERSON, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
AMEDEO ESPOSITO, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
JACK G. OATMAN, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
FRANK D. FENIMORE, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
BENJAMIN WASSELL, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
MERNA MARY WARNE, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
*AMEDEO C. NACLERIO, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
ARCHIE SOFMAN, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
STUART N. CAHOON, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician

PERCY R. CRANE, M. D.....Resident Physician
ROBERT P. F. FITZGERALD, M. D.....Resident Physician
JOSEPH F. ZIGARELLI, M. D.....Resident Physician
*KENNETH M. BREMER, M. D.....Resident Physician
SAMUEL L. POLLOCK, 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
DAVID R. WATSON, D. D. S....(Half Time) Resident Dentist
*GEORGE REUSCH, D. D. S.....(Half Time) Resident Dentist
****ROY C. STRICKLER, D. D. S.,.....Resident Dentist
DOROTHY E. CLARK, R. N.....Director of Nursing
WILLIAM R. PEEBLES
Administrative Assistant, Personnel Director
RICHARD E. WINANS
Administrative Assistant, Personnel Director
WILLIAM G. BEUCLER
Administrative Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
GEORGE R. KOEHLER
Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director
AGNES ALVORD
Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service
MARGARET DEVRIES.....Director of Occupational Therapy
DOROTHY E. JOHNSON
Director of Physical Education and Training
PHILIP B. ROBERTS, Ph. G.,.....Pharmacist
LOUIS BANGERT, Ph. G.,.....Pharmacist
GEORGE H. ROWLAND, Ph. G.,.....Pharmacist
EDWARD I. COURSEN.....Assistant Business Manager
HENRY E. LANDESMAN, M. E.,.....Engineer-inCharge
EARL W. FULLER, M. D...Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic
THEODORE GEBIRTIG, M. D.,
Assistant Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic
MILDRED H. HURLEY
Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service

**Resigned*
***Retired*
****Returned to Marlboro State Hospital*
*****Deceased*

Board of Consultants

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

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report To The Commissioner

To The Honorable Sanford Bates,

Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies:

The Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park present to you their seventy-second report together with the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

On July 1, 1946, there were on the hospital books 6,658 regular patients, 3,104 men and 3,554 women. On June 30, 1947, there were on the hospital books 6,531 regular patients, made up of 2,963 men and 3,568 women, constituting a decrease of 127 patients, made up of a decrease of 141 men and an increase of 14 women. There were 5,723 regular patients actually resident in the hospital, 2,673 men and 3,050 women; 808 were outside the hospital on parole, visit or escape. During the year there were admitted 1,596 patients, including 10 sent in for special care; of these, 701 were men and 895 women, which is 61 less men and 22 more women than were admitted last year. The discharges numbered 996 patients, of whom 410 were considered to have recovered, 466 improved, and 24 unimproved; 96 were without psychosis. During the year 81 were transferred to other hospitals for mental disease, chiefly men sent to veterans' hospitals, and 10 admitted for special care were discharged. The deaths numbered 637, including 1 patient under special care, and the total under treatment was 8,257. The recovery rate was 35.5 per cent. and the improved 40.4 per cent. based on the number of first admissions, 1,154.

Again we restate at the beginning of this report, as we have repeatedly, that Dr. Curry's descriptions of existing conditions, defects, deterioratians, fire hazards and vital needs of repair, reconstructions and additions throughout the Hospital are so clear, concise, convincing and so absolutely true that we submit them here with our unqualified endorsement.

He has kept us informed of unsatisfactory conditions and needs of correction as they arise, comes to us freely for such advices or help as we may be able to give towards solving the problems and trying to get the means in personnel and in funds to sufficiently reestablish our hospital in size, physical condition, equipments and staffs of personnel to make it again one of the outstanding diagnostic, treatment and curative Mental Hospitals of this country. Only then can the aims of all of us be attained. The patients sadly need all this, the people are anxious for it and it would be terrible if New Jersey could not furnish it.

Dr. Curry and we have been continuously in touch with you, Commissioner, with our appeals for help and neither you nor the associates in your Department have ever failed to respond quickly and helpfully. You know the conditions and needs in this hospital as well as we do and no one could have worked harder than you and your group have and are now working to secure the vital necessities that are facing the hospital, the welfare of its patients and the credit of our good state.

Of course we are grateful that in spite of the serious shortage of accommodations, employees and working patients we almost miraculously escaped ravages of accident, crime or fire during the year; and that in spite of overcrowding and lack of classified segregations it did not happen that the faithful hard working people—doctors, nurses, attendants, all the groups—attained the remarkable record of discharging 35.5 per cent. of the patients as "recovered" and 40.4 per cent. "improved".

Much appreciation and thanks are due to Dr. Curry, to Assistant Superintendent McMurray, Clinical Director Collins, Director of Nurses Miss Clark and in fact to the heads, associates and co-workers throughout this whole hospital for the loyal, devoted and most efficient services that they have rendered, often way beyond the limits of health and strength. Most emphatically also are we thankful for the acquisition of John T. Neal, Jr., as Business Manager. His remarkable ability, energy, and courageous attacks upon the problems of today are already bearing fruit and he is sure to be a tower of strength in the Administration.

The Managers held 12 regular meetings during the year with an attendance of 69. Mrs. Doyle had a perfect attendance record; Doctor Knight, Mrs. Garrison and Mr. Abell were absent once; Dr. O'Hanlon was absent twice; Mr. Shanks was absent four times and Mr. Moseley was absent six times. Conferences, committee meetings and visits numbered 98, which made 167 recorded trips to the hospital by Board Members.

Many conferences were held off the grounds or outside of office hours and were not listed in official reports.

Respectfully submitted,

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

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1947

RECEIPTS

From	Bergen County	$ 253,459.71
"	Burlington County	331.00
"	Camden County	192.34
"	Cumberland County	297.40
"	Essex County	356,676.65
"	Hudson County	143,308.91
"	Hunterdon County	1,833.12
"	Mercer County	892.20
"	Middlesex County	2,333.58
"	Monmouth County	2,548.60
"	Morris County	98,940.03
"	Ocean County	1,114.21
"	Passaic County	294,165.89
"	Salem County	328.46
"	Somerset County	2,031.00
"	Sussex County	22,714.44
"	Union County	29,609.68
"	Warren County	1,326.00
"	Private Patients	258,804.81
"	Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties	29,709.32
"	State Contributing Patients	11,356.85
"	Miscellaneous Receipts	13,348.26
		$ 1,525,322.46

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer	$ 1,525,322.46

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

Construction	47,388.75
Other Officers and Employees	1,449,042.69
Conscientious Objectors	1,509.02
	$ 1,497,940.46

ROBERT A. LOWERY
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To The Board Of Managers:

In compliance with the laws of this state, I hereby submit to you the seventy-second annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

The total number of admissions for the year was 1,596 patients, 39 less than last year. The discharges showed 35.5 per cent. recovered, 40.4 per cent. improved and 8.3 per cent. without psychosis. These three groups comprised 84.2 per cent., based on the number of first admissions, which is 19.9 per cent. higher than last year and the highest ever attained at this institution. This record is extremely gratifying, but should not be regarded entirely without skepticism for two reasons: the number of readmissions was exceptionally high and under our system of computing percentages only the first admissions are used in the base figure; the total number of admissions was below that of last year, while undoubtedly many of the discharges came from the long list on parole at the close of last year. This year on June 30th there were carried outside the hospital on parole, visit or escape, 808 patients, a decrease of 122 from last year. The decrease on the books was 128 patients and the decrease of those actually in the hospital was 6.

The medical staff was maintained at approximately the same level as at the end of last year, with twenty-seven or twenty-eight on duty full time and two part-time. Most of the other professional services were considerably below standard in the number of personnel, including dental, nursing and social service, with replacements either unobtainable or showing rapid turnover. Necessarily this situation adversely affected the program and made it impossible for the physicians to do as much for their patients as they would have liked.

The Business Department functioned much better than might have been expected in view of the many handicaps. At the beginning of the year, Mr. H. B. Smith was on sick leave and his final resignation became effective in October. Meantime, Mr. Herbert L. O'Connor as Acting Business Manager was with us on loan from Marlboro State Hospital and did a very fine piece of work in surveying and making suggestions for improvements. At the end of the calendar year he returned to Marlboro

and the department continued under the sub-heads, Mr. Coursen, Mr. Lowery and Mr. Landesman, until May 1, when we were so fortunate as to prevail upon Mr. John T. Neal, Jr. to enter the state service. Although he has been with us only two months, Mr. Neal has shown a fine grasp of essentials and a determination to learn by systematic study and observation all there is to be known about his department. Lack of desirable personnel has been the major problem in many divisions, including food service, dairy, laundry and other vitally important areas.

The shortage of personnel on the wards and in the service areas has been rendered even more serious by the shortage of working patients. This is the culmination of a long series of transfers over the last sixteen years made necessary by chronic overcrowding of our wards. In each case when the transfers were made, the receiving institution stipulated that the patients must be in good physical condition and able to help themselves. We received the relief we asked for, but were left with an excessive proportion of dilapidated and infirmary type patients; during this same period, the number of old people committed here reached an all time high, increasing the burden in the incapacitated group. With the war period, the veterans' hospitals began taking in most of the men of draft age who developed psychoses, leaving to the state hospitals a preponderance of women and older men. This year there were among our first admissions only 288 men with psychoses between the ages of 20 and 54; during the year, 279 men in this age group were discharged and 62 died, leaving us with 53 less in the probable worker group at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Most of our farm and garden activities and many of the shops have their schedules of work and established number of employees based upon the presumption of a great reservoir of working patients, men in good physical condition, not too greatly deteriorated mentally, and in sufficient numbers to furnish replacements for those leaving their places of employment either because of recovery or because they "had to be sent back to the ward". Faced with a shortage of employees and no reservoir of working patients, the divisional heads are all at a loss. The gardener, dairyman, kitchen supervisor and laundryman all complain bitterly that they never get good patients any more; the ward attendants say they cannot get enough workers to keep up the necessary housekeeping, and in the infirmaries the problems of feeding and caring for the helpless bed-ridden aged seem insurmountable.

During the war period the hospital buildings and plants showed great deterioration. Some of them, particularly the electric generators and some of the housing for employees, have reached such condition that improvements must be made immediately if the facility is to continue to function. Others, while urgently needing repairs or replacements, can be kept in service by our maintenance force until special appropriations can be made during the coming year. The item for current repairs has never been large enough to cover the institutional needs and in these times of high prices is more than ever inadequate. The local maintenance force is not equipped either in numbers or in special skills to undertake major work and a great deal of major work is now required. Requests in the budget will be made to cover our more pressing requirements and I sincerely hope that those in charge of the state's monies will realize that in order to protect the millions of dollars already invested in this institution and to provide for its many patients—8,257 were under care during the current year—the type of care that will be a credit to New Jersey they must allocate sums in keeping with the present value of the dollar.

In the last quarter of the fiscal year it became necessary for Dr. George B. McMurray, Assistant Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, to be given a leave of absence because of his health. With him away, I personally feel as if I had been deprived of my right hand and there are constant pleas for his return from the wards of the Main building and from the occupational therapy division where he has been in charge for many years, as well as from the visitors to the hospital, employees and resident officers to all of whom he stood for something special in the way of help and cheer and understanding. Also near the end of the year Mrs. Philp McKim Garrison announced her intention of not permitting her name to be presented for reappointment to the Board of Managers, No persuasion was effective in inducing her to change this decision. Mrs. Garrison came on the Board about a year after I became superintendent and has been a loyal friend to the institution and to me personally through the twenty-six years since that time. It is with regret that I see her leave her official position, although she assures us all that her interest and efforts for the welfare of the hospital will continue. This year also we lost one of our long time consultants, Dr. Christopher C. Beling of Newark, who died on December 1st. Dr. Beling, a former member of the resident staff here, 1901-07, was an outstanding psychiatrist and neurologist, well known throughout the state and far beyond its

boundaries. He was always ready to serve the interests of this hospital and maintained friendly relations with its medical staff at all times.

Health

The general health of the institutional population has compared favorably with that in previous years. The death rate among patients was the same as last year and no epidemics occurred. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has remained high, with 90 deaths listed. During the year six cases of amoebic dysentery were reported, two being employees. Thirteen typhoid carriers remaining in the hospital since the outbreak of the disease on the women's service of the Main building in 1944 have been maintained in isolation. When smallpox was reported in New York in the early spring the hospital population, patient and personnel, was vaccinated, although routine measures maintained are considered sufficient for protection. Typhoid inoculations of patients and employees have been continued. Health examinations of employees have been maintained. All animals slaughtered for food have been passed by veterinary inspection, and all milk pasteurized. Water supplies have been tested monthly.

Statistical Resume

Continuous effort has been required to maintain the medical record office at a high level of efficiency. Filing space and equipment are no longer adequate and studies have been made with a view to possible changes in the manner of keeping records, but final decision has not yet been made. Mr. Harold Prettyman has continued as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department and Administrative Assistant, rendering loyal and conscientious service at all times. Mr. Joseph Brown has been in charge of the Record Office, including the files and statistics, and has continued reliable and efficient. Complete statistical tables have been compiled which will be found printed in full at the end of this report. A brief summary of the more important items is as follows:

General Data: During the year ending June 30, 1947, there were admitted 1,596 patients—701 men and 895 women. This total figure is 39 less than the admissions last year, although the number of women is the largest ever admitted. The admissions included 1,154 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—518 men and 636 women; 400 re-admissions—168 men and 232 women; 32 transfers from other

similar institutions in New Jersey—11 men 21 women; 10 special cases—4 men committed under Provisions of Section 2:192-1-2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 6 women admitted for surgery or observation from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa; the number of patients discharged, including deaths were 1,724—842 men and 882 women—leaving a decrease on the books of 128 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment during the year 8,257 patients—3,805 men and 4,452 women—which was 115 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,690 obtained on July 12th and the highest number actually in the hospital at any time was 5,804 on September 27th. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,735.5. At the close of the year 791 patients—274 men and 517 women—were carried on parole or visit and 17 patients—16 men and 1 woman—were carried on escape. This is a decrease of 122 under the number outside the institution at the close of last year making a decrease of patients actually in the hospital at the close of the year 6.

First Admissions: There were 858 patients of native birth—382 men and 476 women; the foreign born number 296—136 men and 160 women or 25.6 per cent. of the total first admissions—which is 3.1 per cent. less than last year. Both parents of 495 patients were also of native birth, while in 76 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients, 66 were natives of Italy, 36 of Germany, 34 of Ireland, 26 of England, 23 of Poland and 22 of Russia. These six countries furnished 69.9 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 214 and the aliens 82.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions shows 300 patients diagnosed as suffering with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis, 199 with Dementia Precox and 87 with Manic Depressive Psychosis. These three groups furnished 50.8 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were Senile 92; Involutional 78; Psychoneurosis 42; Psychopatic Personality 35; Syphilitic Meningo-Encephalitis 33; Mental Deficiency 30 and Paranoid Condition 23.

In the classification according to color 1,031 patients—451 men and 580 women were listed as white, 121—65 men and 56 women as black and 2 patients, both men as yellow.

The age tabulation reckoned in five year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages 45 and 49 half of the total admissions being below this age and half above; the greatest

number of admissions were listed in the 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 45 to 49 and 50 to 54, and included 35.9 per cent. of the total. Under 25 were 95 patients and 249 were 70 and over.

As to degree of education, 750 or 65 per cent. had received a common school education, 233 were graduated from high school and 64 had collegiate education; 95 were listed as having learned to read and write and 12 were illiterate

There were 1,023 patients of urban environment or 88.6 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural district furnished 131 patients.

The economic condition of 893 patients or 77.4 per cent. was listed as marginal; 235 dependent and 26 as comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol, 374 were described as abstinent, 567 as temperate and 213—154 men and 59 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: single, 323—156 men and 167 women; married, 497—235 men and 262 women; widowed, 239—80 men and 159 women; separated, 51—28 men and 23 women; divorced, 44—19 men and 25 women.

Readmissions: The total in this group was 400—168 men and 232 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 145 were suffering from Demetia Precox and 50 from Manic Depressive insanity or 48.7 per cent. of the readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those discharged regularly from the care of the institution was 996—451 men and 545 women. Of this number 410—174 men and 236 women were considered recovered from their psychosis. This is 35.5 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 6.1 per cent. more than last year. A total of 466—193 men and 273 women—was discharged as improved or 40.4 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 10.4 per cent. more than last year. The manner of discharges of the remaining patients was as follows: Unimproved, 24—7 men and 17 women; without psychosis, 96—77 men and 19 women. In addition to those discharged, 81 patients—72 men and 9 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; 64 men of this number were sent to the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Lyons, New Jersey, and these transfers were handled directly through the Record Office; also 11 special cases—4 men committed under Provisions of Section 2:192-1-2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 7 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 31 per cent. or 127 patients.

Deaths: During the year 636 patients died—315 men and 321 women. This is a rate of 7.7 per cent. based on the number under treatment and is the same percentage as last year.

The largest single cause of death was disease of the circulatory system which was certified in 375 cases or 58.9 per cent. of the total number. This is 4.4 per cent. more than last year.

Syphilis was the cause of death in 12 cases; tuberculosis in 90; cancer and other tumors 19; lobar pneumonia 14 and broncho pneumonia 5.

The average age at death was 65.36 years and is .38 per cent. more than last year. At the time of death 447 or 70.3 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and is 2.2 per cent. more than last year. Those over 70 years of age were 294. Of these 113 were in the 80's and 11 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 106 had been in the hospital less than one month and 55 patients had a hospital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death; and of these 42 were suffering from Dementia Precox.

Clinical Work

Dr. Laurence M. Collins as Clinical Director was in charge of the medical staff, the staff meetings, the treatment facilities and the general and special care of patients. He was assisted by Dr. Archie Crandell. The hospital or parole social service division and the educational division were also under the direct supervision of the Clinical Director. In addition to these duties, Dr. Collins continued to act as chief surgeon of the hospital and performed many of the major operations. Although the staff of physicians was again on a normal basis, the continuing shortage of nurses and attendants was a serious handicap in all phases of the care of patients, and Dr. Collins deserves high credit for the manner in which the treatment services functioned throughout the year. His report is as follows: (Any difference in figures between this report and the Statistical Resume is due to the fact that the latter includes the patients admitted for special treatment, while Dr. Collins has used only the statistics of the regular hospital population.)

"As in former years, I again submit the statistical report of the clinical activities in this hospital for the fiscal year just ended.

There were 1,586 patients admitted during the year which was 40

less than the previous year. During the same time 245 more patients left the hospital than did the year before. Thus, we have only 6,531 on the books at the end of this year, 5,723 resident and 808 on parole or visit, etc. Of the 996 that were discharged, 410 or 35.5 per cent. based on the number of first admissions were recovered, and 466 or 40.4 per cent. were improved. This is a gratifying increase of 6.1 per cent. recovered and 10.4 per cent. improved over last year's percentages. There were 96 discharged without Mental Disorder, compared to 61 last year. Deaths were 7.7 per cent. of total number of patients under treatment, the same as last year; 16 per cent. went to autopsy.

There was an absolute drop in male admissions of 62, but an increase of 22 in female admissions; thus only 44 per cent. of those admitted were men and 56 per cent. women, or an excess of 192 female over male admissions. (Last year showed 46.6 per cent. and 53.4 per cent. respectively.) One explanation of this may be that, due to increased facilities at Lyons Veterans Hospital male veterans can be admitted directly there instead of admitting them here and then transferring them; however, this latter procedure was carried out in 64 cases during the year, many being veterans of World War I who had been resident here for years. While our first admissions fell from 1,247 to 1,154, the readmissions increased from 357 to 400.

Although the greatest number of patients admitted still falls in the 70 year-and-over bracket (249 compared to 265 last year) we did have an increased number in the under 15, and the 15 to 19, age groups. The average age fell to 48.27 years, slightly younger than last year; this seems to be partly due to a slightly younger average age of Essex County admissions, in line with our request to authorities there that we be relieved of accepting their very old patients.

As to diagnoses, the cerebral arteriosclerotic is still the largest group with 300, and with 92 senile psychoses this constitutes 34 per cent. of first admissions. There were 199 classed as dementia precox and 87 as manic depressive. Syphilis was responsible for 63 admissions, eight of them without psychosis, for malaria treatment. This is 13 less than last year, and only about one-half the number of ten years ago.

This favorable picture of increased recovery and discharge rate and greater number of discharges, can only be accounted for by the continued emphasis on treatment, and the improvment of the staff picture. Dr. Benjamin Wassell returned from military leave August 28, 1946, and

Dr. Samuel Pollock joined the staff December 30, 1946, having had a temporary appointment prior to his military service. Post-graduate work was carried on by eleven of the staff, eight completing an eighteen-weeks course in Neuropsychiatry, two undergoing training analysis, and one taking graduate work in clinical neurology. Six of the staff were awarded diplomas by the American Board of Neurology and Psychiatry. All of the staff are licensed to practice in New Jersey and many are members of national and state societies in psychiatry and neurology. We still fall short of the number of physicians needed for maximum results, and we will soon lose two or three of our present staff to the Veterans Administration and to private practice where the inducements are greater.

Staff meetings have been held five times weekly, with parole considered on Mondays and diagnosis on the other days. Clinical-pathological conferences on each Tuesday, and talks by staff and outside physicians on Wednesday evenings have been instructive. Rounds on Mondays with the Superintendent are conducted to see all new patients and to assign them for study and diagnosis. The association with Columbia University in the research of the Human Frontal Lobe has been stimulating to all, and we have enjoyed having this group, headed by Doctors Fred Mettler, Lawrence Pool and Robert Heath of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Dr. Carney Landis of the Psychology Department, with us.

The regular joint staff meetings of our state hospitals have afforded an exchange of ideas and fellowship and should be continued. We also have had joint meetings with the staff of Lyons Veterans Hospital and with the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Association.

Shock therapy still continues a very active service and has been under the immediate charge of Dr. Esposito, assisted by Dr, Zigarelli, during the year. This service has increased its load, not only on the wards but by ambulant treatment of patients in other buildings and still requires a much larger staff for best results. Dr. Esposito will give a statistical report elsewhere in this volume.

I again wish to call to your attention the large admission rate during the past year of old and enfeebled people who presented all the physiological changes of advancing years. At the time of admission, most of them require a great deal of care and attention and not only occupy the space but also the nursing care which could be given to the more acute patients. A great many of these people are admitted from welfare homes and homes for the aged. People of advancing years frequently

have episodes of confusion with mild organic delirium and after a period of rest and treatment and after circulatory balance has been fairly established, they return to their former condition. Sometimes, even at the time of admission or a few days thereafter, they become quiet and cooperative but in most cases, due to factors over which we have no control, they continue on as permanent residents for many years.

As in former reports, I have suggested a psychiatric parole clinic with a full-time physician in charge who should work under the Clinical Director and in close association with the Social Service Division. The number of clinics established should depend upon the number of cases paroled per year and the availability to the home of the parole patients. The location of these clinics could be established later, perhaps through general hospitals and various social agencies, such as the American Red Cross, etc. However, I would like to emphasize that they should never take the place of the social worker's home visit and the latter should never be neglected because the patient is attending these clinics. If and when the clinics should be established, it might be found that they should be held more frequently or that more clinics should be established in other locations."

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

Cases transferred to mental hospitals outside the state ...21
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the state 81
Cases transferred to the North Jersey Training School....5
Cases transferred to Skillman.....5
Cases deported.....2
Cases handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged or died.....41

Shock Therapy

Shock therapy continued to be a preferred method of treatment in many cases with in general very good results. Dr. Amedeo Esposito was again in charge of the service and was assisted by Dr. Joseph Zigarelli. A number of handicaps were effective to some degree in lowering the favorable percentage of paroles. Among these were a serious lack of graduate nurses, insufficient ward areas for the treatment of women patients, and a lack of men patients in the age and diagnosis groups most responsive to this therapy. Dr. Esposito submitted to me a complete and

very interesting statement of the work done this year, with the diagnoses and results, but for the sake of brevity I have summarized this as follows:

"Insulin was used alone for 80 patients, with a total of 5,019 treatments; electro-shock was used alone for 86 patients, 1,782 treatments being given. A combination of insulin and electro-shock was used for 238 patients, curare and electro-shock for 6, and metrazol for 2. A total of 11,028 treatments were administered to patients admitted to the service, 1,700 electro-shock treatments were given in the Main building, and 1,815 electro-shock treatments were given to women patients resident in the Reception building.

Treatment was completed on 336 patients, 153 men and 183 women. Still under treatment at the close of the year were 115 patients, 54 men and 61 women, making a total of 451 patients, 207 men and 244 women under care on the service during the year. Of the 336 patients whose treatment was completed, 40 or 11.9 per cent. remain in the hospital unimproved; 46 or 13.7 per cent. are in the hospital but have improved; and 245 or 72.9 per cent. have been paroled or discharged; 5 men were transferred to veteran hospitals before treatment was completed. Of the 111 male patients paroled during the year, 10 were returned and currently remain in the hospital. Of the 134 female patients who were paroled, 19 were returned, of whom 6 were given a short course of treatment and again paroled, the other 13 remaining in the hospital.

The above figures do not include women patients of the Reception building who were given electro-shock treatments, although they could not be accommodated in the shock service ward. During the year, 133 such patients received complete treatment, and of these 77 were paroled; 4 have been returned from parole. Patients started on ambulatory electro-shock treatment and later transferred to the shock ward were included in the shock therapy service figures.

In the tabulated results it is apparent that this year about 10 per cent. fewer of those treated left the hospital than was the case last year, although the number is still within the satisfactory range. The choice of cases on the male service was rather poor, since a good number of acute cases were transferred immediately to the veterans hospitals and many others from this hospital district were admitted directly to such institutions. Many of those treated were suffering from dementia precox of long duration, or were long resident patients who were given further treatment at the urgent requests of their families. On the women's

service also more patients in the dementia precox group who had been ill over two years were treated this year than last, the figures being 42 as compared to 26; fewer patients suffering from involutional psychoses were admitted to the shock therapy service, for the reason that many of these were given the ambulatory electro-shock treatments and remained resident in the Reception building. There was a list of from 25 to 50 women patients on the Reception service at all times who would have been admitted to the shock therapy ward if bed space had permitted.

Lack of personnel has continued to hamper the work of the shock therapy service. The number of attendants has been somewhat increased and student nurses continue to give valuable service, but the need of a permanent staff of experienced graduate nurses has been keenly felt. It has been necessary for the two physicians to alternate in going on duty at 7:00 a. m., in order to give the insulin shock treatments and the nurses and attendants on the service have carried extremely heavy duty.

In the course of the year there were two deaths, neither directly attributable to the shock therapy; one male patient who was extremely overactive was transferred to the shock service from the Main building and died from exhaustion delirium; a female patient sent to the service in critical condition was given only two treatments and then because of her acute physical illness was transferred to the medical ward where she died two weeks later of cardio-vascular disease. One middle aged male patient sustained a fractured hip during electro-shock treatment."

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

Dr. Laurence M. Collins, Clinical Director, is a highly skilled surgeon, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and has continued in charge of all operative procedures during the past year, himself performing many of the operations, especially in the abdominal field. The areaectomies included in the list were done here, as indicated in the section on Clinical Work, by physicians of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, but in a major number of these operations Dr. Edward Kessler assisted, and the nursing service throughout was provided by our own group. Dr. Collins has submitted the following report:

"In view of the number of aged and infirm patients admitted during the year together with a great number of patients of advancing years who help make up our patient population, a lot of fractures have been reported. Owing to the fragility of the bones of these aged people, fractures occur

very easily and in spite of every precaution, care and attention, a very slight trauma will cause a fracture. Dr. Kessler has continued in full charge of the orthopedic work and has had a very active service in this specialty. He has also performed or assisted with all major surgical operations. All operations of a minor nature have been performed in the smaller operating rooms throughout the hospital by the physicians on the various services. All nurses and employees who received emergency treatment were cared for in the Clinic, and operations performed by or on the recommendation of Dr. Gambill are listed under the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat section".

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
2	Laceration of wrist	Tendons sutured	Recovered
1	Cyst of right side of neck	Cyst excised	"
1	Excess of thyroid tissue	Tissue excised	"
1	Lipoma of left breast	Left breast amputated	"
2	Carcinoma of left breast	Radical amputation	Improved
1	Pendulous breasts	Breasts amputated	Recovered
1	Hydrocele of right scrotum	Bottle operation	"
1	Gangrene of left leg	Amputation, middle third	"
6	Acute catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	"
6	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	"
3	Acute suppurative appendicitis with abscess formation	Appendectomy with drainage	"
1	Ruptured gangrenous appendix	Appendectomy with drainage	"
3	Intestinal obstruction	Intestine resected	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to bands of adhesions	Adhesions freed, sulfa powder instilled into peritoneal cavity	"
1	Generalized peritonitis (tubercular)	Laparotomy with exposure of intestines to air	Improved
1	Carcinoma of ileum	Mass resected with end to side anastamosis to intestine	"
1	Subdiaphragmatic abscess, inflammatory mass about cecum, pus exuding from cecum	Three drains inserted, one over liver, one under liver substance, one over cecum; sulfa drug instilled into peritoneal cavity wound closed	Recovered
2	Foreign body in stomach	Gastrotomy with removal of foreign body	"
2	Foreign body in stomach	Gastrotomy with removal of foreign bodies including 14 bed springs, 5 open safety pins, 7 bobby pins, 2 screws and 2 spoon handles	"

No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
1	Old gastrotomy opening	Gastrotomy opening closed	Recovered
3	Ruptured gastric ulcer	Ulcer cauterized, wound purse-stringed drainage inserted	"
1	Cicatricial stenosis of oesophagus following corrosive burn	Rectangular incision of anterior wall of stomach with insertion of tube and suturing tube to anterior abdominal wall	Improved
3	Ventral hernia	Defect in abdominal wall corrected by dissection, sac isolated and resected, walls repaired	Recovered
10	Indirect inguinal hernia, left	Bassini operation	"
8	Indirect inguinal hernia, right	Bassini operation	"
3	Chronic cholelithiasis	Cholecystectomy	"
6	Fibroid uterus, double salpingitis double fibrocystic ovaries	Supravaginal hysterectomy double salpingo-oophorectomy with drainage into posterior cul-de-sac	Recovered
4	Fibroid uterus, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingectomy	"
3	Erosion of cervix	Trachelorrhaphy	"
1	Transverse position	Caesarean section	"
24	Areaectomy, right and left frontal lobes	Areaectomy	"
4	Fracture of clavicle	Immobilized with strapping.	"
4	Fracture of left humerus	Fracture reduced	"
1	Fracture of surgical neck of left humerus	Fracture reduced	"
1	Fracture lower end, left humerus.	Fracture reduced	"
1	Fracture middle third, right humerus	Body cast (airplane splint).	"
1	Fracture left ulna	Fracture reduced	"
1	Fracture left ulna and radius	Fracture reduced, plaster of paris cast applied	Still under treatment
9	Right Colles' fracture	Fracture reduced,	Recovered
12	Left Colles' fracture	Fracture reduced	"
1	Right Colles' fracture and fracture of metacarpal bone of right thumb	Fractures reduced	"
1	Fractures second and third metacarpal bones of left hand	Fracture reduced, plaster of paris cast applied	"
1	Fracture index finger, right hand	Fracture reduced, plaster of paris cast applied	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
7	Fracture right femur.....	Fracture reduced.....	"
15	Fracture right femur.....	Fracture reduced.....	"
1	Fracture of right tibia and fibula	Open reduction, insertion of Smith-Patterson nails plus cast.....	"
2	Fracture of right tibia.....	Fracture reduced, plaster of paris cast applied.....	"
4	Right Pott's fracture.....	Fracture reduced, plaster of paris walking cast applied..	Still under treatment
2	Left Pott's fracture.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture left pelvic rim of acetabulum	Immobilized with sand bags.	Recovered
1	Fracture of pelvis.....	Pelvis immobilized	"

The number of violent and accidental deaths was reduced to three this year.

Two men patients succeeded in committing suicide and one woman was strangled by another woman patient during the night.

Seven babies were born at the hospital during the year as follows:

Male child, illegitimate, born July 19, 1946; removed from hospital by a social worker from the State Board of Children's Guardians, February 13, 1947.

Male child, illegitimate, born September 18, 1945; removed from the hospital by the Catholic Charities of New Jersey on March 25, 1947.

Male child, legitimate, colored, born on September 29, 1946; removed from the hospital by patient's husband on December 17, 1946.

Female child, illegitimate, born on December 11, 1946; removed from the hospital by a social worker from the Morris County Welfare Board on June 12, 1947.

Female child, legitimate, born on March 29, 1947; removed from hospital by patient's husband on April 22, 1947.

Male child and female child, legitimate twins, born on April 11, 1947; removed from hospital by patient's family on June 18, 1947.

One other child, born and reported last year, (birth May 8, 1946) was removed from the hospital by the Social Service Division and taken to the Bergen County Child Welfare Department, on November 21, 1946.

Health Service For Employees

The hospital has continued to maintain a health service for employees which has functioned in two sections, both under the immediate care of Dr. Joseph Donovan, Senior Resident Physician. The out-patient clinic has provided examination and treatment for ambulatory cases and also served as a center for health examinations of all new employees and the routine re-checks of food handlers and milkers. Various inoculations and vaccinations were given as routine procedure. Employees living on the grounds requiring bed care have been admitted to a ward in the Clinic building, M/3, regularly established for that purpose. In addition to Dr. Donovan other resident physicians and specialists have given attention as required. The work has shown an increase in the number of physical examinations of new employees, which rose from 597 last year to 1,276 this year, and there was also a jump in the number of smallpox vaccinations, from 41 to 507, because of the fear of a possible epidemic in the New York area in which we are located.

Dr. Donovan has submitted a complete statement of activities of this division which adapt themselves to statistics, although of necessity the list of miscellaneous examinations and treatments must be a long one. His report I have summarized as follows:

"At the out-patient clinic were made 1,276 physical examinations of new employees, 82 physical re-checks of food handlers, etc., and 15 examinations of conscientious objectors for discharge in July, 1946. Inoculations numbered 312, of which 252 were typhoid, and there were 508 vaccinations, 1 a Shick test and the remainder smallpox. Total examinations and treatments numbered 5,032. Of the total clinic visits, 4,565 were made by new applicants and institutional employees, 367 by affiliate student nurses, and the remaining 100 divided among other State employees, employee dependents living on the grounds, and emergency treatment given visitors.

A total of 400 patients were given care on ward M/3, of whom 328 were regular employees, 54 affiliate student nurses, and the remainder divided among conscientious objectors, psychiatric technician students, other state employees, and employee dependents living on the grounds. There were five deaths on this service during the year, all due to heart conditions except one, the wife of an employee who died as a result of cerebral hemorrhage.

Communicable diseases treated included 7 pneumonia and 2 amebic dysentery. Diseases of the digestive system numbered 69, of which 40 were intestinal grippe. Diseases of the respiratory system numbered 109, and included 43 LaGrippe, 33 bronchitis and 24 upper respiratory infections. Diseases of the circulatory system numbered 18, of the nervous system, 9; of the eye, ear, nose and throat, 25; of the genito-urinary tract, 5; of the bones and joints, 5; of metabolism, 5; of the skin, 8; of the female genital organs, 30. Nine infections and 7 lacerations were also given care, as well as 9 fractures, 11 sprains and 4 burns. Among the 61 miscellaneous listed were 15 due to alcohol. Post-operative treatment was provided for 7 surgical cases".

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

As for a number of years past, Dr. Marshall D. Hogan has continued to come to the hospital as a part time specialist in this field, making routine visits according to an accepted schedule and responding to any emergency calls. Owing to the shortage of graduate nurses, it has not been possible to resume colonic therapy for women patients, but Mr. Jack Taylor who has been with this divison for many years has continued to render excellent service in the men's section. Dr. Hogan has submitted the following statistics:

UROLOGY

Operations:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Hydrocele	4		4
Extravasation of urine	2		2
Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Cystoscopies	12	4	16
Pyelograms	6	2	8
Retention catheters	69		69
Catheterizations	204		204
Urethral dilatations	14		14
Urethral dilatations with diathermy	8		8
Urethral irrigations	21		21
Bladder irrigations	42		42
Urethral smears	19		19
Prostatic smears	10		10
Total	405	6	411

PROCTOLOGY

Operations:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Hemorrhoidectomies	12	5	17
Fistula in ano	3		3
Pilonidal cyst	2	1	3
Anal fissure and ulcers	1		1
Thrombotic pile mass	2		2
Injection for pruritus	2		2
Rectal dilatation	1		1
Total	23	6	29

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Proctoscopies	8	4	12
Rectal examinations	439	132	571
Consultations with examinations	140	68	208
Total	587	204	791

COLONIC THERAPY

Number of colonic irrigations given	2,694
Number of patients treated	228
Number of patients completed	214
Average number of treatments per patient	12
Fecal impactions	37
Catheterizations	204

Gynecological Division

Throughout the year Dr. Merna M. Warne continued to carry the gynecological work of the institution and was able to increase materially the amount done, although she was still assigned to ward duty on part time. Her report is as follows:

EXAMINATIONS

Pelvic and rectal examination of newly admitted patients	1,022
Pelvic and rectal examination of ward patients	177
Pelvic and rectal examination of patients returned from parole	44
Prenatal examinations	33
Examination of employees	52
Total	1,328

TREATMENTS

Ward patients	903
Employees	181
Total	1,084

TYPES OF TREATMENTS

Endocervicitis	330
Vaginitis:	
Non-specific	342
Due to Trichomonas vaginalis	135
Acute gonorrheal	2
Endocrine	219
Retrodisplacement of uterus	28
Prolapse of uterus	11
Cervical polypectomy	3
Removal of foreign body from vagina	4
Pruritus vulvae	3
Acute mastitis	2
Pelvic inflammatory disease	1
Subinvolution of uterus	2
Vaginal pack	2
Total	1,084

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Vaginal smears	1,066
Vaginal suspensions	80
Prostigmine pregnancy tests	16
Total	1,162

Those found to be in need of major operative procedures were referred to the surgical division. The operatons performed will be found listed under the report of that division.

Division of Dentistry and Oral Surgery

The dental division has continued to be seriously handicapped by lack of personnel, with no return to its pre-war basis. Dr. James R. Mentel has remained throughout the year in charge of the work, but much of the time has been unassisted and so has been obliged to cut his activities to cover only absolute necessities. His report is as follows:

"At the beginning of the year we were fairly well staffed, with a junior resident dentist, Dr. Roy Strickler, and a dental interne, Dr. Seymour Neleber. On August 10th Dr. Strickler died of a heart attack, which was a great shock to all and a serious loss to the dental service. Later in that month Dr. Neleber was called to active military service. No replacements were obtained until December, when Dr. David Watson, a former interne, returned as junior resident. He soon decided to open practice in the community and so has served only as a part-time dentist

here since that time. In March, Dr. George Reusch was appointed as a part-time dentist alternating with Dr. Watson, but in June left the hospital for full time practice outside.

No routine ward examinations have been attempted, but patients referred by ward physicians have been given attention. Examinations have been made of newly admitted patients and as much work done for them as the situation permitted. Mr. Patrick DeNapoly has continued to carry on the prosthetic laboratory in a fine manner and has completed considerable work not only for our own patients, but also for three other state institutions.

EXAMINATIONS	
Total visits to dental clinic	4,520
Individual patients examined	1,516
X-RAYS	
Intra-oral	473
TREATMENTS	
Prophylaxis	74
Various treatments	1,882
Total	1,956
FILLINGS	
Amalgam	530
Silicate	235
Gold	5
Total	770
ORAL SURGERY	
Impactions removed	8
Surgical removal of teeth	20
Alveolectomies	15
Reduction of fractured jaw	1
Reduction of dislocation of mandible	3
Incision and drainage	29
Total	76
EXODONTIA	
Extractions	1,953
REPLACEMENTS	
Dentures, full upper or lower	173
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	54
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar	45
Total	272
Bridges, fixed and removable	12

Dentures repaired	184
Splint for fractured mandible	1

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL (TOTOWA)

Dentures, full upper or lower	3
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	2
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar	2
Dentures, repaired	4

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY (RAHWAY)

Dentures, full upper or lower	5
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	14
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar	2
Dentures repaired	6

NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS (JAMESBURG)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	4
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and lingual bar	2
Bridges, fixed and removable	4

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

Again Dr. P. J. Gambill has carried the work of the eye, ear, nose and throat service, as he has done continuously since early in 1924. Despite his long experience in this field, he has constantly kept abreast of improvements in technique and medication and also availed himself of all opportunities to study and practice in allied fields, such as plastic surgery. He is a member of the Academy of Opthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. Dr. Gambill has turned in a detailed report of his various activities, listing the many conditions treated, but I have felt obliged to omit all except the surgical items.

"Owing to the continued shortage of ward personnel it has again been necessary to make very frequent visits to patients on their own wards, rather than have them brought to the office. Both my office nurse and I have done much of the instilling of drops and applying of other medication which ordinarily could have been done by the ward nurses. Also, because of the crowded condition of the clinic treatment wards it has been necessary to keep many patients on their own wards who might otherwise have been transferred to that service.

Acute infections about head and neck have been frequently encountered during the past year and required constant attention. The sulfa drugs and penicillin have been used extensively and the success of the results has often been spectacular. Smears and cultures were made of all acute and chronic infections for differential diagnostic purposes

and urinalysis and blood counts were made before sulfa or penicillin was administered and repeated every third day throughout the medication. The drugs were used both locally and internally, often in conjunction. No reactions from the drugs failed to clear up following discontinuance. Although many cases of acute purulent otitis media with marked mastoid tenderness and pain were seen, it was necessary to perform only two complete mastoidectomies. I am certain that many others would have required operation had not sulfa drugs and penicillin been used.

The eyes of patients have been carefully refracted and fitted with glasses, thus permitting many to enjoy reading and to engage in useful occupations. Minor repairs to glasses have been made in the office of this division. Unclaimed glasses from deceased patients have been sent to the office, tested, and whenever possible, given to other patients.

Audiograms of all patients with any hearing loss have been made whenever possible and served to assist in differentiating between perceptive and conductive deafness. It was a very great pleasure for me to do the audiograms on the psycho-surgery patients.

Among the cases of special interest seen this year was a woman patient who in a suicidal attempt had severed her trachea completely from the larynx. This was repaired and a tracheotomy performed and tube inserted. The patient made satisfactory recovery, has good voice and airway, and is at present home on visit. At present there are in the institution two patients with marked stenosis of the oesophagus, following the swallowing of caustic solutions. Both are being fed through the anterior abdominal wall by gastrotomy tube and are being given repeated dilatations of the oesophagus. A male patient with cardiospasm which prevented the swallowing of even water was treated with pneumatic and mechanical dilatations and can now eat normally.

My office nurse has continued very efficient and cooperative. She has grasped every opportunity to improve herself in this specialty and as a result it has been possible for me to delegate many office procedures and thus increase the volume of work handled in the division".

EXAMINATIONS

ROUTINE eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of patients admitted... 1,596

Special Examinations:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Total*
Employees	289	160	167	259	875
Patients	661	436	311	421	1,829
Total	950	596	478	680	2,704

TREATMENTS

Employees:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Total*
Number treated	145	82	123	79	429
Number treatments	202	166	249	152	769
Patients:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Total*
Number treated	1,170	450	414	256	2,290
Number treatments	1,784	1,085	1,142	593	4,604

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Operation Performed:	*Patients*	*Employees*	*Total*
Antrotomies	24	1	25
Bronchoscopy	3		3
Caldwell-Luc left antrum, with curettement of inner surface preparatory to closure of antral fistula in mouth	1		1
Cauterization, corneal ulcer	44	4	48
Cauterization, inferior turbinate	25		25
Cauterization septum (epistaxis)	28		28
Cautery puncture, ectropion eyelid	1		1
Cautery puncture, entropion eyelid	2		2
Closure tracheotomy openings	2		2
Curettement, middle ear	18	1	19
Diagnostic laryngoscopy	29	14	43
Direct oesophagoscopy	26	1	27
Dilation eustachian tubes	59	21	80
Dilation lacrymal duct	6	1	7
Dilation naso-frontal duct	20	3	23
Dilation, mechanical, cardiospasm	1		1
Dilation, pneumatic, cardiospasm	1		1
Dilation stenosis of trachea through larynx	6		6
Dilation oesophageal stricture	22		22
Drainage cerebellar abscess	1		1
Drainage epidural brain abscess	1		1
Drainage, abscess over mastoid	1		1
Ethmoidotomies	18	1	19
Ethmoidectomies	4		4
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position	48		48
Freeing intra-ocular adhesions, under surface of cornea	1		1
Incision and drainage abscess of eyelid	8		8
Incision and drainage abscess of external ear	1		1
Incision and drainage abscess of orbit	4	2	6
Incision and drainage abscess of septum	1		1
Incision and drainage hordeolum	57	6	63
Incision and drainage peritonsillar abscess		7	7

Operation Performed: (cont'd)	*Patients*	*Employee*	*Totals*
Incision and drainage suppurating area under scalp with osteomyelitis of skull	1		1
Intra-ocular discission secondary membrane, subsequent to cataract extraction	1		1
Iridectomies	2		2
Mastoidectomies	2		2
Myringotomies		7	7
Paracentesis of ear drum	17		17
Removal aural polyps	8	2	10
Removal nasal polyps	9	2	11
Removal chalazion eyelid	2	1	3
Removal foreign body from ear	61		61
Removal foreign body from eye	42	26	68
Removal granulation tissue from trachea through larynx	2		2
Removal lingual tonsil	80	1	81
Removal middle turbinate, complete	4		4
Removal pterygium	2		2
Repair, lacerated eyelid		1	1
Repair, perforated cornea	1		1
Repair, plastic, of eyelid	1		1
Resetting fractured nose		7	7
Secondary curettement mastoid antrum	2		2
Setting fractured nose	29		29
Sphenoidotomies	21	2	23
Submucous resection of septum, partial	3		3
Suturing severed trachea to larynx and plastic repair of neck	1		1
Thyroidectomy, partial	1		1
Tonsillectomy, secondary, local anesthesia		1	1
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia	107		107
Tracheotomy	1		1
Turbinectomies, partial	12	4	16
Uvulectomies, partial	18	1	19
Total	893	117	1,010

Division Of Pathology and Bacteriology

The work of the hospital laboratory has been continued on the same basis as in previous years, with Dr. Carl M. Sagert as resident pathologist, assisted by a group of well trained technicians. A small laboratory has been maintained in the Clinic building and a large laboratory with examining rooms, morgue and live animal cages is housed

in a separate building near the Dormitory group. Routine examinations of new patients have included blood counts, Wassermann and Kline tests and chemical and microscopic examinations of urine. Examinations of the spinal fluid were made on all showing positive blood and malarial inoculations were used in the treatment of paresis. Other tests and cultures were made on the request of the attending physicians or routinely for those admitted to the infirmaries or undergoing treatments of various types. All cases showing active syphilis were treated, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of cases under treatment	86	36	122
Number of doses of mapharsen administered	28	47	75
Number doses of tryparsamide and other drugs administered	3,625	1,332	4,957

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Urine:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
General chemical and microscopic	2,038	2,367	4,405
Cultures	1	4	5
Hematology:			
Red blood cell count	1,285	1,636	2,921
White blood cell count	1,330	1,624	2,954
Differential count	1,303	1,611	2,914
Hemoglobin	1,297	1,624	2,921
Examination of malaria smears	21	4	25
Bleeding time	74	86	160
Clotting time	74	86	160
Sedimentation rate	29	11	40
Blood typing	4	3	7
Cross matching	3	3	6
Platelet counts	3	2	5
Reticulocyte counts	180	108	288
Blood Chemistry:			
Urea nitrogen	976	1,054	2,030
Non-protein nitrogen	3	2	5
Creatinine	191	113	304
Sugar	1,762	1,616	3,378
Calcium	180	108	288
Barbiturates	0	2	2
Ascorbic acid	0	1	1
Sodium	180	108	288
Potassium	180	108	288

Blood Chemistry: (cont'd)	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Vanden Bergh	12	4	16
Icterus index	8	7	15
Glucose tolerance tests	108	71	179
Adrenalin tolerance tests	94	35	129
Sulfa determinations	4	2	6
Blood bromides	0	3	3
CO_2 combining power	0	2	2
Immunological:			
Agglutination test B typhosus, Para typhosa A and Para typhosa B	318	150	468
Agglutination test B Abortus	0	2	2
Agglutination test B Melitensis	1	1	2
Wassermann	1,632	1,340	2,297
Kline	1,642	1,346	2,988
Mazzini	2	1	3
Spinal:			
Wassermann	483	163	646
Cell counts	416	146	562
Globulin	472	151	623
Protein	408	148	556
Colloidal gold curve	415	146	561
Quantitative sugar	408	134	542
Bacteriological:			
Blood cultures	2	2	4
Throat cultures	894	600	1,494
Sputum cultures	4	2	6
Guinea pig inoculations	0	2	2
Feces cultures	9	4	13
Cultures, all others	10	22	32
Smears for T. B.	66	30	96
Smears for G. C.	4	757	761
Smears for Vincent's angina	65	37	102
Smears for all other organisms	29	22	51
Feces:			
Routine, general and chemical	6	9	15
For parasites	54	30	84
Miscellaneous:			
Gastric analysis	294	200	494
Gall bladder drainage	1	0	1
Saline suspension for trichomonas vaginalis	0	30	30
Patients inoculated with malaria	65	15	80
Basal metabolism tests	5	12	17

Miscellaneous (cont'd)	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Friedman tests	0	30	30
Semen analysis	26	0	26
Blood transfusions	0	2	2
Tissues, research	1	0	1
Tissues from autopsies, total number pieces	4	5	9
Tissues, surgical and biopsy, total number pieces	9	20	29
Autopsies	49	59	108
All other examinations	9	13	22
Total	19,143	18,036	37,179
Milk analysis			13
Water analysis			23
Grand total			37,215

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

Some X-ray and electrical treatment equipment has been regularly assigned to various divisions, including the tuberculosis, the dental, the fracture and the shock therapy. The large machines have been centered in a well equipped suite of rooms in the Clinic building under the care of Dr. George R. Hampton, senior physician, who has been in charge of this division for many years, and always has given faithful and interested service. He has submitted the following report of the work done this year:

ROENTGENOLOGY

EXPOSURES:	
Head	755
Maxilla	2,130
Chest	2,480
Abdomen (barium meal)	417
Kidney	30
Gall bladder	18
Pelvis	187
Spine	473
Upper extremity	447
Lower extremity	465
Total	7,402

DIAGNOSES:	
Fractures:	
Skull	4
Mandible	4
Clavicle	3
Ribs	15
Humerus	12
Ulna	5

Radius	24
Phalange	18
Metacarpal	7
Nasal bone	7
Femur	48
Tibia	8
Fibula	9
Metatarsal	7
Patella	2
Pelvis	8
Vertebra	8
Os-Calcis	2
Dislocations:	
Shoulder	2
Finger	6
Elbow	1
Clavicle	2
Osteomyelitis:	
Phalange	3
Femur	2
Fibula	2
Tibia	3
Pelvis	1
Metacarpal	2
Foreign Bodies:	
Stomach (metal)	8
Chest (needle)	1
Chest (bullet)	1
Hand (pieces of steel)	2
Finger (needle)	2
Knee (pin)	1
Chest (needle)	1
Jaw (bullet)	1
Chest:	
Pulmonary tuberculosis (active)	268
Pulmonary tuberculosis (arrested)	250
Bronchitis	19
Pleurisy with effusion	9
Aortic aneurism	11
Pneumonia	17
Bronchiectasis	9
Metastasis	4
Atelectasis	3
Heart:	
Auricular fibrillation	9

Auricular tachycardia	5
Coronary insufficiency	15
Cardiac hypertrophy	27
Angina pectoris	15
Hypertension	14
Heart block	8
Heart failure	14
Mitral stenosis	24
Pulsus deficit	5
Auricular premature beats	6
Ventricular premature beats	4
Teeth:	
Impactions	122
Apical abscess	29
Pyorrhea	37
Septic roots	55
Cysts	10
Miscellaneous:	
Pregnancy	3
Mastoiditis	22
Sinusitis	17
Arthritis (hypertrophic)	32
Arthritis (atrophic)	11
Cholecystitis	5
Gastric ulcer	2
Duodenal ulcer	9
Brain tumor	6
Carcinoma of colon	3
Carcinoma of stomach	3
Stricture of esophagus	2

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current	25
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents	5
Vacuum electrode	20
Ultra violet rays	74
Diathermia	448
Infra red rays	30
Fulgration	12
Massage	302
Electrocardiograms	81
Iontophoresis	20
X-ray treatments	124
Total	1,141

Tuberculosis

Our situation as far as the care of the tuberculous patients is concerned has been practically unchanged this year—serious overcrowding of all facilities and serious lack of personnel, together with unsatisfactory methods of providing and handling food. Even much of our inadequate housing has been acquired by taking over buildings and wards not designed for the care of patients of this type. All of these lacks are well known to the Board and the Central Office and plans for improvements have been formulated and appropriations obtained, but the situation in the construction field has continued such that the available funds were not sufficent for the necessary work. It has not seemed the part of wisdom to attempt radical changes under these conditions, but meantime the situation has been most discouraging to all those actively engaged in the work of caring for these patients.

Dr. Daniel G. Melvin has continued as resident physician in charge of the tuberculosis service, with Dr. Harold S. Hatch as part time consultant. A new photo-roentgen unit was installed the latter part of June and with its help it is hoped to institute a screening program covering all admissions, new employees, and eventually the entire patient population. A full time X-ray technician, Miss Rose Zaluk, has been obtained and is doing excellent work; Dr. Melvin has submitted the following data:

"Although our census has decreased from 485 to 461 patients, we are still greatly overcrowded, with a concentration of overcrowding in Pavilion 1, where the most advanced cases are being housed. During the year there were 77 admissions, 41 male and 36 female; 82 deaths, 45 male and 37 female; 6 discharged to other hospitals, 5 male and one female; 8 paroled, 4 male and 4 female; 2 discharged after a year's parole, 1 male and 1 female; 3 male patients discharged; 1 a voluntary commitment, 1 a "surveyed" patient, and 1 deported to Greece; 3 male patients transferred to other buildings; and 1 female patient who was out on a visit at the beginning of the year was returned.

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

8 x 10	10
10 x 12	208
14 x 17	2,055
Total	2,273

The report of treatments shows: Medications, 58,978; treatments 2,955; dressings, 2,391; hypodermics, 4,923; intramuscular injections, 266; dental, 49; eye, ear, nose and throat, 9.

Dr. Hatch has given the following report of his work here for the year:

Chest Consultation Service

Examinations

Number of patients examined		3,263
Diagnoses:		
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:		
Pleurisy with effusion	38	
Minimal	60	
Moderately advanced	540	
Far advanced	166	
Miliary tuberculosis	1	
Total active	805	

(Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 79 were new cases. The remainder were old cases, previously diagnosed.)

Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:		
Minimal	171	
Moderately advanced	505	
Primary type	12	
Total inactive	688	
Other chest conditions:		
Tuberculosis suspect		25
Chronic adhesive pleuritis		48
Pneumokoniosis		4
Chronic pneumonitis		14
No evidence of lung disease		1,611
Aortic aneurism		1
Calcified pleura		5
Chronic bronchitis		2
Pulmonary emphysema		4
Pulmonary fibrosis		34
Silicosis		5
Broncho-pneumonia		2
Bronchial asthma		1
Calcified nodule in lung		1
Pulmonary ateletasis		2
Fracture rib		1
Aortitis		1
Lobar pneumonia		1

Subacute bronchitis	1
Bronchiectasis	2
Diagnosis pending	3
Metastatic sarcoma	1
Fungus disease of lung	1
Total	1,770
Number artificial pneumothorax treatments given	777
Number of fluoroscopies	98

Division of Education

The Division of Education has been functioning for a number of years and has proved its worth to the hospital, the community, and the many students whom it has served. Under the immediate supervision of the Clinical Director, Mr. George R. Koehler as Administrative Assistant and Director of Education has continued as head of this division and carried on duties covering a considerable field. His report is as follows:

"The Educational Division of the hospital has continued in its endeavor to meet the need of the public for information in respect to the functioning and purposes of the modern state hospital. An increased 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 to 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 doing throughout the state.

With the termination of the war the number of visitors to the hospital has increased considerably. This year's total was 620 which is 260 more than last year. Of this year's visitors, 120 came as individuals and 480 came in 19 groups; 112 tours of the hospital were arranged for them.

Twenty-one 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 3 to 6 months each in clinical training and observation under this division. Mrs. Eileen Wells again served as assistant supervisor for the summer of 1946 training period. She was awarded a graduate fellowship for advanced study of psychology

at the University of Oslo, Norway, and started that work in the fall of 1946. Mr. Harold Utts, hospital social worker, is giving part time as co-supervisor for the summer of 1947 group of 12 students who arrived June 16th for their training period. Increased emphasis is again 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 New York, California, Maryland, Connecticut, South Carolina, Colorado and New Jersey. Nine of the 12 students are attending Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, New Jersey. Considerable time is spent with the students annually averaging 275 seminar and discussion periods, while teaching activities occupy approximately 800 hours. The students, in each training period, assist the Physical Education division in supervising recreation for the patients in the hospital.

Conversations were held with all 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 associations with most of these patients has 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. The 6 Smith College School of Social Work students assigned for their field work to the Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinic elected to make a thesis study of the Clinical Training Program at Greystone Park. The director of the Educational Division gave many hours for conferences related to this study which was printed in September 1947. This is the first objective study of any clinical training center and its program by a qualified group or agency. The findings of this study will be valuable in many ways, both to the center here at Greystone Park, and the National Organization of the Council for Clinical Training, Inc., of New York.

Among the many conferences related to work with the mentally ill held throughout the past year, Mr. Koehler attended fifteen, including the American Psychiatric Association meeting in New York, the Fifth Anniversary of the Karen Horney Institute for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis, and the New York Academy of Medicine's Committee on Public Education. He was again re-elected for another term as a member of the Board of Directors of the Morris County Council of

Social Agencies, and a member of its Educational Committee. Sixty-two lectures were given by Mr. Koehler to various groups in the community and correspondence was carried on with schools, colleges, and professional and lay individuals, from various parts of the country.

"Your State Hospital"	Upsala College, East Orange.
"The Church and the Mentally Ill"	Lake Wawasee, Indiana (summer school of the United Lutheran Church in America, Board of Home Missions.)
"Emotional Hygiene for Living"	
"Counseling the Individual"	
"Clinical Training at Greystone"	
"Your State Hospital"	Morris Plains Presbyterian Church.
"Counseling and Psychotherapy"	Psychology Club, Centenary Junior College of Hackettstown, N. J.
"Clinical Training, Its Values"	The Philadelphia Seminary.
"Depth Psychology and Religious Thought"	Drew Seminary.
"Educational Resources in Hospitals"	New York Academy of Medicine.
"Clinical Training at Greystone"	Current News Club, Morristown, N. J.

During May, Mr. Koehler served as Instructor of Sociology to the Psychiatric Technicians and gave the following twelve lectures:

"Who Is My Patient?"
"Bird's Eye View of Mental Illness"
"Introduction to Sociology"
"Organization and Functions of Social Structure"
"Social Structure and Laws Governing It"
"Society and the Environment"
"Social Change"
"Social and Cultural Foundations of Personality"
"Personal Disorganization"
"Social Pathology"
"Family and Community Disorganization"
"Social Work in Relation to the Psychiatric Patient"
"Mental Hospitals and Their Functions", was given throughout the year to 19 visiting college classes in psychology and sociology.

Occupational Therapy Division

During the past year the shortages of material and personnel in the occupational therapy division were somewhat relieved, although staples, such as cotton dress goods, muslin for sheets and pillow cases, and linen toweling were still in short supply or entirely out of our price range. The serious lack of ward personnel affected the occupational therapy in many ways, since there was little supervision of non-workers when classes were in progress on the wards, and it was difficult to spare good workers from the wards or to arrange for their being escorted to and from the outside shops.

Dr. George B. McMurray continued to direct the division until he was obliged to go on sick leave in the spring. Because of his inspiring personality and his long association with occupational therapy he has been keenly missed in every area of the work. Dr. Archie Sofman has been assigned to cover this service and is gradually becoming familiar with the great number of details involved.

Work in the occupational therapy division actually comprises but a small fraction of the total patient activities in the institution, since ward housekeeping, laundry, kitchens, dining rooms, farm and gardens, grounds and other areas require the services of those willing and able to work. All of these areas, including the occupational therapy shops, have felt the shortage of men patients in the working age classification.

The same system of outside shops and curative workrooms has been maintained as in years past. The Women's Occupational Therapy building has housed the arts and crafts and the plain sewing sections. The men's working areas were located in two buildings; the print shop and pottery making in the first floor and basement of the original industrial building, and the arts and crafts in the Men's Occupational Therapy building. The two buildings are adjacent. Exhibits were set up and maintained at the American Legion Exposition in Morristown, the Morris County Fair, the Flemington Fair, and the State Fair at Trenton. This division was represented at the three meetings of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association held this year—at the County Museum in Freehold, at the Veterans' Hospital at Lyons, and at the Cartaret Club in Trenton. At each of these meetings interesting programs were presented and there was opportunity for the discussion of the various methods of solving common problems.

In the men's Arts and Crafts section this year were made: 895 baskets of willow and reed; 861 rugs, hooked, loom, yarn and tied; 2,174 brooms, 702 scrub brushes, 160 whisk brooms and 112 hearth brushes; various articles of carpentry, such as shoe boxes, stools and hampers; 1,194 pieces of pottery; 165 copper pieces; and 335 miscellaneous articles, including toys, boxes, and so on; making a total of 6,770 articles.
Articles made and repaired for hospital use included chairs and settees caned, wooden furniture repaired, pool cues retipped, pictures framed, grommets and ropes put in laundry bags, and other miscellaneous jobs as requested, a total of 1,668. Articles sent to the storehouse for hospital use included most of the brooms and brushes made, as well as many of the rugs and baskets, totaling 3,358. In addition to the above work, 7,480 willow cuttings were planted and 216 bundles of willow were stripped; about 3¼ tons of waste paper were salvaged and baled.

The Women's Arts and Crafts section produced a great variety of fancy household articles, including 14 afghans, 122 hooked rugs, 203 braided rugs, 15 quilts; numerous crocheted articles including a bedspread, infants' wear, needlepoint; giving a total of 2,630, plus 11 yards of tatting and 10 yards of crocheted lace. The majority of these articles were produced for sale, although hand hemming, mending and other work were done for the institution.

The Plain Sewing section was arranged more on a factory basis, with power machines, tables and equipment for cutting out many articles at one time, and the emphasis on quanity production rather than hand work. Practically all of the articles made were for use in the institution, many being sent to the storehouse for distribution on requisition; production was limited to a considerable degree by shortages of material, but the total reached was higher than last year. Among the articles produced were 10,709 sheets; 3,211 pillow cases; 14,653 towles, more than half of which were made from sugar bags; 4,092 gingham dresses; 3,874 petticoats; 3,080 night dresses, flannel; 1,854 night shirts, twill; 1,153 pairs of men's cotton pants, khaki, hickory, etc.; coats and gowns for barbers, physicians, patients who worked in kitchens, etc.; and a great variety of other articles in more than 50 classifications, even including the making of 150 button holes for overcoats and the reconditioning of 1,122 blankets; for the psychosurgery work, gowns were made for doctors and patients and masks and other necessities were constructed, a total of 248 articles; the grand total in this division was 55,931.

At the hospital Print Shop books were rebound for the hospital libraries and, on request, for other areas as well as commercially; the annual report was printed and bound; the patients' monthly publication THE PSYCHOGRAM was printed, and prepared for mailing; forms and blanks in great variety used throughout the institution were cut, ruled and printed as required. The list of work for the past year is as follows:

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	Pamp. Bind'g	*Padding*	*Ruling*	*Binding*	*Printing*
Greystone Park..	12,857	17,602	462,805	830	1,979,026
Trenton			4,500		2,502
Marlboro.....	6,500				42,000
Total.....	19,357	17,602	467,305	830	2,023,528

On June 16 Mr. John A. Dalton was engaged as foreman of the Print Shop, thus placing the division on a better personnel arrangement than it had been since the loss of Mr. Hayden Melvin early in 1946.

Curative Workrooms

Under the skillful and experienced direction of Mrs. DeVries, the Curative Workrooms have functioned very well this year. Every effort has been made to reach and interest patients who were not able to leave their wards to go to the regular shops, or whose span of interest was too short for more than a brief class period. Some of the classes have been conducted on the wards, perhaps in an alcove or sunroom; others have been held in adjacent or nearby rooms or even outside on the lawns. This group participated in the exhibits at the different fairs and in the meetings of the state organization. Mrs. DeVries has submitted the following report:

"At the beginning of the year, the Staff of this division of the Occupational Therapy department consisted of the director and 9 therapists. Later, there was one resignation because of leaving the State. This position, however, has since been filled.

The daily schedule of 26 ward classes has been maintained with a higher number of patients reached than the monthly enrolment of 550, the previous year. This has been accomplished despite many complications.

Due to the renovation of the South Side of the Main building, where the classes for the disturbed patients are held, lack of space, and over-

crowded conditions have made the holding of these classes extremely difficult. This situation has been alleviated somewhat by the use of the enclosed yards whenever the weather permits outdoor classes.

Recently in the Clinic building, in addition to the work done with both the male and female patients receiving shock therapy, a class has been opened for women on the psycho-surgery ward. It is hoped to further this effort with one for men, provided an additional therapist can be obtained

The procuring of suitable materials for new and interesting projects for the occupation of the patients so that this form of treatment will be of value, is still quite a problem. Prescriptions, attendance sheets, as well as progress notes were kept for each patient attending the Curative workrooms' classes. During the year, 4,251 articles were produced for exhibit or to be sold. These included handicrafts, various types of household embroideries, children's accessories and toys, and caused favorable comment from visitors. In addition, from waste and discarded materials, enough was salvaged for the making of 6,001 small necessities for ward use.

In appreciation to the patients for their participation in the class activities, two informal ward parties were given. The refreshments consisted of ice cream, cake, coffee, bags of candy and cigarettes.

During the year, the affiliating student nurses attending the curative workroom classes numbered 477, and received such instruction as the short time allotted would permit."

Physical Education and Recreation

There was little change during the year in the personnel and schedules in this division. Again it was possible to have only the quieter and more responsible women patients from the Dormitory and Main buildings in classes, thus leaving the vast majority of the longer resident type without the benefit of this stimulus to activity and group cooperation. Only the Director and two teachers were on regular duty, and their time was fully occupied by the work with shock therapy patients, and those who could be taken off the wards in fairly large groups. Practically all of the parties and entertainments given in the course of the year were either organized by this division, or required its assistance in one way or another. Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson continued as Director and by careful planning was able to cover a variety of activities. Her report in summarized form is as follows:

better organized community service staffs. All of these positions, and particularly those in the federal field, pay much higher salaries than the states and the workers are expected to make their homes in the communities, rather than in institutions. For the young workers, this latter is an added inducement, although those more experienced realize the financial advantages of 'maintainance.'

In view of this general situation, it is not surprising that Mrs. Alvord was obliged to recruit her staff from untrained and inexperienced college graduates, most of whom after a little experience decided either to take a city position more to their taste or to become accredited social workers by taking further degree studies. On the staff during the year there were seven resignations and four replacements; three of those resigning had been appointed during the current year and worked from one to two months; two were appointed in the preceding year, and the other two had worked one and one-half and two years respectively. Of those appointed during the year, only one remained on the staff by June 30th, and the staff had been reduced from ten to seven. Such rapid turnover obviously means a less efficient staff and constant close supervision on the part of the Director, with the possibility of serious errors due to lack of psychiatric training and experience. Mrs. Alvord has submitted the followimg data:

"During the year there were 5,882 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital. In the cases of patients being considered for parole, 444 preparole investigations were made of the homes for the purpose of presenting the social and environmental factors to the medical staff as well as to assist the families in accepting the mental illness and in planning for the future of the patient. A total of 130 special investigations were made in the community, 77 of which were for the purpose of obtaining additional information on newly admitted patients to assist the physicians in making diagnoses. The remaining 53 visits were for a variety of reasons, chiefly to assist hospital and parole patients. During the year six patients found on "survey" to have recovered were removed from the hospital; five were paroled to relatives or friends and one, a voluntary commitment, was discharged. Arrangements were made and assistance given in the removal of eight babies born in the hospital; one was in the hospital at the beginning of the fiscal year and the other seven where born during this period.

The statistics of community visits given above show an increase of

577 over the previous year. This increase was probably due in some measure to the replacement of two cars, one of which had not been in condition to use for some time, and also to the cooperativeness of the staff in coordinating their work to meet extra demands.

In addition to field trips, 1,384 office interviews were held with and in regard to patients on parole and in the hospital and also in regard to matters of importance to the work of the division. At the request of the medical staff, 33 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients. Special visits made to patients on the wards numbered 129.

Regarding newly admitted patients 785 medical and social histories were obtained and 87 interim histories were obtained regarding patients with previous residence in this hospital. Of the 785 anamneses, 782 were obtained in the office and 3 in the community. In order to secure this information, 1,226 persons were interviewed. In addition, 786 questionnaires were sent out regarding new patients and every effort was made to locate relatives or friends of patients admitted without correspondents. Abstracts to the number of 1,106 were received from other hospitals.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escape ranged from 797 to 1,069 (Christmas season), with an average of 870, as against 918 last year. During the year 152 patients were returned from escape—127 men and 25 women, and 359 patients where returned from parole—125 men and 234 women. The return of parole patients was due to many reasons, chief of which were the recurrence of their psychotic ideas; their inability to adjust to their environment, the presence of unfavorable factors within the environment which were a disturbing influence; and the inability of those responsible to give adequate supervision. At the close of the year 808 patients were carried on the books but outside the hospital; of this number 751 were on parole which was 101 less than at the beginning of the year.

During the year members of the staff attended the joint staff meetings of the four state institutions of New Jersey, held in Marlboro and Trenton, the New Jersey Welfare Conference; the annnal meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene: and other conferences relating to social work. The social service staff has represented this phase of hospital work at the meetings and committees of the newly organized Council of Social Agencies of Morris County. Teaching activities included lectures to affiliate student nurses and to psychiatric technicians. The usual relationships with the Confidential Social Service

Exchange have been maintained and cooperation with various social agencies in this and other states has been mutually helpful."

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

The year started with a full Clinic staff—the first full staff in many years, and without a waiting list that necessitated scheduling appointments far in advance. The outlook was excellent, but the close of the year found a far different situation. The day after Christmas, Dr. Earl W. Fuller, Director of the Clinics, became ill and was hospitalized until the end of February, when he was permitted to return to his home. Limited part time duty was allowed after April 15th, but to the end of the year he had not been permitted to work with patients or attend meetings. This left Dr. Theodore Gebirtig, Assistant to the Director, to carry all the active psychiatric service for the last half of the year.

On September 30, two members of the social service staff resigned, Mrs. Houston Mitchell and Miss Kathryn Kelley, and on March 31, Miss Roberta Copenhaven also resigned. On April 1, Miss Rachel Stephenson was loaned to the Department of Institutions and Agencies for a six-months period. The only replacement obtained for these losses was Miss Elizabeth Monks who reported for duty on October 1.

From the latter part of November until the end of December, Miss Dorothy Lyons, senior psychiatric social worker in charge of student instruction was seriously ill. She then returned to duty and carried on for a little over three months, when she again became unable to work and was obliged to enter a hospital where she remained until her death on June 13th. Her training and experience and her deep loyalty together with her fine personality made her invaluable to the Clinics, as well as to the other organizations, professional and lay, to which she gave freely of her time. Among numerous other activities she was managing editor of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers and secretary to the publications committee. Her untimely death was tragic, not only for her immediate associates, but for her profession as a whole.

On September 15, five students from the Smith College School for Social work reported for an eight months training period: Misses Marya Barlowski, Lena Beck, Mary Christian, Mary Elizabeth Jolley and Lorraine Ratliffe. Their theses pertain to the clinical training of theological students of the past ten years and should provide interesting material. Their course here was completed on June 4th. In view of the difficulty

experienced in finding well equipped social service staff replacements, it may be necessary in the future to consider some arrangements with the Schools of Social Work sending students to the Clinics for training to assign only those not obligated to return to some other organization at the completion of their educational experience. Since the outbreak of the war, many students, because of scholarships or other contracts, must return to the Red Cross or some other organization upon the completion of the designated courses.

Various awards and recognitions have been given the Clinics during the year. Charter membership was granted in the American Association of Psychiatric Clinics for Children upon its organization. On the formal termination of the New Jersey State Advisory Committee to Selective Service on neuropsychiatric problems, all members of the social service staff were given Selective Service Citations and the Director of Clinic Social Service and the Psychologist received the Selective Service Medal.

Many activities have been carried on by the clinic staff in response to constant requests. Dr. Gebirtig is a member of the Council of the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Society. Mr. Robert M. Beechley, the psychologist, is President of the New Jersey Psychological Association and a member of the planning committee for the Governor's Conference on Youth, May, 1947. He has been loaned since April 4th to the special psycho-surgery project being carried on at the hospital, and at the end of the year had contributed 45 days to the project. Miss Mildred H. Hurley, Director of Social Service, served in various capacities on committees and study groups; she is a member of the Board of Directors of the Morris County Council of Social Agencies, but has not accepted membership on the committees because of her many other commitments. For the same reason she has found it inadvisable to enter any of the committees of national organizations, as she is trying to hold her activities to the state level. Mrs. Marion Roberts, assistant to Miss Hurley, has taken over a number of administrative duties as well as carrying her usual case load. Mrs. Loretta Mooney has been active with Bergen County Agencies and Miss Monks has participated actively in the new Morris County Council. The entire social service staff has acted in consultative capacity to social agencies and schools within their areas.

The student training project included special seminars by Dr. Gebirtig and Miss Lyons, trips to institutions and attendance at social work meetings in this area, National and State conferences, the monthly

"From the Dormitory building women patients were taken bowling once a week and had an afternoon in the gymnasium for special exercises once a week. In summer when weather permitted outdoor games and activities were substituted. Men from this building also had bowling once a week and joined in the square dances once a week. Softball games were substituted in the summer.

Main building ward and working patients both men and women were conducted to winter activities, bowling, square dancing and parties. In the summer, games on the lawn and the baseball diamond with other activities in season were substituted.

The Reception building patients were reached occasionally for activities, but due to the constant changes in this area contacts were irregular.

Clinic building shock therapy patients received close attention. The women were given special exercises in the gymnasium three mornings a week. They were taken to the "Powder Room" first where they donned rompers and prepared for the exercises to spot the fatty tissues, improve the posture and stimulate an improved appearance and general feeling of good health. When they returned from the gymnasium to the Powder Room to dress, they were encouraged to make good use of the generous supply of cosmetics which had been furnished by a friend of the hospital. It is true with all patients and particularly with women that a normal interest in their personal appearance is an important step toward mental health. This gymnasium program has been extended so that the Main building women and those from the Dormitory building receive the treatment once a week. Men patients from the shock therapy service were taken out twice a week for bowling or softball according to the season.

Emphasis on square dancing was started in March and each week found a group of men and women patients from the Main and Dormitory buildings, plus parolees, learning the various calls. Up to the end of the year eight dances had been learned by the group, many of whom did not know the social dance steps.

The summer sports and games included softball, badminton, croquet and horse-shoe pitching. With a supply of new sneakers and rackets tennis has been emphasized this season. The courts are close to the area where other lawn games are played and have been maintained in excellent condition. Volley-ball is also played and has been especially valuable in the last days of the fiscal year when it has been possible to

get some patients from the shut-in wards out into the sun. Batting the volley-ball back and forth across the net provides an excellent release for stored up energy and emotion.

Tournaments have been planned to add interest to various sports. In August men patients in three softball teams made up of parolees from the Main and Dormitory buildings and those under treatment on the shock therapy ward played against each other while 125 men and women patients witnessed the competition. In September a croquet tournament was played off with women from the four building groups participating and a gallery of about 75. Cigarettes and candy were given as prizes. In May the bowling tournaments were held before cheering audiences and prizes were bestowed.

In July, August and September the teachers of this division supervised "green thumb therapy" taking groups of patients to the garden fields to help in the harvesting of peas and beans. This was designed primarily to serve the most useful purpose of saving food crops, but was also a fine way to get sunshine and exercise unused muscles, and was enjoyed by those of longer resident types.

Late in June, 1947, a man attendant and a girl college student were assigned to this division. The man has been taking over the classes of men previously handled by the women teachers and is also developing a schedule on the wards of the Main building North with the deteriorated patients. The student is assisting the women teachers which has made possible the return of a teacher to the Main building women's wards so that dozens of unoccupied women can be taken to the yard or amusement hall for play activity. The theological students at the hospital for a training course under the educational division have also rendered assistance, particularly in volley ball and softball games and in conducting groups to and from large outdoor parties.

From early October until the last week in June, with the exception of six weeks at the holiday season, moving pictures were shown once in two weeks at the male gymnasium in the Reception building. As this room is far from large, it was necessary to run off each show on three successive days for different groups of patients. The films provided much entertainment for the audiences, but consume much time for the teachers. About once a month a larger party was arranged. In July it took the form of an Organ Birthday Party, sponsored by Mrs. Garrison of the Board of Managers, and held in the large amusement hall for all

patients. A Hammond electric organ was demonstrated with numbers by Ralph Williamson and Sidney Wolf; there was also music by Allen Zane, violinist-singer, and Al Lange, accordionist. In August, September and on October 1, tea dances were held in the gymnasium for the men and women of the shock therapy service and Main and Dormitory buildings. On October 31st there was a large Hallowe'en party in the Dormitory amusement hall for all patients, with social dancing, seasonal games and refreshments of cider, apples, peanuts, cakes, candy and cigarettes. Tea dances were held in the gymnasium in November, December and January, and a large tea dance was held in the amusement hall on May 28. This was sponsored by Mrs. Garrison and the music was furnished by the Dover Local of the American Federation of Musicians. Social dancing was much enjoyed by the patients, and tea and cookies, candy and cigarettes were served. On June 12th at the square dancing class a donation of cakes and crackers from the Drew Book Store, Drew University, with tea from the hospital kitchen turned the affair into a surprise party for all the patients.

The largest affair of the year was the annual Christmas party held in the amusement hall on the evening of December 22nd and was vividly described in the feature article of the next issue of *The Psychogram*. The play, "Christmas Music", was the Christmas story staged in pantomime with appropriate carols sung for each scene by a trained choir, ably assisted by the hospital orchestra under Mr. Otto Novak. The costumes and settings were impressive and all the actors took their parts well. Among the visitors were Commissioner Bates and Deputy Commissioner Cotton, Dr. Knight and Senator Abell of the Board, the two priests from St. Virgil's parish, Freeholder Stephen Griffith, and Mr. Van Natta, Mr. Harris, Mr. Seguine and Dr. Plume, as well as a number of ladies, including Dr. Abell of the Board of the Training School at Totowa. After Dr. Curry appeared as Santa Claus and greeted those present he called upon most of the guests to extend greetings. The hall was beautifully decorated in Christmas colors and traditional trees in full splendor. Under the trees were decorated baskets heaped high with gifts. So well organized was this huge party that no confusion was evident, either in the seating of the patients, the distribution of gifts, or emptying the hall. As a protection, firemen were stationed in all parts of the auditorium, including both members of the local department and men from the Fairchild Fire Company of Morris Township.

The gifts were provided by the special Christmas Fund purchases made by Dr. Curry personally and handled through Mr. Beucler and his detail group and the nursing division. Each patient at the party and also all those unable to attend received a suitable present chosen to fit the individual wishes and requirements. On February 1st, all the patients who took part in the Christmas play were given a turkey dinner with all the 'fixings', including flowers and candles on the tables.

Over and above the various activities described, which necessarily reach only a part of the hospital population, ward amusements have been regularly provided. The central radio system was in effect on many of the wards and others were provided with conventional sets. Pianos were in use on a number of wards. Games of cards, dominoes and checkers were played on both the men's and women's wards and reading material was supplied.

Recreation for employees was provided to some degree. The bowling alleys were open from 7:00 to 10:00 p. m. The tennis courts and baseball diamond have been used by employees through all summer months and the picnic grounds with fireplaces and tables near the willow pond have also been enjoyed."

Social Service Division

This year the hospital division of social service included two historians, who obtained at the office or in the community the anamneses of new patients and the interim reports of those readmitted, seven field workers, and the Director, Mrs. Agnes Alvord. The first responsibility of the field workers was the supervision of all patients on parole in the community; they made visits to prepare for the patient's homecoming, assisted with his adjustment, recommended return to the hospital when necessary, or concurred in the discharge after a year's parole. During the war years when anyone, however handicapped, could obtain work at good wages, the return of patients to their families and the community was welcomed and adjustment was facilitated. This condition still held this year to a considerable degree, but undoubtedly more and more help from social service casework will be required in the future, if a high rate of discharges and paroles is to be maintained.

Unfortunately, there is a general dearth of qualified social workers for state hospital positions. The type of psychiatric worker required has been in demand in veterans hospitals, in mental hygiene clinics, and in the

meetings of the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry and the Institutes conducted at the New Jersey state hospitals. Other teaching activities included lectures to the affiliate student nurses and to the psychiatric technicians at the hospital. The plan to return to regular weekly staff meetings could not be followed, but teaching staff meetings were held for affiliate nurses and other visitors when there was a demand for them; a total of 627 visitors attended 16 staff meetings.

Most of the above material has been taken from Dr. Fuller's detailed report to me and he says further: "In this fiscal period there has been no change in the clinic sites except that because of increasing demands in Franklin the sessions formerly held in Newton have been transferred, temporarily at least, to the Franklin Hospital. There has been no great demand for services for veterans; in fact, with the establishment of the Veterans Administration Regional Office in Newark, the number of requests for clinic assistance to veterans dropped to a marked degree. The automobile situation was improved by the replacement with new cars of the most dangerously worn out Fords. Others still in use have passed the limits of reliability, and the Buick has been laid up for repairs for many weeks during the year because replacement parts were difficult to obtain.

A total of 180 clinics were held as follows: Englewood, 20; Franklin, regular, 5, special psychological, 1; Hackensack, regular, 20, special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home, 15; Jersey City, regular, 21, special psychological, 2; Morristown, regular, 21, special psychological, 4; Newark, regular, 8, special psychological at Theresa Grotto Home, 1; Newton, regular, 1, special, 1; Passaic, 20; Paterson, regular, 20, special, 9, special psychiatric, 11.

CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

	Patients on Rolls						
		16 years of age and over			Under 16 years of age		
	Total	*Total	M.	W.	*Total	M.	W.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year (7-1-46)	956	413	228	185	543	393	150
2. Cases opened during year—total	562	124	48	76	438	297	141
a. New cases never attending these clinics	553	120	47	73	433	295	138
b. Readmitted cases*	9	4	1	3	5	2	3
3. Total open cases during year (1-2)	1,518	537	276	261	981	690	291

4. Cases closed during year (Should agree with number of cards submitted.)	592	140	70	70	452	309	143
5. Total open cases on rolls end of year (3-4)	926	397	206	191	529	381	148
6. Total different cases attending clinics during year (to be reported on June 30th only)	896	325	177	148	571	370	201

*Re-admitted cases attending clinics plus cases re-admitted for further social service treatment.

Total patients attending clinics plus special cases examined elsewhere, 1,369; of these 16 were not interviewed for one reason or another, 10 came to consult social worker only, 4 were readmitted cases, 786 were continued cases and 553 were new cases. Of the total new cases, 120—47 males and 73 females—were over 16 years of age and 433—295 males and 138 females—were under that age. During the year the psychiatrists held 715 interviews with patients, of whom 297 were with adults and 418 with children; and the psychologist held 653 interviews with patients, 95 with adults and 558 with children. Of the 1,368 interviews held by the psychiatrists and psychologist, 1,280 were in the clinics, 87 in the central office of the clinics, and only one in the community. The psychiatrists held 696 interviews about patients and the psychologist held 54. The psychiatrists held 104 first interviews with new cases, 421 interviews with continued cases and 190 interviews with cases which had not received previous psychiatric service this admission. The psychologist held 468 interviews with new cases, 177 interviews with continued cases and 8 interviews with cases which had not received previous psychological service this admission. The social workers held 816 interviews with patients of which 135 were in the local clinics, 2 in the central office of the clinics and 679 in the community. They held 4,898 interviews about patients of which 828 were held in the local clinics, 130 in the central office, and 3,940 in the community. Of the 816 patient interviews, 311 were with adults and 505 with children. There were 62 histories taken.

The tabulation of agency contacts with the clinics showed that the Department of Institutions and Agencies, including the State Board of Children's Guardians, referred 61 cases; other family and child welfare agencies, 93; school groups, 164; physicians, 50; health agencies and hospitals, 52; relatives and friends, 71; 16 came of their own accord and

11 were referred by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. A total of 1,542 visits were made to the clinics by those not patients.

The list of diagnoses of new cases showed 306 child guidance problems with 297 of those coming for psychological examination only; 141 cases of mental deficiency, 138 of whom came for psychological examination only; among the child guidance problems there were 216 boys and 90 girls; in the mental deficiency classification there were 20 adults, 7 men and 13 women, and 121 children, 75 boys and 46 girls. Other diagnoses included 35 psychoneuroses and neuroses, 2 psychoses of undertimed type, 1 psychopathic personality, and 34 social adjustment problems; 33 cases were undiagnosed at the close of the year.

The psychiatrists gave 8 lectures, attended 18 meetings and held a number of conferences with the superintendent at Greystone Park and representatives of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, as well as with other agencies. The psychologist gave 11 lectures, attended 12 meetings and worked for 45 days on the psycho-surgery project. The social workers gave 35 lectures, attended 83 meetings, held 267 interviews regarding clinic affairs and gave advice in reference to 157 non-clinic patients, as well as arranging a number of special services, including camp placement for 12 patients."

During the year Dr. Fuller continued as consultant in mental hygiene to the out-patient department of Englewood hospital, consultant psychiatrist to the Children's Heart Unit of the Victoria Foundation, and consultant to the mental hygiene commission of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. He was given a selective service certification for his war-related activities and was certified in psychiatry by the American Board in Psychiatry and Neurology.

School of Nursing and Nursing Service

Again Miss Dorothy E. Clark, R. N., B. S., Director of Nursing, has been able to maintain a remarkable degree of care and supervision on the wards, despite the overcrowding of patients and lack of personnel which has prevailed throughout the year. There is no doubt that a measure of good luck has contributed to the low rate of serious episodes, since the best efforts cannot make it possible for one woman attendant on night duty to supervise several crowded wards in a safe and satisfactory manner. Nevertheless, the patients have been kept clothed and fed, each one has had a bed, and the surroundings have been kept clean.

New Jersey State Library

Special care has been available for those physically ill or undergoing intensive treatments. All of this is a credit to the nursing service and to Miss Clark as its head. She has also maintained fine relationships with the state nursing organizations, is vice president of the State League of Nursing Education, and represents the League on the civil service committee of the State Nurses Association; she is chairman of the civil service committee of District #1 of the State Nurses Association, is secretary of the Morris County Nursing Council and, as such, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris County Community Chest. She is a member of the state committee to revise the merit rating form for New Jersey Civil Service Employees, and has during the year actively participated in meetings of the nursing directors of the several state hospitals with Commissioner Bates and his staff. (She has attended various meetings throughout the year, including three days at the International Congress of Nurses at Atlantic City.) In addion to these professional activities, Miss Clark is vice president of the Morristown groups of the Association of University Women and of the Business and Professional Women. Miss Clark's report, much condensed, is as follows:

Personnel: Graduate nurses are still not available for psychiatric hospitals in spite of increased salary and shortened hours. By November 30, all of the nurses on military leave had either returned or resigned; actually, only 2 returned to this hospital and only one still remains. As shown in the following table, the turnover has been high.

PATIENT CENSUS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Patient Census:	1946					1947						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Total Patients In Residence	5750	5758	5766	5769	5744	5682	5724	5751	5739	5699	5726	5719	
Women Patients	2986	3000	3012	3015	2998	2974	2996	3014	3027	3017	3052	3055	
Men Patients	2764	2758	2754	2754	2746	2708	2728	2737	2712	2682	2674	2664	
Personnel Changes													
Graduate Nurses													
Began Service	1	2	0	3	0	1	3	4	5	5	1	1	26
Left Service	1	5	1	1	5	5	2	4	2	3	2	6	37
Total Enrolled	55	52	51	53	48	44	45	45	48	48	49	45	
On Leave	9	8	6	6	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	

On Duty Part Time	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	
On Duty Full "	45	43	43	45	45	41	41	40	43	43	46	42	
Women Attendants													
Began Service	26	28	16	19	15	8	19	20	16	18	25	20	230
Left Service	13	20	27	17	11	11	19	9	24	16	11	19	197
Total Enrolled	112	120	109	111	115	112	112	123	115	117	131	132	
On Leave	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	
Sp'l Assignment	13	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	16	16	17	19	
On Ward Duty	99	103	92	93	96	94	93	104	96	99	113	112	
Men Attendants													
Began Service	33	40	28	55	39	34	66	62	58	39	39	50	543
Left Service	44	56	37	38	26	34	50	45	59	48	41	29	507
Total Enrolled	149	133	124	141	154	154	170	187	186	177	175	196	
On Leave	7	6	6	6	5	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	
Sp'l Assignment	23	17	18	23	24	24	26	25	25	25	25	26	
On Ward Duty	119	110	100	112	125	129	143	160	158	150	149	169	

Women Psychiatric Technician Trainees					
Total Enrolled (Began 3-31-47)	11	9	9	9	
Total Left	0	2	0	0	2
Men Psychiatric Technician Trainees					
Total Enrolled (Began 3-31-47)	40	35	33	31	
Total Left	0	5	2	2	9

Graduate Nurses: Of the graduate nurses, 4 are instructors, 5 on special assignments, 12 are in charge of wards, 16 are assigned to supervising duty, including the general night supervisor; 4 are in administrative positions, the Director and 3 assistants; and 4 are listed as graduate staff nurses, 1 being on full time and the others on part time. Three of the graduate nurses are men.

Resignations during the year included several who had been on the staff for long periods. Miss Edith Sheridan had been in the hospital service for 19 years and was night supervisor in the Reception building; she resigned in May because of her health. Miss Goldie Hauser, also with 19 years of service, in charge of the operating room, resigned in February following a prolonged leave of absence for her health. Mrs. Ann McConkey Stefanak, R. N., B. S., Clinical Instructor, resigned in January. As Miss McConkey she was on the staff for a number of years and then away for four years in another hospital as educational director; she returned in 1945 as assistant director and remained in that position until July of 1946, when she became a full time instructor.

As a part of Commissioner Bates's program of education for all hospitals a course in general psychology, open to the nurses and to other members of the community, was given in the hospital classroom for two semesters by Harry Bice, Ph. D., psychologist of the State Crippled Children's Commission. As an additional educational program for graduate nurses, lectures were given at Knight Cottage on alternate Monday evenings by members of the medical staff. There was also an outside speaker from Alcoholics Anonymous, and in June a lecture on neuro-anatomy by Dr. Fred A. Mettler. Following each lecture was an informal social hour with refreshments. Members of the nursing staff attended also the Salmon Memorial lectures in New York, the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, also held in New York this year, and numerous meetings of nursing groups in New Jersey.

Throughout the year bi-weekly supervisors' meetings were held for dircussion of problems and policies. Plans were set up for writing a hospital manual of the policies now in effect. Bi-weekly meetings were also held for graduate staff nurses at each of which the head of one section discussed the work being done and the ways in which nurses could cooperate to assist in the smooth functioning of the service. The nurses were given opportunity for questions and suggestions. In July and August of 1946 civil service examinations were resumed and all nurses employed on a temporary basis during the war were required to take them; all passed and several promotions were made as a result.

Attendants: On August 1st, Civilian Public Service Unit #77 was officially closed and the last of the 100 conscientious objectors who had rendered such outstanding service left Greystone Park. Seven of them have returned for varying periods and we still have two of the group now employed as regular attendants.

In the attendant group, considerable increase has been made among the men. Of the 154 listed at the beginning of the year, 26 were conscientious objectors, so that the present number, 196, shows an actual increase of 68. Of the 196, 118 are on ward day duty, 51 on ward night duty, 26 have special assignments and 1 is on sick leave. The special services include patients' dining rooms, detail, barber, janitor, marking room, and so on. Of the total 12 are former patients, 7 of whom are on ward duty and 5 on special assignment. The number of women has not increased correspondingly. Many more are still employed in industry than before the war and in all probability many more are also able to

live at home, with the present prevailing high employment level for men. The number of women attendants was increased from 99 at the beginning of the year to 132 at its close. Of this number, 72 were assigned to ward day duty and 40 to night duty; 19 were on special assignment, and 1 on sick leave. Of this total 14 were former patients, 9 of whom were on ward duty and 5 on special assignments.

Several mass meetings of attendants were held to explain new policies and ask their cooperation as well as to give answers to various problems. A meeting of housemothers and housemen was called to explain their duties, not only in relation to housekeeping, but also in the maintenance of morale and enforcement of acceptable behavior of the personnel under their supervision.

On September 19, 1946 a 40 hour course for attendants was begun, following the curriculum set up by a committee of the Directors of Nursing at the three state hospitals, on request of Commissioner Bates. The course included basic principles of nursing techniques, housekeeping duties and fundamentals of caring for psychiatric patients. Nine students successfully completed the course and received certificates; all are still employed here. Unfortunately, owing to the illness of the instructor, the course had to be discontinued until June, but a class of 21 attendants is now receiving instruction.

The same instructor has also conducted a two-hour orientation period for new attendants. This included a tour of the grounds, indicating places of importance to their work; 393 attendants received such orientation during the year. As an adjunct to this, Fire Chief Acker developed a one-hour fire prevention demonstration given at the fire house. This was found so valuable that it was repeated for the graduate nurses, supervisors, day and night personnel and even incorporated as a part of the training course for affiliates.

The Affliate School of Nursing: Miss Sophie Kraykowski, R. N., B. S., instructor who has been absent for six months because of poor health, returned to part time duty in November and to full time on December 1st. Mrs. Stefanak continued to instruct until her resignation in January, and Miss Ruth Thomas assisted until her resignation in March. Miss Margaret Larkin, R. N., B. S., carried responsibility for the classroom program throughout the year and deserves the highest credit for her faithful and efficient service. In addition to those already mentioned, classes in special phases of the nursing theory and practice

were also given by Miss Clark and by Miss Elizabeth Reese. Also Doctors Dredge, Cahoon, Fitzgerald, Fenimore, Oatman, Longley, Wassell, Sofman and Zigarelli rotated in teaching groups of students and Dr. Esposito continued to lecture to each group on shock therapy. Through the cooperation of Dr. Collins, the students continued to attend the regular staff conferences. Fire Chief Acker, as previously mentioned, gave instructions which included lectures and demonstrating the fire equipment to be found on the wards. He arranged for classroom display an ingenious demonstration of all the items concerned with the problem of fire. It is felt that his instruction is of the highest value not only to the institution, but also to put correct emphasis on an outstanding problem in the community itself. The psychiatrists and social workers of the mental hygiene clinic have continued to give generously of their time to teaching the affiliate students and Mrs. DeVries of Occupational Therapy, Mrs. Johnson of Physical Education and Mrs. Eichlin, Librarian, have also conducted classes for each group of students. Also, Doctors Landis and Zubin of the psycho-surgery group lectured on psychometric testing.

In July, 1946, Paterson General Hospital established affiliation here, thus bringing the number of affiliating schools to 18. The eight weeks course has continued in effect, but it is expected that the twelve-week course will be resumed next January, at which time the affiliating schools will have completed their accelerated programs and be able to return to a regular three-year course. In this short course here, 72 hours of class instruction have been given to each group, and the students have been assigned to 13 wards where they gave care to approximately 650 patients.

During the year 501 students were admitted to the affiliated school; 7 did not complete the course, 6 because of poor health and one resigned from nursing to marry; on the average 76 students were in the school, and on June 30, the number was 68. The decrease from the 83 reported at the beginning of the period was due to smaller classes being admitted to the affiliating schools.

One project developed during the year was an exhibit of items found on the wards which patients have painstakingly and often cleverly made of torn-up clothing, bed-clothing and so on, showing destructiveness with an attempt to contrive something constructive. Students were interested in this project and frequently contributed articles from the wards where they were assigned.

The School Library was increased by the addition of 108 books of

which 51 were separate titles. Multiple copies of the books listed for required reading have given the students much better access to their material.

Senior Cadet Students: Since 1944, a three-months course in advanced theory and practice in psychiatric nursing, with considerable individual guidance and teaching has been given. In all, training has been given to 17 students, 7 of whom returned as graduate nurses. This year 11 completed the course, 8 of whom had previously affiliated here. There were 3 being instructed at the end of the year.

Psychiatric Technicians: The new course of training was begun on March 31, having been planned under the direction of Dr. Henry Cotton. The same course is being given in each of the state hospitals, with Mrs. Martha Trainor, R. N., from the Central Office as coordinator. Miss Mary Coosey, R. N., who had been in charge of Ward 10, Men's Receiving Service, was appointed instructor to take charge of the 300-hour course and was assisted in setting up the work by Mrs. Ruth Haney Beam, R. N. teacher of the courses for attendants. The curriculum consists of the following subjects: Orientation, 12 hours; body structure and functions, 28 hours; nursing techniques, elementary, 62 hours; principles of psychology, 10 hours; principles of sociology, 10 hours; nutrition in health and disease, 14 hours; physical and mental hygiene, 14 hours; introduction to medical nursing, 18 hours; introduction to surgical nursing, 18 hours; psychiatry, 26 hours; psychiatric nursing techniques, 30 hours; hydrotherapy, 4 hours; occupational therapy, 16 hours; recreational therapy, 16 hours; group therapy, 4 hours; conference, preparole and diagnostic, 16 hours. In conjunction with this is one year's ward experience on the following services: infirmary, chronic and senile, medical, surgical, shock therapy, convalescent, continued treatment, reception and acute services.

The course was approved by the Veterans Administration and the New Jersey Department of Education.

Requirements for admission included four years of high school or its equivalent as indicated by the successful passing of an examination given by the New Jersey Department of Education, and an aptitude for the work as determined by a personal interview conducted by representatives of Civil Service Personnel, Department of Institutions and Agencies and a Nurse from the Central Office. Veterans were given preference, but an opportunity was given for attendants presently employed to apply for the course.

A total of 51—40 men and 11 women—began the course. During the week of orientation they were taken by bus to Trenton where, together with the students enrolled in the other two hospitals, they heard members of the Central Office staff give an overall picture of the entire State plan for public service. On June 30, 40 students—31 men and 9 women—remained in the course and had successfully completed the probationary period. Mr. Clarance Beachel, R. N., has worked closely with the group and has given the men trainees their ward instruction.

The objective of this course was to provide care for mental patients on the highest possible level by creating the best type of sub-professional worker, giving planned instruction and providing a place for such a worker on the psychiatric team under the title of psychiatric technician. The Employees' Library now has 340 books for the use of trainees and attendants.

Psycho-surgery: In order to provide adequate nursing service for the research project in brain surgery carried on at this hospital, 250 letters of appeal were sent to former students of our basic and affiliate schools. As a result, two part time and two full time nurses were recruited; the rest had to be assigned from the regular staff. During the stage when two operations each day were being done, necessitating four graduate nurses for the operating room, there were nine nurses assigned to this project,—one full time nurse on each of three eight hour shifts and two part time relief nurses. This concentrated work lasted only a short time and at the close of the year there were one day nurse, one night nurse, and two part time relief nurses on duty for the project. The individuals who worked on this service felt that it was a rare privilege to have had the opportunity. This included a small percentage of the affiliating students who were so interested and stimulated that several expressed a desire to do further work in psychiatric nursing or to return here as graduate nurses.

Professional and Social Activities: Several visits were made to other institutions in the course of the year, including the Norristown State Hospital in Pennsylvania, the Veterans Hospital at Lyons, and several of the schools sending affiliates here. Among the many visitors to the hospitals were Miss Lila Anderson, R. N., Nurse Consultant to the Nursing Committee of the American Psychiatric Association, who inspected the school and nursing service; Miss Anna Pape, R. N., Secretary to the Minister of Health, Rome, Italy, who was in this country studying at Cornell under

the auspices of UNNRA, and spent several days visiting the school and nursing division; and Mrs. Rosamond Smith Liming, R. N., who spent several weeks here observing in preparation for taking up her duties as Director of Nursing at the Essex County Hospital at Overbrook.

Special Assignments

Personal Grooming, Women Patients: Two women assigned to beautician service in the Main and Dormitory buildings did part time duty on the wards in serving meals to patients. Their report, however, shows an increase in the number of services rendered. These included: hair cuts, 21,887; hair thinned, 2,365; waves, 1,241; scalp massages, 2,165; manicures, 636; other items, 2,104; making a total of 30,398.

Sewing Room: Under Miss Catherine Salmon, fifteen women patients from the Main building were supervised for two to two and one-half hours morning and afternoon while they did hand sewing and mending. During the year they repaired 39,280 patients' garments, 9,200 pieces of bed linen, and 200 blankets, and also made 48 new articles. If the weather permitted they were taken out of doors for part of the day and at the end of each week they were served with ice cream. Several holiday parties were arranged, including a picnic in July; at Christmas a turkey dinner with small gifts in Christmas wrappings for each one; and at Easter a party with refreshments, music and entertainment. Miss Salmon personally arranged all of these affairs and provided helpful and interested supervision throughout the year. As a result the patients' need of occupation was satisfied and a real service was done the institution.

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

Hydrotherapy: In the Reception building, Mr. W. T. Riker has continued as physiotherapist to give treatments as prescribed by the physicians. This year a total of 4,453 such treatments were given, which is an increase over the number in the previous year, partly due to the fact that Mr. Riker did not have to give so much of his time to work as an X-ray technician. A woman, Mrs. Augusta Radtke, was obtained for duty in the women's service of the Reception building and during the year gave 3,427 treatments. In addition to these special forms of hydrotherapy, there have been maintained the usual tonic and sedative baths, packs and continuous baths in various areas of the hospital, although at

times the shortage of personnel seriously affected the number of patients who could be given such attentions.

Conclusion: In concluding her report, Miss Clark spoke of the improvements made in ward decoration with painting done by patients and attendants, the putting up of lovely wallpaper panels by a regular paperhanger, using materials donated through the efforts of Mrs. Garrison, and the placing of ten fish bowls and 100 goldfish on the wards through the efforts of Dr. Knight. She stated that Dr. Knight also donated for the Nurses' Home a number of beautiful paintings in lovely frames, a fine bookcase and several tables, a davenport and a chair, and that the nurses have been especially appreciative of these gifts. She expressed gratitude also to the nursing staff, the superintendent and the Board of Managers for their constant help and encouragement throughout the year.

Staff Matters

Since most of our men on military leave have returned to the hospital the staff more nearly approached normal than for several years, although still considerably below the ratio approved by the American Psychiatric Association. Taken as a whole, I feel that this year's staff was an exceptionally good one, most of the members showing marked interest in their work and the wider problems of psychiatry. There are always a few exceptions, of course, but the great majority carried their services with the touch of enthusiasm which makes for advancement in any field, when coupled with a sound practical foundation and good judgment. The following list of graduate work was done during the year: A graduate course in neuropsychiatry under the auspices of Rutgers University and the New Jersey Psychiatric Association, 18 weeks totaling 84 hours, was completed by Doctors Crandell, Fenimore, Longley, Oatman, Sofman, Warne and Wassell. Dr. Dredge attended a course given by Dr. Wechsler of Columbia University on neurology and psychiatry during the month of December at Mt. Sinai Hospital. Dr. Oatman had a graduate course in neurology under Dr. Hans Hoff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Neurological Institute. Dr. Melvin took a special course in X-ray technique in New York. Dr. Cahoon and Dr. Fitzgerald have been taking a course of lectures and seminars at the William Alanson White Institute of Psychoanalysis in New York and completing a training analysis there. Dr. Longley, Dr. Wassell and Dr. Warne attended the course of lectures by Dr. Karen Horney at the New

School for Social Research in New York. Dr. Gambill attended the plastic clinic at the Manhattan General Hospital and some of the clinics of the New York Eye and Ear Hospital as well as a special three-day meeting in March at Johns Hopkins University. Many of the staff attended the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in New York, May 19th to 23rd, and the American Medical Association Annual Meeting held in Atlantic City from June 9th to 13th. Most of them also attended the regular meetings of the New Jersey Neuro-psychiatric Society and the Morris County Medical Society.

Members of the staff have also given assistance in community service to various welfare organizations of the hospital district and have cooperated in the holding of medical meetings. During the year several were certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, including Dr. Curry, Dr. Crandell, Dr. Longley, Dr. Oatman, Dr. Warne and Dr. Wassell. The highest degree of interest and cooperation was extended to the group engaged in psycho-surgery, especially by Dr. Crandell in arranging the setup and Dr. Kessler as assistant in surgery.

Staff housing has not been entirely satisfactory this year, as the number of separate cottages is not sufficient to meet the requirements. Several senior men with families are still living in small apartments, some on the third floor, with no elevator service. The completion of the Federal Housing Units did not solve the problem, as they are at best only temporary quarters, not at all what the average physician in the community would be expected to choose for his family. One apartment was occupied by Dr. Fitzgerald and his family at the close of the year, and others are expected to follow. Two cottages have been provided in the construction for the coming year, which should aid in relieving the situation.

The general setup of the staff has been continued as in former years, except for certain changes made in the spring. Dr. McMurray was Assistant Medical Superintendent, was in charge of the men's wards of the Main building, and of the occupational therapy service. Dr. Collins was Clinical Director, with Dr. Crandell as Assistant. Dr. Hampton was in charge of X-ray and electrotherapy; Dr. Donovan of employee health and a Clinic building service; Dr. Gambill was specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat; Dr. Melvin was resident in charge of the tuberculosis service; Dr. Sagert was pathologist; Dr. Kessler assisted Dr. Collins in surgery and was in charge of the Clinic building; Dr. Warne was gynecologist and

assisted on a Reception building service; Dr. Esposito was in charge of shock therapy, assisted by Dr. Zigarelli, who also did special electrical work, including electroencephalograph; Dr. Longley had a Clinic building service. At the Reception building Dr. Dredge was in charge of men, assisted by Doctors Cahoon, Fitzgerald and Pollock; Dr. Fenimore had charge of women, assisted by Doctors Oatman, Bremer and Warne. At the Main building, men's service, Doctors Lasley and Sofman assisted Dr. McMurray, and on the women's service Dr. Harquail was assisted by Dr. Wassell. At the Dormitory building, Dr. Crane was in charge of men and Dr. Anderson of women. Dr. Voorhies was assigned to night duty covering the whole hospital.

At the end of the year there was considerable evidence of restlessness on the staff, with a number of resignations in prospect. Some of these were motivated by the much higher pay offered in the Veterans Administration hospitals for similar work; others had come to feel that with growing families to educate they must go out into the community to practice. Many are realizing that the salary adjustments made so far in return for charges for maintenance are in effect a salary cut for men with families living in cottages. On the whole, it is obvious that the State salaries at the present value of the dollar are far below what a good physician can obtain in the community, and that the living inducements which have always been the plus in state work are being steadily undercut.

Pharmaceutical Division

There has been no change in the personnel of this division during the past year. Mr. Philip B. Roberts, Mr. Louis D. Bangert and Mr. George Rowland, all are registered pharmacists, with Mr. Roberts the senior man in charge. Mr. Roberts has submitted a detailed report of the many activities of the drug room this year, much of which I am not able to incorporate here.

"Individual prescriptions filled, 18,052; ward use medications filled, 26,760; bottles or packages filled, 26,626; medical stores requisitions filled, 1,868. Comparison with last year shows a considerable increase, over 60 per cent. in some of the work. There were fewer prescriptions filled, doubtless due to the fact that non-resident employees were not included, but the psycho-surgery project meant additional drugs, equipment and supplies. A consistent effort was made to reduce the current inventory by closer scrutiny of all purchases and issues and by returning to manu-

facturers some of the slower moving items to be exchanged for those more frequently required. Most supplies, with the exception of white enamel utensils can now be readily procured, but at an advance in cost. Glycerin, of which considerable quantities are needed, increased about 462 per cent; alcohol increased 48 per cent; insulin increased by 50 per cent; x-ray films and cotton goods have been advancing with each new purchase.

A detailed report was kept on items manufactured to learn what the saving in cost was. The largest saving was on vanillin compound for kitchen use, which amounted to $1,776.40; other large items were sulfathiazole cream, $981.72; tincture green soap $504.00; bathing lotion, $401.85; electric shock paste, $394.80. The total saving was $6,867.50; the items of 64 kinds were variously listed as to quantity and amounted to over 6,500,000 cc, 524,000 gm. and 7,007 gallons. Mr. Roberts further explained that some of the savings affected could not be charted, since the manufacturers did not catalog these items. Most of these were solutions required in great quantities, such as 40 per cent sucrose used in shock therapy, 70 per cent alcohol and others. The making of vanilla for the kitchens was stopped in March because of inability to purchase raw materials.

During the year a new automatic water still was installed, replacing a very old one of smaller capacity. However, up to the close of the year there had been difficulty in getting the rated capacity from this new unit, which is highly important in view of the quantities of distilled water required in manufacturing."

Photography

Mr. Daniel J. Lutz, hospital photographer, has continued to make identification photographs of new patients on admission, of patients about to be paroled, and of construction work in progress and other hospital subjects. Copies were made on request, including those for deportation authorities, for the police to aid in identifying escaped patients, and for other needs of the institution. The list submitted is as follows:

Newly admitted patients photographed	1,491
Paroled patients photographed	942
Copies, reproductions, etc.	411
Prints made for police, deportation, etc.	421
Miscellaneous and additional sizes	403
Enlargements	379
Construction and other photographs made on order	879

Barber Shop

The hospital is well provided with a system of barber shops and portable chairs, so that each patient may be given routine service without the necessity for long trips from his ward or place of occupation. Attention has also been provided for bed patients in the various areas. Mr. Herschel Tucker, Head Barber, reported that instead of the quota of twelve, there had been only nine barbers on duty this year, which with vacations resulted in eight most of the time. It was necessary to reduce somewhat the number of services rendered, but every male patient received at least one shave a week, with two a week for those in the Clinic, Reception, Occupational Therapy and seven wards in the Main building. Hair-cuts were given about once in three weeks. The schedule as set up listed 700 shaves and 180 hair-cuts each day, or a total of about 197,600 shaves and 51,480 hair-cuts per year. Some new equipment was received during the year which aided in keeping up the amount of work accomplished.

Administrative Assistant To The Chief Executive Officer

Throughout the year Mr. William G. Beucler has been engaged in a great variety of work important to the smooth functioning of the institution as a whole. Many of his duties lead into the Business Department, others are entirely medical, but in general he has acted as liaison officer between the superintendent and the heads of divisions and as executive in carrying work to completion. His report covers considerable detail and some of the material will be incorporated under other headings.

"The bed repair and paint shop has continued to function with gratifying results throughout the year, despite shortages of various equipment and supplies. Complete removal of old paint and enamel by chemical agents and steam in a special vat, special washing and repainting was done on 450 beds. Repainting without removal was done on 896 beds, 138 Gatch beds, 130 cots, and 102 overbed tables. Other repairs included 1,300 bed casters repaired and covered with aluminum paint, and 2,100 bed repairs made on the wards. An additional trailer, 3 feet x 6 feet was built from salvaged materials to be used in transporting beds to the shop.

Mr. Dempsey, detail man in immediate charge of bed repair, trained another detail man in the operation of the steam sterilizer at the Clinic building. All mattresses and pillows removed from the wards were transported to the sterilizer and then to the mattress shop for renovation.

A total of 1,285 mattresses and 1,541 pillows was so treated. Also as required because of infection or infestation found upon the patients' admission to the hospital bundles of clothing were sterilized.

General supervision of the mattress and upholstery shop was maintained; production will be found listed under the Business Department. One special piece of work which required considerable time was making of draperies for various wards in order to give more pleasant and attractive surroundings for the patients. Cooperation with the laundry was frequently required in problems involving patients or employees and also matters of salvage and repair.

Continuous efforts have been made throughout the year to salvage bed linen, blankets and clothing by repair and return to use whenever possible and by turning over to sewing rooms for utilization all materials from articles beyond repair. Such materials were made into smaller items for hospital use. Other odds and ends became cleaning rags throughout the institution and the remainder was disposed of to junk dealers. Much of this work was done through the Condemning Room, to which worn-out articles were regularly sent to be replaced with new. The Housekeeper reports that during the year a total of 80,644 pieces of clothing and 42,484 pieces of linen was issued new to replace condemned articles and in addition to this amount, the outside services,—dairy, gardens, engineering, etc.,—received 3,434 articles of clothing and 4,495 pieces of linen, mostly towels.

Floor maintenance throughout the institution presented grave problems because of extensive deterioration over the war period. Lack of sufficient funds and non-availability of required floor covering have prevented much replacement this past year. Mastic floor covering in the congregate dining halls and in the Reception building is in deplorable condition. Much of the linoleum on the wards is in urgent need of attention. This type of floor covering does not give sanitary or economical service in areas where patients are untidy and destructive.

General supervision of housekeeping and maintenance operations in the living accomodations of the staff and employees has been maintained. The especially trained 'detail' personnel has covered a multitude of jobs in all parts of the institution. The group has been far below the number required in view of the amount of work demanded. In addition to their regular duties, the men have been called upon to assist various of the divisions where personnel was short, such as the upholstery shop in

putting up awnings, the engineering division in taking over the sterilizer, and others for minor pieces of work. In general much of their work has been under the immediate supervision of the Housekeeping Head, Mrs. Alma K. Rose.

Various units of Veterans Housing were furnished and placed in service during the year. The equipping entailed a vast amount of work, since the total involved four dormitory units each accommodating sixteen individuals, four units with an aggregate of twelve apartments for married employees, and three units of two apartments each for staff housing. More than half of these units were occupied at the end of the year and others required only minor equipment, such as shades, screens and so on before they were ready for use.

General supervision of annual and special inventories was maintained. The replacement and issue of keys on the master key system were supervised in collaboration with the Chief Engineer. Changes in the telephone system were checked with a view to promoting more efficient service. Fire and safety hazards were checked with the Fire Chief. Collaboration was maintained with the Construction Division in matters of interior structural planning and reconstruction. Inspections were made with Dr. Sagert of the sanitary conditions of the institution. Surveys and investigations were made on the request of the Superintendent. Household and Patients' Clothing accounts were checked and carefully supervised throughout the year.

Close cooperation was maintained with the nursing division in the matter of transfer of patients throughout the various services, between buildings and wards. Overcrowding has been a major factor in the transfer situation and in the latter part of the year was further complicated by reconstruction work in the South side of the Main building which made it necessary to take over the entire fourth floor of the women's congregate dining hall as residence substitute and this in turn necessitated a double feeding schedule of all meals for a large number of patients.

At Christmas time trips for the purchase of gifts were made in company with the Superintendent and with the trucks for bringing the goods to the institution. All articles were unpacked, checked, sorted and distributed to the various wards. Christmas decorations purchased in like manner or salvaged from previous years were also distributed and later collected and stored."

Housekeeping: The housekeeping activities of the institution under

Mrs. Alma K. Rose have been continued in Mr. Beucler's division, since many of the pieces of work require close cooperation of both supervision and personnel. Mrs. Rose has submitted the following data:

"In September the homes formerly controlled by the nursing service were transferred to the housekeeping section, giving us control of all matron and housekeeping personnel. In the course of the year three matrons of long standing,—Mrs. Hall, 14 years of service, Mrs. Garner, 5 years of service, and Mrs. Hurd, 16 years of service—have left the institution. Mrs. Hurd is still on sick leave. The Civil Service Survey which has not yet been completed is expected to affect these positions, so the vacancies are being carried pending final decisions.

Blanket repairs have been somewhat delayed this spring because of the lack of sewing machine parts and operators. The blankets have been sorted, pieces matched and all are ready to put together. Practically all unmarked linen sent from the laundry has been reclaimed and sent out.

A larger and better equipped sewing room with adequate personnel to work in close conjunction with the laundry is vitally essential in order to decrease the loss of linen through condemming. Prompt repairs before the damage became too great would save quantities of badly needed articles and would result in ultimate economies of considerable importance."

Administrative Assistant, Personnel Office

For over eleven months of the year Mr. William R. Peebles remained in charge of the Personnel Division of the institution and did a fine piece of work. He was able to make satisfactory adjustments among the many personalities and regulations and requirements, often conflicting, which included Civil Service, the Central Office, the local resident officers and the employees. Although a young man, his personality and his varied experience made it possible for him to understand the situations presented to him and devise some solution to most of the problems. Unfortunately for this institution, his talents were too obvious to permit him to remain long and he resigned near the close of the year to accept another position with more evident opportunities. He was replaced on June 16, 1947 by Mr. Richard E. Winans. Mr. Peebles' report is as follows:

"The fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, marked the completion of the first full year of the Personnel Division as an operating unit of this institution. Early in the spring of 1946, the Personnel Division was established with a view to bringing a more central control over all

personnel matters; its beginning was somewhat meager with a staff of two people to handle employee grievances and to keep the necessary paper and personnel forms moving. Soon, however, many allied tasks found their way to this division and the staff was increased by two additional workers. At present writing a little more than a year has passed in the life of this new institutional unit of many diversified functions, and, in retrospect, one can only think that it has been a highly successful year. It is true that an immense amount of work is still to be done in the face of the ever increasing complexities of today's labor situation, but an auspicious beginning has been made; and the worth of a full time, fully operating personnel unit in a hospital of this size has been proven.

The past fiscal year was one during which the institution was again forced to continue operations with personnel shortages. Even though our present number of employees is greater than we have enjoyed since 1941, and even though the net gain of new employees for the past fiscal year exceeded the two hundred mark, a serious shortage of properly trained personnel still exists. There are many reasons for this shortage—salaries, housing, lack of persons entering hospital work, etc. To discuss any of these is a problem unto itself, our job remains to recruit persons and to interest them in a career in hospital service.

A serious handicap to our recruiting effort during the past year for ward service workers and food service workers was the lack of housing. Since January of this past year all of our housing facilities with the exception of the veterans' units have been filled, and serious recruitment has not been possible. The opening of the veterans' units in the spring did not fully take care of this problem, but it is to be hoped that the reconstruction project at the employees' building and a more stringent use of all available living quarters will ease the situation. In addition to the pressing need for more space it is most urgent that measures be taken to remedy conditions in our existing employee quarters. The North Cottage building for men is greatly in need of paint and plumbing repairs; the South Cottage, Employees' Residence, the living quarters of the Fire House, as well as the Dormitory Building (Rear and Center), are in dire need of paint. Without more pleasant living quarters for our employees we cannot hope to attract and subsequently to retain that type of individual in which we are interested.

With respect to the recruitment of professional people, the institution has been fortunate in holding its own during the past year. Located so

very near New York City, the institutions of New York State, and the Veterans' Hospital at Lyons, New Jersey, where the salaries for all classes of positions are well above those offered by this State, this institution faces a serious problem in recruiting new professional workers, and will continue to face such a problem until that time when a better balance in comparative salaries is achieved. To have been able to retain so many of our former people and to attract a few new ones would appear to be a distinct compliment to the loyalty of our employees, to the working conditions and to the general environment of this hospital at Greystone Park.

With the war well behind us and with many veterans returning from the service to their work, greater enthusiasm was shown with regard to the recreational program of this hospital. An additional playroom equipment with card tables and chairs, ping pong tables, pool table and piano, suitable for the holding of dances, buffet suppers, or ideal for spending rest hours, was reopened in this fiscal year and has been well received by the employees. The holding of employee dances was revived and these affairs were popular and well attended during the winter season. The bowling alleys, tennis courts, baseball diamond and golf course are all being used and enjoyed to a maximum degree by the employees. A hospital soft ball team is again active, and plans are afoot for the organization of a hard ball team to represent the institution. Social organizations for recreational purposes have been formed among the employee group.

A most noteworthy advance in this past fiscal year was the establishment of some new and the reopening of other formerly established training courses for our personnel. A Psychiatric Trainee Course of one year's duration designed to provide better trained personnel for the Nursing Department was established. An employee orientation course which includes a tour of the hospital grounds, as well as safety lectures, was established; the attendants' training course of forty hours class room instruction was revived. Courses in psychology given by a member of Rutgers University faculty as well as a series of lecture courses by our own staff physicians were made available to Nursing department members. Late in the fiscal year a departmental hand book was issued to each employee, and an institutional hand book designed to introduce the new employee to his job, to all departments and phases of this hospital, as well as to define his working rights and privileges, is nearing completion and will be ready for issue shortly.

Again in retrospect, the fiscal-year for 1946-47 for matters personnel was a highly successful one, and a year in which much was accomplished. As we look forward to the new fiscal year, there remains much to be completed, many new ideas to be developed, and it is our fervent hope that this new year will be even more productive and successful than the past one—a year in which the best possible adjustment between the employee and his job here at this hospital may be accomplished."

Library

To quote from Miss Clark's report: "Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin has completed another year of efficient service as librarian. As in past years she has been alert and enthusiastic in her effort to make the library service helpful, endeavoring to meet the special wishes of the patients and to learn of new patients who are interested. She has been prompt in responding to requests from personnel for books and reference material available from libraries and other sources with which she had contact.

Once a month she has given a lecture on 'Bibliotherapy for Patients' to the new incoming group of affiliate student nurses and a lecture was given to the Psychiatric Technician Trainees to acquaint them with hospital library procedure. She has also been active in acquainting individuals and groups with the need for books and magazines."

Mrs. Eichlin submitted the following: "Collections of books at the Affiliate Nurses Home, Voorhees Cottage and South Cottage have all been somewhat changed and augmented. The Main Building Library has been open only part of the time for some months, but a regular schedule of service there has been instituted which has stimulated interest.

Among current reference questions are those concerning other states, the hospitals, institutions, vacation resorts, and so on. To afford answers to these questions the states have graciously provided us with material and we now have a special information file of which we are justly proud. Generous donations of books and magazines have been received throughout the year and four magazine subscriptions were given this year to the hospital library.

The hospital Print Shop has again been cooperative in preparing shelf guides and signs for library material and in rebinding books. THE PSYCHOGRAM with its 'Library Page' items has also assisted in arousing interest in books. The Librarian wishes to take this opportunity to thank Print Shop workers for their assistance throughout the year.

Meetings attended this year included those of the New Jersey Library

Association, Morris County Library Association and Special Libraries Association. A clinical lecture course sponsored by the New Jersey Chapter of the Special Libraries was held at Newark, the subject material and lecturers being selected by the educational chairman of that Chapter. The hospital Librarian attended this course and reported on it at a recent Chapter meeting. The following tabulation shows the library service for the past year:

Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:	
Fiction	5,626
Non-fiction	1,199
Foreign	12
Total books	6,837
Magazines	46,600
Grand total	53,437
Donations to the Hospital Library:	
Books	978
Magazines, secular	20,081
Papers, secular	1,549
Magazines, religious assorted	3,245
Magazines and papers, Christian Science (distributed)	11,658
Papers, Italian	120
Papers, Jewish	488
Papers, Polish	374
Papers, Russian	2
Decks of playing cards	189
Games	5
Jigsaw puzzles	107
Miscellaneous cards	1,424
Christmas cards	16,946
Copies of St. John's Gospel	405
Religious calendars	2
Scrap books	11
Christmas wrappings	200
Pictures	35
Mounted pictures	97
Magazine subscriptions	4
Information, relating to other States, donated for Library Information File	272
Miscellaneous Notes:	
Books bound at the Print Shop	40
Games loaned	2
Jigsaw puzzles loaned	336
Bridge score pads distributed	6

Decks of playing cards distributed	123
Miscellaneous cards distributed	282
Christmas cards distributed from the Library and Storage	22,068
Books transferred to Main Building Library from the Clinic Building Library	70
Copies of New Testaments distributed	12
Religious booklets distributed	10
Books purchased by the State	21

Religious Services

There has been no change in the system of religious observances this year. The hospital has a fine chapel, located on the third floor center of the Main building; this has a pipe organ and stained glass windows, and while the seating capacity is not large, it is adequate for the usual attendance. No resident chaplain has ever been maintained, although the leader of the educational division, Mr. Koehler, and his students carry on some of the functions as friends and advisers. The two Roman Catholic priests from Morris Plains have been on constant call to render service to patients of that faith and Mass has been held each Sunday for patients and employees. Protestant services have been arranged each Sunday afternoon with ministers from Morristown and Morris Plains officiating; the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Presbyterian clergymen have each appeared once in four weeks. Observances have been arranged for the Jewish patients through the Morristown Center, and Christian Science churches in the district have provided readers and a great amount of literature for distribution. Every effort has been made by the hospital to cooperate with all religious leaders in providing comfort and instruction for the patients.

Overcrowding

Much harm has been done to the patients and to the hospital by the marked degree of overcrowding which has prevailed throughout the year. This has been much more serious in the areas for women patients, since 194 more women than men were admitted, and although the discharges and deaths were also somewhat higher, the end of the year found an increase of 74 among women resident patients, while the men showed a decrease of 80. There were under treatment in the course of the year 647 more women than men, which, in view of the fact that the entire hospital set-up is based on the assumption, long found to be

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verified, that approximately the same numbers of both sexes will be under care, meant lack of balance in all facilities. In the years before the war, 1938 and 1939 there were under treatment from 100 to 160 more men than women, the extra men could be more readily cared for, since a few small structures in the way of parole wards can be used for men, but not for women. With radical change in the ratio of the sexes within a few years, the hospital is not equipped to deal. To add to the distress of the situation, it became necessary to reconstruct certain of the women's wards in a crowded area of the Main building, thus necessitating the removal of whole wards of patients. The situation was met by making as many transfers to other wards as could be arranged and then taking over one whole floor of the dining hall for living quarters. The conditions for ordinary comfort under such crowding are almost hopeless, while recovery from mental illness has undoubtedly been greatly hindered.

As already noted in the section on Shock Therapy, many more of the women patients admitted were regarded as promising cases for that treatment than could be accommodated on the special ward. Overcrowding has also been serious in the Reception service and in the Tuberculosis areas, as well as in the longer resident wards of the Dormitory and Main buildings. As Mr. Beucler reported from the ward maintenance standpoint: "Fire hazards are greatly increased, administrative operation with shortage of attendant personnel is most difficult. Rest and recreation areas are lost by reason of bed occupancy with resultant ill effects upon the patients. In many places there no longer exists any semblance of day space. The constant shifting about of beds and cots results in damage to equipment and to interior walls wherever the beds are set up at night and stored in corridors and rooms during the day. It is difficult under such a system to maintain a reasonable degree of cleanliness and the conditions are discouraging to the attendants and disturbing to the patients."

May I add that in my opinion any transfer to other institutions based upon the idea of taking only those patients, who can take care of themselves and assist in the work will not alleviate the present situation. We have such a large number of infirmary patients at the present time, together with a high percentage of admissions in the feeble senile group, that it is absolutely essential for us to have on all wards and infirmary areas a number of patients who are in condition to assist in routine care of these elderly and infirm individuals. Particularly in the women's

services, where the number of attendants is dangerously low, the only protection and care which can be given for considerable numbers at times must come from those patients in good physical health who have sufficient mental perception to be interested and helpful.

Business Department

Mr. Herbert L. O'Connor, Superintendent and Business Manager of the New Jersey State Hospital at Marlboro and a recognized authority in the field of hospital business administration was lent to this institution as Acting Business Manager near the close of the previous fiscal year and remained through the first six months of the current year. During this period he gave invaluable assistance in making careful studies of the organization here with numerous suggestions and improvements of importance, and it was with regret that we saw him return to Marlboro where he had been satisfactorily established for a number of years.

There has been no change in the general set-up of the Business Department. Mr. Robert Lowery as Chief Clerk and Institution Treasurer has continued to direct the affairs of the Business Office and at all times and particularly when the preparation of the annual budget estimates is in progress has had to carry a heavy burden of detail as well as great responsibility. Mr. Edward I. Coursen, as Assistant Business Manager has continued in charge of the farm, live stock and other 'outside' activities of the institution. In point of service, Mr. Coursen now stands at the top of the list with an enviable record of loyal and devoted work for the institution. Mr. Henry Landesman as Engineer in Charge has continued to supervise the utility plants and maintenance activities of the institution.

On May 1, Mr. John T. Neal, Jr., reported for duty as Business Manager. Mr. Neal is a man of outstanding experience and success in the business field, although never previously in institutional service. He has displayed great energy and industry in investigating the many branches and ramifications of his department and has written a report in which he summarized the work done in all divisions and then attached the various reports as submitted to him. After consideration, I decided to make some changes and amplifications in his material and follow more closely the format used in previous reports, which meant changing the order of various sections, including placing some of the material under recommendations and giving more data under some of the headings. This is by no means intended as a criticism of Mr. Neal's material which was excellent and concise.

General: One of the most important problems facing this institution is the recruitment of labor to fill vacancies. Among the difficulties are the fact that the standard of wages is considerably lower than that in neighboring federal institutions, business and industry, and also that between some divisions what is felt to be an unfair differential exists. Lack of proper housing, particularly for male attendants and laborers is another factor greatly affecting the recruitment and tenure of personnel.

In a recent report the Schedule Rating Bureau made various recommendations and on May 14th a discussion group of divisional heads in this department together with Mr. T. F. O'Connor of the Central Office went over the recommendations item by item and tabulated them into three categories:

1. Items we can do with our own men.
2. Items we can do with our own forces when materials can be obtained.
3. Items whose solutions are so involved and expensive that they must wait for budgetary action.

The hospital mechanics are now working on the first two categories and the third will be reflected in the budget now under consideration. The work will, of necessity, proceed slowly as the items are numerous and must be sandwiched in with our normal maintenance program.

Fire Protection and Fires

The Greystone Park Fire Department is mainly a volunteer organization headed by a full time paid Fire Chief, Mr. C. H. Acker, who lives on the grounds and is on twenty-four hour call. There is also one paid operator driver and a paid truck driver who work on alternate forty-eight hour shifts and act as assistant senior officer in the absence of the Chief. Sixty-five hospital employees make up the volunteer brigade. They serve without compensation or remuneration.

During the year ten regular fire drills outside of working hours were called for members of the fire company with an average of about ten out of fifty-seven active members responding. During the month of June a revised schedule was set up whereby active members will drill for two hours monthly on institutional time, it being mandatory on the division foreman to arrange the men's schedules so that they attend one of the two fire drills conducted each month. The first of the revised schedule of drills was held on June 25th with 53 men in attendance.

The fire equipment consists of one 1924 "Ahrens Fox", 750 gallon per minute pumping engine; one 1947 "Ward LaFrance", 750 gallon per minute pumping engine, delivered new in March, 1947; one 1942 "Chevrolet Barton", 500 gallon per minute, front end type pumping engine equipped with floodlight, one 1925 "Pirsch White" ladder truck and one 1928 Chevrolet squad car. The institution is protected by a fire alarm system under the supervision of the Fire Chief, consisting of 47 Gamewell boxes in addition to 47 remote control fire alarm boxes which operate a master station. These boxes have been tested monthly. Recently a manually operated "Peerless" type transmitter was placed in service, permitting any station to sound an audible general alarm. The Fire Chief and his assistants have made numerous inspections of buildings and grounds and reported their findings to the Business Manager.

A total of 59 variously located hydrants, with one additional rented hydrant near the dairy barns, is available for service. Of these, 51 are on the high pressure lines. Three new hydrants were installed by the Construction Division this year to protect the Veterans Housing Units. A total of 635 hand type fire extinguishers has been inspected, recharged as necessary and kept ready for service. This includes purchases made during the year at W.A.A. sales of 65 soda acid, 33 carbon dioxide, and 50 water pump tanks.

There were 53 calls during the year. A large percentage of these incidents came under three classifications: still alarms for fire or unusual smoke; investigation of extinguished fires; grass, rubbish or dump fires. There were two false general alarms and the sprinkler system produced six alarms, without fires; of these, one was caused by a patient, the others were due to faulty action or freezing in the lines. One call was sent in for masks to use in an emergency in the refrigeration area, ammonia leakage. Twenty-three of the calls were for fire or suspicious smoke or extinguished fires; a large number of these were for incipient fires on the wards most of which had been controlled by ward personnel and patients. Any one of these, were it not for the alertness and in many cases for the instruction given at fire prevention classes, could very readily have become a serious fire. The total fire loss for the year was $255. This seems negligible when taking into consideration the type of buildings, their occupancy and the amount of combustible material.

The Fire Chief expressed his appreciation of the opportunity to work with the highly trained engineers of the Fire Insurance Rating

Organization who made a study of the institution during the fall months at the direction of Commissioner Bates. He was also grateful for permission to attend six sessions of the New Jersey State Fire College, held weekly in Newark in May and June. The lectures which he has given to personnel this year have been described in the report of the Nursing Division.

Water Supply

The regular water supply of the institution has been ample during the past year. The first source of supply is a series of reservoirs filled primarily by springs, brooks and surface flow, and commonly known as the lower garden, upper garden, ice pond and Klondike; the second source is comprised of two driven wells located at a little distance from the main hospital property in the Borough of Morris Plains. The lower garden reservoir is not connected with the potable system and is used only to supply the garden and greenhouse. The upper garden reservoir is the source of the low pressure system and is piped to the Main building wards, North and South cottages and to most of the older buildings, plant and farm areas, since it was the original supply. Water is fed from it by gravity, but the level is now maintained by pumping to it from the high pressure system. It is expected to furnish about 600,000 gallons a day, of which about one-third is natural supply and the rest pumped. The high pressure reservoir is the Klondike, located on high ground northeast of the institution. When the natural supply is good, this reservoir is kept full by springs and streams; at other times water is pumped up to it from the ice pond reservoir, situated near the North side of the Main building. This in turn can be kept filled by water pumped in from the deep wells. The pumping requirements vary widely with the season. During the past year 31,222,000 gallons were pumped in December and only 3,734,000 in June. The average daily consumption was 1,154,000 gallons, or a per capita of 201 gallons.

The supply is of pure quality at its source, but at times becomes turbid and full of sediment when wash from the farm lands finds its way into the reservoirs, particularly the ice pond, at periods of heavy rains. Samples have been submitted three times a month to Trenton and New Brunswick laboratories for testing. All water from this system passes through chlorinating plants. For drinking purposes in many non-ward areas water is supplied by a spring located on a hill back of the Dormitory building. From the spring it is piped to a bottling plant in the basement

of that building and thence distributed by truck. On an average, 172 three and five gallon bottles were distributed daily, this year. In the course of handling some contamination may occur. Recently, studies have been made using silver plates and electrolysis in the spring flow line to see if sterilization action normally continues after the bottle is placed in the water cooler, but at the end of the year definite decision had not been reached.

Construction Work

Mr. George McCarthy has been in direct supervision of construction at this hospital, representing the Department of Institutions and Agencies and carrying on such jobs as were provided for by special appropriation or with funds specifically allocated through the Central Office. Labor was obtained from sources not connected with the institution. Close cooperation was maintained by this office with the local requirements and with the Department in Trenton.

Veterans Housing Units: Although these structures were supplied and erected by the Federal Government, the Department, as sponsor, was put to considerable expense and work in matters of excavation, sewer, water, gas, electricity and fire protection. Active work was started about September 1st and completed in April. As far as labor facilities permit, effort is being made to complete storm drainage and surface water controls, as well as some rough grading. In all there are eleven units; four dormitories accommodating 16 persons each; four units with three family apartments and three with two family apartments.

Main Building Center, Parapet Walls, Copings, Etc.: During the fall months, September to December, a detailed rebuilding operation was carried out in the above area. The work consisted of cutting away and replacing all the stone jointing over the entire outer face of the main parapet walls, removing the defective felt and pitch from the inside of the walls and also the defective brick and mortar areas. After this a thorough and practical job was made of replacements with proper materials and treatments. The work was carried out under difficult conditions because of the height and the necessity of using extreme care to avoid injury to those constantly moving about the main entrance directly below. The area has remained completely water tight in the last six months.

Boiler Reconversion: Workmen started September 1, 1946, installing

a 507 H.P. Springfield boiler which was converted to burn oil. Despite the nine months' interval since the start of this work, it is not yet completed. There have been long intervals in which no work progress was made, due to failure to receive materials, changes which became necessary after the work was in progress, and lack of funds to meet these changes. However, it is hoped that firing operation tests may be made about August 1st.

Reconstruction, South Side, Main Building: This is by far the largest project under way this year. The North Side was reconstructed and made fire resistant between 1929 and 1935. In 1934 work was begun on the reconstruction of the South Side, to include Tiers 4-A and 4-B,—now known as wards 29, 31, 41 and 43—and the fourth floor and roof. This was a Public Works Project and was continued until carried to completion in the year ending June 30, 1937. The reconstruction of the three remaining floors of four wards each has now been begun, after ten years. Operations were started on March 31, with wrecking and demolition in progress on all three floors at the same time. Despite labor difficulties and shortages of material, the project has proceeded quite constantly.

Employees' Building, Corridor Doors: Three sets of Kalamein fire doors were installed in the main corridors of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors at selected points to permit thirty-six more rooms to be used for male employees without giving direct access between the men's and woman's areas. These additional rooms were urgently needed to house the increasing number of male personnel.

Construction for which Plans Have Been Completed: Two cottages for physicians, a chicken house, 20 feet x 80 feet, and a calf barn, all much needed, should have construction activity started soon after July 1st.

Engineering Divison

Mr. Landesman has submitted a detailed report with figures, recommendations and comments on the many phases of work under his immediate supervision. Much of this material has had to be condensed for the purposes of this report, but is on file for reference.

At the power house during the year we used 31,594 tons of coal with an average monthly consumption of 2,632 and a daily average of 86.5; this power house has supplied all the steam for electric generators and in addition heated all of the buildings between the bridge and the greenhouse, with the exception of a few cottages and the outlying farm

buildings. Under "Construction Work" it will be noted that an oil burning boiler is in process of installation and should be in service by another winter. In the late summer of 1946 a compressor was obtained to clean the boiler tubes which was of great value in expediting the work. Under the direction of Dr. Rudolfs a new process of water treatment was instituted with the use of sodium phosphate salts. Current repairs were maintained.

The electric power plant is divided into two levels. Located on the lower level are a Harrisburg engine and two Skinner Uniflow engines driving direct current generators. Because of faulty foundations both the Skinner units vibrate badly and are not considered safe to operate or insurable. The alternating current generating equipment is located on the upper level and consists of a Moore turbine driving a 500 KW generator and a General Electric turbine driving a 300 KW generator. The Moore unit has been in constant operation for nine years without the cover being removed for inspection. The inspectors have asked that this be done as soon as possible, but until repair parts for a third stand-by unit, the Terry, are received and installed the Moore cannot be spared, since the General Electric turbine is too small to carry the present load alone. During the year numerous conferences have been held regarding the situation and at the present time the entire power problem is being considered by representatives of the Central Office and the institution. Plans are under consideration to rewire the Clinic, Employees' Cafeteria and Reception building for alternating current. During the year the total KW hours amounted to 4,195,347, with a monthly average of 11,494. The maximum D.C. load was 318 in January, and the maximum A.C. load was 600 in December and January.

The sewage disposal plant has continued to function without interruption throughout the year. Mr. Orford, an engineer from Dr. Rudolfs' office at the Agricultural and Experimental Research Station, New Brunswick, has paid frequent visits to the plants, both water supply and sewage disposal, collected specimens for analysis and reported both to the Central Office and to the hospital. The Passaic Valley Water Commission has had Mr. Cusick, its engineer, pay regular visits for checking the final effluent entering the stream leading to the Whippany river. The conditions have been always found satisfactory. The rains in the spring of 1947 increased the flow at the Disposal Plant beyond the capacity of the Venturi meter lines and the primary tanks and meter house overflowed. Total flow for the year was 375,910,000 gallons.

The cold storage arrangements throughout the hospital have been maintained. The ammonia compressors were both overhauled and current repairs made. Total ice production for the year was 25,441 cakes, with a high of 2,875 in July and a low of 1,377 in February. The daily average was 69.7. Maintenance of domestic ice boxes has been difficult during the year because of the dearth of parts. A few could not be put back into operation during the year for lack of motors or other pieces.

Repairs, maintenance and new work were all heavy during the year and were hampered by slow delivery of parts and materials. In the Clinic building the old hot water tank was removed and a new one installed; this involved the knocking out and rebuilding of a wall. In the Dormitory building the head of one of the water heaters became cracked, was removed, sent away for replacement, and the new head installed. All leaks and blocks in water and sewage lines were repaired promptly.

In the summer of 1946 and spring of 1947 the painters were assigned to the exterior of the Dormitory building and in connection with the painting the carpenters repaired woodwork. By the end of the year the job was about completed. The Bakery area in the Main building was plastered and painted. The Construction Office in the front basement of the Main building was re-converted and redecorated. Fluorescent lighting was installed in the Business Office. On the fifth floor Center plaster was repaired and halls and rooms redecorated after repairs to the leaking roof were made by the Construction Division. The Service Unit was redecorated and exterior woodwork painted. At the Tuberculosis building a room with lead sheathed walls was prepared for the new X-ray equipment, and a film dryer and film changer were installed; the area was rewired for lighting and power. A new transmitter was installed in the Firehouse, requiring carpentry ,masonry, and electrical work. At the Hill residence, six pairs of garage doors were made and hung to replace those damaged or rotted out. Roof repairs were made in many areas. At the dairy extensive repairs were completed, including roofs, woodwork, flues, water lines, sheathing and siding. All milk handling rooms were repainted. At the hennery one painter was assigned during much of the warm weather to painting the various buildings of the group; meantime, repairs were made to woodwork, glass and floors. Despite all the attention that the available personnel and materials permitted, the condition of many of the buildings is poor and should be made the

subject of special reconstruction work, over and above that which can be supplied by the hospital current repairs. Total repair orders listed for the year were 33,869, with 36 pieces of new work. Furniture repairs numbered 6,170.

Food Service

The Food Service for the entire institution has been maintained under the direction of Mr. William Walton, Sr., who has done a fine piece of work, especially when taking into consideration the number and type of personnel available, the shortages of supplies of many types, and the lack and wearing out of many pieces of vital equipment. On an average we served 5,723 patients, 456 employees and 100 staff members three times daily. The same system of kitchens, dining rooms and food transportation as described by Mr. O'Connor in last year's report was continued. On June 2, 1947, Mr. Louis Stovin, Assistant Food Supervisor, was engaged to work with Mr. Walton.

On April 1st a new system of segregating and weighing all left-over food was started; this program has taught a great deal concerning the likes and dislikes of patients and employees and has proved a real guide to quantities needed. There has been an increase in the available quantities of fresh and canned fruits and vegetables and also more eggs. With the purchase of 1,000 quarts of milk daily, each patient could be given one glass of milk to drink daily. All of this has made it possible to put on better balanced menus. A dining room inspector was added to the women's congregate dining hall which improved the service and distribution of food in this area. The weighing of left-overs has also been an incentive to the dining room employees to see that food was distributed to the patients and not left to come back to the kitchens. Among Mr, Walton's recommendations was the establishment of a state school for cooks and bakers, and the setting up of standard recipes for cakes, bread and pastry, at least for the three state hospitals.

At the end of the year, the service was short five cooks and a butcher. which was a serious handicap. In general, the quality of personnel obtained had been poor throughout the year, with alcoholism a serious problem. Inferior personnel is expensive, particularly in these days of high food costs, because of the quantity of material spoiled by ignorant and careless handling.

At the bakery Mr. William A. Dalhoff continued in charge as head

baker. Bakery production included 701,513—32 ounce loaves of bread, 20,212 dozen rolls, biscuits, buns and muffins; 6,931coffee cakes, 16,472 assorted cakes, 73,288 cookies, and 8,950 assorted pies, many of which were 8lb. size, as well as 721 dozen turnovers and cup cakes. Doughnuts were made by machine with a purchased mix when materials, including lard, were available.

At the cannery were processed 17,131 #10 cans of applesauce, 14,920 gallons of loose applesauce, and put up in 50 gallon barrels, 22 barrels of green peppers and 112 barrels of sauerkraut.

At the butcher shop the head butcher, Mr. Joseph Feldenzer, and his assistants cut, prepared and distributed meat for the institution, both that purchased and that killed here. Of the latter, there were butchered 89,060 lbs. of pork, 3,067 lbs. of veal and 28,159 lbs. of beef.

Diet Therapy: This division continued under the direction of Miss Florence Pond as a separate branch of the food service. It is located in the Clinic building and from this are sent out all the trays and special diets prepared and served to patients and employees on doctors' orders. On the average there were from 30 to 34 individuals on diabetic diet during the year and weighed special foods were provided for them. Other diets included those for surgery, test diets, as for gall bladder, infant feedings, high and low calory diets, peptic ulcer diets, tube feedings, ketogenic diets, and numerous others. Milk, chocolate milk, eggnog, fruit juices—both pure and concentrate—and broths constituted the chief fluids and nourishments served.

A total of 1,560 special diets were served on the wards and a total of 135,134 meals or trays were served from this division, which included 18,241 trays for the sick employees' ward—M-3—and 1,003 trays for the psychosurgery ward. There were served also 221 meals for doctors and nurses in psychosurgery. The average daily number on special diet was 124, of whom 17 were on the employees' ward. This does not include those receiving special nourishments only. Nourishments sent to various wards by truck included 18,738 quarts with a milk base and 18,155 quarts of fruit juices, a total of 36,893 quarts. Other fluids used in the division totaled 64,685 quarts.

Laundry

This division has been continued under the direction of Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan, Sr. The greatest problem has been the obtaining of suitable personnel and three to five vacancies have prevailed throughout the year.

Many of those employed remained only from a few days to two weeks, thus, because of the time required for training and supervision, being a liability rather than an asset. Patient help, though up to quota in numbers was in many cases of inferior quality. During the year the machinery was given daily inspection by the engineering division. In February the old brass washer was replaced by a new machine, 42 inches x 84 inches which had been badly needed for two years or more. Muddy water has been a problem on occasion but has occured less frequently than before the change in water supply was made. Otherwise, the equipment and methods used are the same as described in last year's report. The laundry count this year was 6,921,260 pieces. Included in this were 2,444 curtains handwashed, starched, placed on stretchers and hand finished.

On January 16th a turkey dinner was served to the patients, gifts were distributed, and in the afternoon a five-piece orchestra furnished music for dancing and singing until 4:00 p. m. This was very much enjoyed by the patients.

Garage

Mr. William Walton, Jr., has continued in charge of the main garage of the institution, where he checked on all the cars, trips, mileage, drivers, gas, oil, washing and repairs. Much of the automotive equipment was in a badly worn out condition and the frequent repairs needed were greatly hampered by the scarcity of replacement parts. At times it would be weeks or even months after an order was placed before the part was delivered. Some of the cars were in such condition from age and long mileage that they were a constant source of anxiety, particularly those driven by the social workers which frequently had to go long distances under winter driving conditions. In the spring the situation was relieved somewhat by the delivery of four Ford tudor sedans, one on March 21st and the other three on the 26th. For these there were turned in two Fords, 1937 models and 2 Chevrolets, 1938 models. Two of the new cars went to the hospital social service division and the other two to the social workers of the mental Hygiene Clinics. There remain in service a number of other cars of various types which have long since passed the mileage point at which economical service ends, and which are being kept on the road only at the expense of frequent repairs. No new trucks were received this year at the central garage. One four-wheeled drive truck not new which was turned over to us by the institution at Clinton, New Jersey, was licensed and put into service.

Upholstery Shop

The upholstery shop under the supervision of Mr. William T. Barry suffered during part of the year from a shortage of personnel which seriously affected the work. Under this division have been combined, as for a number of years past, the mattress making, shoe repairing and the upholstery, making of curtains, shades and draperies, slipcovers, the making and repair of awnings, as well as the putting up and taking down of those used in the institution, and the laying and repair of small areas of linoleum, or other floor covering. Mr. Barry has submitted the following statement of the work done:

NEW WORK

Pillow ticks	939	
Single mattress ticks	888	
Single mattresses	643	
Double mattresses	5	
Hair pillows	691	
Feather pillows	47	
Furniture upholstered	48	
Furniture slip covers	99	
Linoleum jobs	7	
Glass curtains (pairs)	53	
Draperies	54	
Shades	329	
Awnings	41	
Miscellaneous jobs	1,724	
Total new work		5,568

REPAIRS

Hair pillows made over	208	
Single mattresses made over	502	
Mattress ticks	502	
Linoleum	59	
Awnings	380	
Shoes	1,743	
Miscellaneous	39	
Total repairs		3,433
Total pieces work done		9,001

Tailor Shop

The Tailor Shop, located above the Print Shop in the original industrial building, has been continued throughout the year under the direction of Mr. Frank Di Primo. With employee supervision a number of patients have been regularly employed in this division, as in most of the other

shops of the institutions. In addition to the alterations, pressing and repair work on men patients' clothing, some officer clothing has been given attention, many coats and trousers from the laundry have been pressed, and certain heavy canvas articles, laundry bags and so on, have been made and repaired. The figures for the year as submitted by Mr. Di Primo are as follows:

Patients' suits pressed and repaired	714	
Patients' trousers pressed and repaired	725	
Patients' overalls and cotten trousers repaired	4,321	
Patients' new trousers altered	620	
Patients' new suits altered	84	
Total pressed, altered and repaired		6,464
Trousers pressed for storehouse		851
Coats pressed for laundry	5,820	
Trousers pressed for laundry	11,098	
Total pieces pressed for laundry		16,918
Heavy canvas articles made	742	
Heavy canvas articles repaired	6,203	
Total canvas articles made and repaired		6,945
Chauffeurs' suits pressed and repaired	220	
Police officers' suits pressed and repaired	135	
Other officers' and employees' suits pressed and repaired	1,520	
Other officers' and employees' trousers pressed and repaired	435	
Total for officers' and employees' pressed and repaired	2,310	
Total made, pressed and repaired		33,488

Institutional Collector

In last year's report mention was made of a new office, that of institutional collector, and Mr. Frank Allen was appointed and entered upon his duties March 1st of that year. He remained in his position until November 30, 1946, when he resigned and as yet a successor has not been named. The work is of value to the institution and to the State, since it consists of making a careful study of the financial position of those involved when accounts are delinquent, and it is hoped that it can be resumed at an early date.

Service Unit and Store

There has been no change in the set-up of the Service Unit. As in the past it was housed in a small separate building, specially built for the purpose, and was maintained under the supervision of the Board of Managers on an independent financial basis. Profits above the costs of supplies and personnel were assigned to be used for the benefit of the patients. Again this year Mr. and Mrs. Millard Fairchild were in charge and maintained a high type of service. A waiting room with seats, a rest room and an ushers' desk occupy about half of the space; the other half has a small restaurant with tables and alcoves, a quick lunch counter and a soda fountain. Visitors register at the ushers' desk and receive their permits for the correct building and ward. A card index file, corrected daily, facilitates the giving of passes and directions.

For many years a small store has been maintained in the ducts of the Main building in charge of a reliable man, who is exceptionally trustworthy and competent. There papers and magazines, candy, tobacco and other small articles are on sale and soft drinks, ice cream and light lunches are served to both employees and patients. Profits from this business have also been assigned to the patients' amusement account.

Greenhouse and Grounds

As has been customary for many years, the greenhouse and grounds division was considered as independent from the vegetable gardens. Both divisions, however, were again under the supervision of Mr. Britton Koch and much of the greenhouse space and personnel as well as grounds equipment were used for garden purposes. One truck was lent to the farm division for the year and one for 12 days; the construction division had a truck for 42½ days and the engineering and detail divisions had one for a total of 17 days. Trucks were used also for a number of special trips to bring in various supplies and drivers were called upon several times to take the regular state cars from the main garage upon necessary errands. Trucks were used for three days and teams for 12 days hauling manure to the farm lands. Two of the trucks, an International 1928 and a Mack 1927, chain drive with solid tires, have not been taken off the grounds for years and had to be removed from service in the course of the year because parts were unobtainable. One of them had been used regularly in spraying, but after it was no longer in service a truck from the farm division was borrowed to carry the 400 gallon tank. A

third truck, 1931 Ford dump, is used only on the grounds, One of the gasoline shovels worked for 12 days removing coal from the siding and the bulldozer was used for 2 days pushing coal to one side. The same shovel was used in loading manure at the piggery for the farm lands, 123 loads. One employee was lent to the piggery for 24 days and one to the engineering division for 11 days. At the main garden employees of our division worked 384 days and patients 3,775 days. Hauling leaves to cover vegetable root crops required 49 days of employee time, 612 days of patient time, and 32½ days of truck time. This might be considered as either a grounds or a garden service, since the leaves had to be removed from the lawns and were utilized in the gardens. All of this shows how difficult it is to assign fairly among the various divisions the costs of equipment and employees.

Trucks were used for 79 days cleaning up around the grounds. Two small grading jobs, near the Voorhees cottage and the side road to the Tuberculosis building, used an employee and 11 patients for 9 days, with 11 loads of top soil and 159 lbs. of lawn seed. Trimming trees on the grounds, transplanting three small trees, and cutting down dead trees were other activities. Pine trees were sprayed with lime and lead arsenate and lilac trees with scale-o. Fruit trees not included in the farm area were also sprayed. At the willow holt one employee and 9 patients worked for 5 days cutting and tying 576 bundles of willow; 7,500 willow cuttings were planted. At the willow pond the bulldozer was used one day and teams two days in removing mud.

Cutting grass in the several areas of lawns required 317 days of employee time and 4,088 days of patient time. A tractor with gang mowers attached was used 55 days cutting grass and with rollers attached was used 5 days on the lawns in the spring.

One of the gasoline shovels was used to load a total of 874 truck loads of soil washed off the fields; this was put back and the bulldozer was used for 10 days leveling the fields. The shovel was used in loading fill and ashes for the hospital dump and a dairy barn road and in removing an old foundation and clearing the land. The other shovel was used for 14 days and the bulldozer for 12 days on the dump.

Snow removal required 30½ days of truck time in plowing and 41 days of truck time and 12½ days of bulldozer time in removal. Non-driver employee days were listed at 81, and patient days at 1,226. Overtime work required 165 hours plowing with trucks, 19 hours plowing with

bulldozer and 12 hours removing with trucks. A snow storm which started in the late afternoon of February 20th, lasted to the forenoon of the 21st, followed by two days of high winds, Saturday and Sunday, with additional snow on Saturday, proved the most serious of the season. During the height of the storm four trucks with snowplows attached were in the shop for repairs at the same time. It was evident that these trucks were much too light to keep the roads clear during severe storms. A total of 68 truck loads of coal ashes and 21 loads of sand were spread on slippery roads and walks. More than one-third of this work had to be done on overtime.

At a small sawmill near the greenhouse an employee worked 163 days, assisted most of the time by one patient. A tractor worked 26 days, bulldozer 10½ days, and horses one day hauling logs. A total of 367 logs were cut up and lumber was delivered to the construction, engineering, farm, greenhouse and garden divisions and to the North Jersey Training School at Totowa. Sawdust went to the dairy, piggery and hennery. The production was valued on the basis of figures from the Business Office, whitewood $.167 per board foot and oak $.171.

Whitewood	$1,263.55
Oak	2,326.01
Slab wood	84.00
Total	$3,673.56

The record of plants, bulbs and cut flowers is tabulated at the end of the Report. The total of plants and bulbs amounted to 58,416; and of cut flowers to 93,893 with roses the largest item, 25,535. The plants and bulbs were grown for flower beds, potted plants and cut flowers. The plants and cut flowers were distributed to the wards and dining rooms throughout the year.

All the greenhouses were painted inside and out by the division employees and patients and glass replaced as needed, Benches and cold frames were repaired, seed flats and vegetable crates made, worn-out wood replaced on machinery and trucks and a cab built on the bulldozer. Hot bed sash, 300 in number, were repaired and painted. All equipment was painted, picks and grub hoes sharpened and machinery repaired. In addition to these general repairs, a service garage was maintained in the greenhouse area where all automotive equipment used in the division was kept in repair. Here also, a total of 783 hours was spent on repairing garden equipment, trucks, tractors, and so on.

Chapel decorations for Easter included palms, cineraria, spirea, ferns,

begonias, calla lilies and tulips in pots. For the Christmas holidays, 200 spruce trees were cut in the nurseries and distributed to the hospital buildings. Thirty door wreaths were made and distributed.

Decorations were made on request for various State affairs, including a dinner at Princeton for Governor Edge and a decoration at the War Memorial Building in Trenton for the Youth Conference and dinner for the U. S. Attorney General. A rose donated by the Charles H. Totty Company of Madison was appropriately marked and shipped to Raleigh, N. C., to represent New Jersey in the Rose Garden of States. A display around the Bandstand in the State building at the Trenton Fair required 1,678 assorted plants, 30 ferns and 300 square feet of sod. Exhibits were set up also for the Morris County Fair and for the American Legion Exposition in Morristown.

At the annual Flower Show of the Morris County Gardeners' and Florists' Society various entries were made with the following results: Cut flowers in special classes, 11 entries, 11 firsts; cut flowers in competition, 3 entries, 3 firsts; basket and vase competition, 7 entries, 5 firsts, 2 seconds, pot plants, 3 entries, two seconds, and one H. M. award. Gold seals were received for a display of cascade chrysanthemum plants, a basket of chrysanthemums and a display of pot plants.

Gardens

The hospital gardens were again under the direction of Mr. Britton Koch and production was maintained at a good level despite many problems. The list of vegetables grown with the valuation will be found in the appendix to this report. Deliveries were made to eight kitchens and dining rooms, in addition to about twenty-four cottages. Beside the vegetables raised in the gardens deliveries were made of those purchased or received by grant, such as potatoes, cabbage, onions, turnips and others which either were not raised here or not in sufficient quantity to meet the needs. Potatoes was the largest of these items and amounted to 2,223,720 lbs. Items delivered to the dairy and stable included rye, green wheat, vetch, hay, beets and corn ensilage.

Many plants were grown in the greenhouse and transplanted to the frames or the fields when of sufficient size. Others were started in the frames and later transplanted. A total of 281,873 plants in eight varieties were planted in the fields and a total of 1,146 lbs. of seed was sown directly in the garden ground. Also, 2,665 onion sets were put out. Cover crops required 362½ bushels of seed.

Machinery used in the gardens included four tractors which were used to disc, harrow, plow, and spread fertilizer; the two gasoline shovels used to load soil and manure; and the bulldozer, which was used in ditching and leveling operations. A total of 1,792 loads of manure was hauled by truck and team from the dairy, stable, and hennery and spread on the gardens. In addition to this, 75,100 lbs. of chemicals, including lime, were used to improve the soil and 200 lbs. arsenate of lead and 155 gallons of lime-sulphur spray were used for insect control.

Crates were made, repaired and painted; flats made and repaired, and sash and shutters for the frames made, repaired and painted.

At the Morris County Fair held in August, 13 vegetable entries and a selection of peaches received first prizes and four vegetables received second prizes. At the Morris County Gardeners and Florists Society show held in November, four firsts, one second, and four thirds were received, as well as six firsts in the special classes. The booth exhibit arranged for the Trenton Fair in September in the institutional section won the blue ribbon.

Farm

Mr. P. F. Havens again supervised the farm activities, under the general oversight of Mr. Coursen. In July, 1946, corn land which was flooded was planted in turnips. Corn ensilage harvesting was begun in August and continued through September, and completed in October; at times the work was delayed by rains and wet field, but a total of 1,200 tons, 1,900 lbs., was placed in the silos. Sweet corn to the amount of 26,094 ears was delivered to the kitchens. Wheat was sown as a cover crop on 103 acres, and 340 baskets of turnips were harvested. During the winter much time was spent in trucking hay, straw and feed for the live-stock, hauling manure to the fields, and delivering and unloading coal and supplies. In April plowing was begun, but throughout the spring months frequent and heavy rains delayed soil preparation and planting. Corn for ensilage was planted on 79 acres, compared with 102 last year; 28 acres were sown with oats to be fed green at the dairy. The valuation of products was set at $14,221.16, which was $2,444. higher than the previous year.

Stable

There was no change in the animals at the farm stable during the year, fifteen horses and mules. Of these, seven horses were charged to the farm and five horses and three mules to the garden.

Dairy

For the first time in several years there was evidence of improvement in conditions at the hospital dairy, although shortage of suitable personnel and plant conditions poor in many respects continued to be seriously detrimental to the industry. The herd is accredited free from tuberculosis, a certificate being issued on May 20th. So far as is known, no cases of actinobacillosis now exist in the herd, although close watch has been maintained since the outbreak which started in January, 1944. There has been no epidemic mastitis, although sporadic cases continue to appear. Milk has been regularly tested before each milking with strip cup and any indication of flakes or other abnormality has been promptly followed up with appropriate treatment. Bangs disease has continued to be the most serious problem in the herd. After being accredited as free from this condition in 1943, the herd again became infected. In July, 1946, the calves from 6 to 18 months of age were vaccinated, and in March, 1947, the mature animals were vaccinated. Artificial breeding has been followed extensively; results have not been as good this year as formerly, possibly because of the presence of Bangs disease in the herd.

Mr. Coursen in his report emphasises the fact that continued inability to place cows on the three times a day milking schedule has decreased the yield, that because of the lack of milkers competent to handle the machines there can be no addition to the present milking schedule, and that overtime work should receive additional pay as long as it proves impossible to obtain a sufficient force of competent men to cover the required work without overtime. The turnover continued high. Of 20 men who resigned from the dairy during the year, 14 had worked less than one month, or an average of 9 days, and the other 6 had worked an average of 3 months 26½ days. Since cows do not respond well to strange handlers, the effect of labor turnover on this industry is especially unfortunate.

On the other hand, Mr. Hugh McLellan, Head Dairyman, and three of his associates, Ralph R. Marsh, Samuel Reeves and William O'Brien, were especially commended by Mr. Coursen for their loyalty and faithfulness, which made it possible to maintain operations. The daily average milk production was 2,278.8, an increase of about 325 quarts per day over the previous year, but still far below the 1942 record of 3,026 quarts. Flies in the dairy have been kept down considerably by the use

of D.D.T. compounds. The barns have been repaired and painted, but conditions remain far from ideal.

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1947

Milking cows	173	
Dry cows	6	
		179
Heifers	44	
Heifer calves	61	
		105
Bull calves	5	
Bulls	2	
		7
Total		291

This is a decrease from last year of 23 animals, 7 of which were cows and 17 heifers and heifer calves. (The increase was one bull calf.) The herd has decreased by 79 head since 1942, with more than half of the decrease, 42 head, milking cows.

Piggery

Our piggery is under the supervision of Mr. Charles Dilley. Losses of sucklings continued high, as is the case in the hog industry in general. The plant lacks pasture with new grass sod, but an attempt has been made to remedy this by cutting sod and placing it in the pens. Soy bean meal has been difficult to obtain for some time. The number of pigs farrowed was about 200 less than last year, totaling 356. Of these, 139 died as sucklings; 59 shoats also died, the deaths of 25 being caused by some poisonous substance in the table waste.

A total of 314 hogs were slaughtered at an average weight of 283 lbs. The total of 89,060 lbs. of pork was 20,815 lbs. less than last year, but because of higher prices was given a valuation $1,827.55 higher.

PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1947

Sucklings	36
Shoats	121
Boars	1
Sows	46
Fattening hogs	84
Total	288

This is 161 less than the census at the beginning of the year and decrease is most marked among the shoats and fattening hogs.

Poultry Plant

The poultry plant was continued under the supervision of Mr. Matthew Casey. It was possible to obtain better feed and the stock obtained was healthier and more productive. A total of 2,500 chicks were purchased among which the death rate was low, only 153. Hens and pullets showed a higher death rate, 248 and 218 respectively. A total of 3,476 lbs. were killed for food, about 1,900 lbs. less than last year. Egg production was higher, 17,900 dozen as compared with 15,700 dozen. Total valuation of products was also $1,220.82 higher, or $10,274.69.

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1947

Hens	739
Pullets	764
Chicks	1,347
Total	2,850

This is an increase of about 800 over the census at the beginning of the year. May production of eggs was 34,577, an egg laying average of 22.1 per hen, which placed this hospital at the top of the ten state institutions.

Miscellaneous

Trucking Service: The schedule of trucking about the institution called regularly for four trucks, the earliest starting at 6:00 a. m. and the work being covered until 4:30 or 5:00. Laundry, food supplies, ice, bottled water, milk, meals for outlying areas, eggs, meats, garbage, waste materials, and numerous other commodities had to be transferred daily between buildings and areas all about the institution. In the winter, coal and the removal of ashes and cinders was added to the list in quantity, although present the year round in the power plant area. Express delivered at stations in Morristown or Morris Plains was brought to the institution daily in our own trucks. Longer trips were chiefly between this hospital and Trenton or other state institutions but included trips also to Pennsylvania and New York to obtain hay and feed for the live-stock and clothing and supplies of all kinds. The total trips included in long distance this year was 282 with a milage of 24,500.

Exterminator: The head of the exterminating work of the institution was Mr. Frank Roberts, who was charged with the duty of eliminating all roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice, ants, flies, fleas and other pests. Skunks and occasional stray cats and dogs were also removed. Some of the work was done at night, such as treating the kitchens for roaches and

putting out and taking in certain poisonous substances. Rats were gassed at the dairy, piggery, dump, and in other areas. Beds on the wards were frequently inspected and treated immediately on any indication of vermin, thus preventing the wards from becoming infested. D. D. T. was used successfully against flies in many areas.

Railroad: The total length including switches of the spur line of the Lackawanna Railroad which brings coal and other heavy freight to the institution is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and contains 6,160 ties. The upkeep of this line must be maintained by the institution and one employee with five patients has been regularly assigned to this duty, although by no means continuously, since they also perform many other necessary pieces of work. At the suggestion of the Engineering Department of the Lackawanna Railroad the hospital force is lining the curves for improvement of service. Ties purchased in 1945 have been used as replacements, but at present more are needed than remain in this supply.

Coal and Ashes: Some of the coal cars can be unloaded at the power plant, others must be unloaded at the stock pile and the coal later rehandled for transfer to the plant. Coal ashes and carbon removed from the power plant were used as required about the institution, a total of $697\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of ashes and $314\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of carbon being so utilized. Without charge various state and municipal and charitable authorities were permitted to remove ashes, a total of 4,550 cubic yards being so removed. Ashes were sold to private purchasers, a total of 6,391 cubic yards, and the money received was turned over to the State.

Drinking Water: A total of 62,105 bottles of spring water was delivered during the year. Breakage was not excessive, but was highest in December and January and freezing probably accounted for that.

Patients: The patients employed under the general supervision of Mr. Coursen in the outside activities were given careful attention. Many of them enjoyed special diets and privileges because of their place and type of employment. Nevertheless, it has been difficult or impossible to obtain a sufficient number of good workers to maintain a satisfactory level of efficiency.

Recommendations

The requirements throughout the hospital for construction and reconstruction and replacements are so serious that mauy of them mnst be given attention long before this report can reach the printers.

Nevertheless, I am listing here a few of the needs with brief explanations.

Addition to the Tuberculosis Building

The tuberculosis service of the hospital cannot be expanded or placed on an up-to-date treatment basis until additional construction is provided. This should take the form of more beds and a special kitchen and food service set-up, since diet is one of the vital factors in the treatment of this disease. Under present overcrowded conditions in this area, the contemplated survey of the resident wards throughout the institution plus lung x-rays of new admissions will be largely ineffective, since there are no beds to which any active cases discovered can be removed.

Infirmary Building

Segregation of the aged and infirm from the young and violently overactive is obviously essential, since many falls and broken bones occur among the aged when both types of patients are kept on the same wards. If the state hospital is to continue accepting all the senile and arteriosclerotic individuals who are committed, at least 200 more beds for this type of patient should be provided in a suitable building.

Isolation Building

A hospital of this size should have an isolation building for segregating patients with contagious or infectious diseases from the resident population. This should provide space for men and for women in separate areas. At the present time we still have thirteen typhoid carriers who have to be maintained in an area adjacent to a large ward, without the special protective features which would be so helpful in reducing the danger of spreading the disease.

Housing, Nurses and Employees

At the present time, student nurses are housed in a wing of the employees' residence. It would be more satisfactory if a separate building could be constructed to house these young women, thus releasing their present quarters for the use of other employees. Further employees' housing will be needed if we are to approach the number of ward employees recommended by the American Psychiatric Association standards and maintain an eight-hour day. Much of our present housing is grossly in need of reconstruction and we have no rooms available, even with our depleted personnel, for new men employees who are not veterans.

Cottages for Officers

Two cottages should be erected each year until adequate housing is provided for all of our staff.

Recreation Building

The need of a separate gymnasium and recreation building has been keenly felt for many years. Most institutions have such a structure which serves as a center for all forms of entertainment, games and exercises, but we are limited to amusement halls, located on upper floors and regarded as a fire hazard when filled to capacity, and small, low-ceilinged gymnasium rooms in a half-basement. Nowhere have we an area sufficient to accommodate all the suitable patients at any party or entertainment.

Fire Protection

As a result of various studies made by experts in that field, a number of additions to our fire department equipment have been recommended. I will not list them here, but recommend most earnestly that they be given careful consideration.

Electrical Service

Mr. Neal, Business Manager, with numerous consulting engineers, has made a careful study of the generators and the power and light situation here at the hospital. Much of the equipment is in such precarious condition that it cannot be insured, and extensive and expensive repairs and replacements must be made immediately, long before this report reaches publication, if the hospital is to be protected. The items listed include: Replacement of roof on generator house; installation of a cooling tower; replacement of present Terry turbine with a Moore condensing turbine; replacement of one Skinner uniflow engine with a 300 H.P. 2,300 volt motor to drive D.C. generator; installation of additional cable with transformers for standby service from the local public utility in order that the institution may be protected in case of breakdown of our generating system or fire in the generator house. I earnestly hope that means will be found to provide all of this necessary equipment, as well as funds for other rewiring and repairs to electrical fixtures as itemized for the budget.

South Side, Main Building

A beginning was made this year on the fireproofing of the wards of the women's service in the Main building. The funds available will permit only a part of this essential work to be completed and I recommend that additional monies be appropriated to make possible the continuance of the project.

New Jersey State Library

Water Supply

Our reservoirs are in need of cleaning and repairing and further attention should be given to the filter system and the prevention of erosion of our fields with its consequent damage to both the land and the water supply.

Thompson's Pond

Much good top soil has washed into this shallow pond until it is practically a swamp and a breeding place for insects. I recommend that this soil be removed from the pond and used in grading and on the gullied fields and the pond itself be made again a pleasant beauty spot at the entrance to the grounds.

Loss of Employees by Retirement or Death

Mrs. Louise Beach retired on pension November 16, 1946. She had been in the hospital service since November 10, 1928, and was employed as a cook, chiefly at the Staff House, although she was occasionally called upon to serve in other areas of the institution. After eighteen years with the institution, her health became unequal to the demands of her position and she decided to retire.

More than the usual number of deaths were recorded among hospital employees this past year.

Dr. Roy C. Strickler, resident dentist, died suddenly on August 10, 1946. He had been employed only since November 7, 1945, but his skill and industry had been invaluable to the dental service. He was a graduate of Harvard and veteran of World War I, having had the rank of major.

Roger W. Smith, charge attendant who assisted in the supervisors' office of the North side Main building, died on August 11, 1946, after a brief illness during which he received care on M-3. The cause of death was acute cardiac dilatation. Mr. Smith was a veteran of World War I, was very well known about the institution, having been employed here since August 15, 1928. He was popular with patients and fellow employees, enjoyed gardening as a recreation, and contributed articles on flowers and plants to several publications. Known for his sunny nature and calm life he was of great value to the ward service during his eighteen years of employment.

Ernest Spel, farmer, died December 18, 1946, of congestive cardiac failure; he had been ill for some time and under care on M-3. First employed in 1935 as an attendant, he returned to the institution on

March 23, 1943, and was presently assigned to the hospital piggery, of which he was in charge at the time of his death. His boyhood home was at Great Meadows in Warren County, where he gained experience in farm work.

Two institutional attendants met accidental deaths off the grounds on February 7, 1947. They were Oswald Bell, employed on March 23, 1946, and Lucy Scerbak, employed on January 18, 1947.

Alec Krogvold, assistant farmer, died on March 13, 1947, of chronic myocarditis and chronic interstitial nephritis on ward M-3 where he was under care. He was 73 years of age and had been in the employ of the institution since November 16, 1937. He was first an attendant in the Main building and was later employed at the piggery. A former resident of Morris Plains, he was well known in that community as well as at the institution.

Ivey L. Shuping, barber, died suddenly at his apartment in Morristown on March 18, 1947. He had been in the employ of the hospital since September 27, 1925, and for 19 years of that time was stationed at the barber shop in the Dormitory building. His original home was in North Carolina; he had served in the army, was a member of the local veterans association and had many friends among his fellow employees.

George T. Westbrook, farm hand, died suddenly on May 5, 1947. He was a native of Sussex County and had been in the employ of the institution since June 16, 1930.

Thomas Neiland, painter, died suddenly at his home in Morristown on June 8, 1947, having been employed as usual the previous day. He had been in the service of the institution since June 16, 1926.

Miss Dorothy Lyons, senior psychiatric social worker with the Mental Hygiene Clinic died on June 13, 1947, at a Morristown hospital where she had been under care for several weeks. She began her connection with the Clinics on September 16, 1938, and a reference to her work will be found under the report of that division.

Two former employees who were being carried on pension died this year: Peter Doland, formerly electrical engineer, died on July 26, 1946, at the age of 74; he was first employed on November 13, 1919, and retired May 16, 1939; William Darby, formerly a teamster with the garden division, and first employed here on February 10, 1919, died suddenly at his home in Morris Plains, on February 6, 1947.

Distinguished Visitors

Again the hospital has been happy to welcome its distinguished visitors during the past year. Many came to visit special divisions, such as the nursing or the mental hygiene clinics, others were interested in the general set-up and these were usually received by representatives of the educational division and given an escort to points of interest. Frequently, classes of students from New Jersey high schools and colleges came to visit and were given an orientation lecture by Mr. Koehler. Among the visitors from more distant points were Mr. Robert H. Dalton of the psychology department at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Miss Alice Bell, clinical psychologist at Stephen's College, Columbia, Missouri; and Mr. Kim Lie Gwan of Java and Mr. Likkio Bing of Singapore.

Official visitors included several important groups,—engineers, brought in as consultants on electrical power or boiler plants, physicians and psychologists who came to observe or to make special studies, twelve staff members from the Veterans Hospital at Lyons, and a group of legislative committee advisors headed by the Honorable Minna P. Greenbaum, Assemblywoman from Essex County.

Visitors from the Central Office included practically all the divisional heads, many of whom spent much time studying the needs of this institution and the means by which they might be met. Commissioner Bates and Deputy Commissioners Cotton and Gerry have given generously and helpfully of their time and efforts to the solution of our problems and needs, and Mr. Reeve Schley of the State Board of Control has also made visits here. Numerous visitors have been registered also from other institutions in the State.

Members of the local Board of Managers have been untiring in their efforts to promote the progress of this hospital in every way which lay in their power. Dr. O'Hanlon and Mrs. Doyle continued to attend committee meetings at the hospital, Mrs. Garrison maintained her former interest in the affairs of the nursing division and devoted much time and energy to bringing about an improvement in the appearance of the wards, and Dr. Knight and Senator Abell have visited the institution or discussed its affairs by telephone almost every day.

Acknowledgments

Letters of appreciation and thanks and acknowledgments through the

columns of *The Psychogram* have been the accepted means of expressing the gratitude of the hospital resident officers for the many gifts bestowed during the year. Some of these have been in the form of materials for use in the occupational therapy division, others magazines and books or cards and games for distribution through the library, articles of clothing, special foods and candies, tobacco and cigarettes, ice cream for parties and many other items have also been included among the gifts received and acknowledged.

Other gifts have not been so promptly acknowledged. Perhaps they were brought in quietly to some ward or group and the news did not reach the office, or perhaps just one patient was the happy recipient. More often, the gifts took the form of special parties or amusements being supplied by the employees of a division for the patients working under their supervision. Perhaps the finest gifts of all have been the kindness and understanding shown day in and day out by the officers and employees of the institution with whom they came in contact, and the thoughtfulness and generosity displayed by the patients for those about them. In these years of personnel shortage I have appreciated more than ever the splendid service rendered to the hospital by those who are patients under its care.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:	
Samuel L. Pollock, M. D.	December 31, 1946
Resident Physicians Returned from Military Leave:	
Benjamin Wassell, M. D.	August 26, 1946
Promoted to Senior Resident Physician	October 1, 1946
Resident Physicians' Resignations:	
Amedeo C. Naclerio, M. D.	January 16, 1947
Kenneth M. Bremer, M. D.	March 6, 1947
Other Appointments:	
John T. Neal, Jr., Business Manager	May 1, 1947
Richard E. Winans, Administrative Assistant, Personnel	June 16, 1947
David R. Watson, D. D. S., Resident Dentist	December 2, 1946
(This appointment was changed to half-time)	January 1, 1947
George Reusch, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, half-time	March 5, 1947
Other Resignations:	
George Reusch, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, half-time	June 6, 1947

Deaths:

Roy C. Strickler, D. D. S., Resident Dentist ..... August 10, 1946

Retirements:

Henry Brevoort Smith, Business Manager..... October 11, 1946

Conclusion

The close of the second year of peace finds this institution still suffering in many ways from the effects of war. In common with the rest of the country we have felt the pinch of high prices for food supplies and many other daily necessities. The high cost of construction has made it difficult or impossible to bring about improvements in living conditions for our patients and employees. Our proximity to large mental hospitals both county, state and federal and our location in a highly industrialized area have all contributed to the personnel shortage which is still our most pressing problem.

On the bright side of the account stand the increasing public recognition of the needs of state institutions, the constant efforts of all those in any way officially connected with the hospital to improve conditions whenever possible, and the fact that in many areas there has been a helpful advance in both housing and personnel. The reconstruction work in progress on the women's wards of the Main building and the erection of temporary federal housing units for employees are favorable indications; so too are the establishment of the psychiatric technician group and the slight drop in the number of vacancies listed by the personnel office. Most encouraging of all has been the enthusiasm of the medical staff and the high percentage of recoveries.

With your continued support as a Board and as individual friends of the hospital and with the splendid efforts of Commissioner Bates and his associates the outlook for the coming year is much less dark than it would seem to be from an actual cross-section of present conditions. So, with heartfelt appreciation for the efforts which have been put forth and the results which have been achieved, and with confidence in the continued advancements to be made in the care of our mentally ill, I bring this my twenty-seventh annual report to a close.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent

and Chief Executive Officer

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REPORT

TABLE I.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

2. Normal capacity 4,170

3. Value of hospital property—Total $13,820,159.29
   - Real estate, including buildings 12,192,151.05
   - Personal property 1,628,008.24
   - Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.) 1,178
   - Additional acreage rented 75.00
   - Total acreage under cultivation during previous year 293.08

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total	5,429	2,537	2,892	736	256	480
Insane	5,100	2,378	2,722	712	246	466
Epileptics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	329	159	170	24	10	14
Alcoholics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Drug addicts	....	....	....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics	....	....	....	..	..	..
All other cases	....	....	....	..	..	..
COLORED—Total	296	136	160	72	34	38
Insane	80	129	151	70	34	36
Epileptics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	16	7	9	2	..	2
Alcoholics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Drug addicts	....	....	....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics	....	....	....	..	..	..
All other cases	....	....	....	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	5,725	2,673	3,052	808	290	518

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report	2,700	1,256	1,444
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	311	169	142
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year	896	547	349

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - M.	Full Time - W.	Part Time - M.	Part Time - W.
Grand Total	635	334	3	4
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total	302	245	3	3
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer	1			
2. Assistant Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer	1			
3. Clinical Director	1			
4. Assistant Clinieal Director	1			
5. Other Physicians—Total	21	2	2	
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients	15	1		
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty	5	1		
c. Pathologists	1			
6. Dentists	1		1	
7. Dental Internes	0			
8. Pharmacists	3			
9. Graduate Nurses	3	39		3
a. Supervisory or administrative duty		20		
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients	2	15		
c. Special duty (X-Ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, laboratory, etc.)	1	4		3
10. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 68 affiliate nurses)	197	133		
a. Ward duty	170	113		
b. Special duty	27	20		
11. Occupational Therapists and Assistants	8	16		
a. Professional	6	15		
b. Attendants assigned to Special Service	2	1		
12. Physical education directors and teachers		3		
13. Medical Clerks	6	29		
14. Other Employees	59	15		
15. Hospital Social Service - Parole Division - Total		8		
a. Director		1		
b. Social Workers		7		

TABLE I—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time		Part Time	
	M.	W.	M.	W.
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total	330	75		1
16. Business Manager	1			
17. Assistant Business Manager	1			
18. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers	21	12		
19. Dietitian		1		
20. Housekeeping Employees	3	29		
21. Farm Employees (excluding attendants)	65			
22. Other Employees	239	33		1
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC—Total	3	14		
a. Physicians	2			
1. Director	1			
2. Assistant Director	1			
b. Director Clinic Social Workers		1		
c. Assistant Psychologists	1			
d. Social Workers		5		
e. Clerical Employees		8		

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1947

RECEIPTS

1.	Balance on hand from previous fiscal year		$ 00.00
2.	Received from appropriations		3,102,578.30
3.	Received from paying patients		
	(a) Devoted to hospital use		
	(b) Paid into State general fund	$ 258,804.81	258,804.81
4.	Received from other government sources		
	(a) Federal	$	
	(b) State		
	(c) County (paid into State general fund)	1,253,169.39	
	(d) City		1,253,169.39
5.	Received from all other sources		
	(a) Devoted to hospital use		
	(b) Paid into the State general fund	13,348.26	13,348.26
6.	TOTAL receipts (Sum of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)		$4,627,900.76

DISBURSEMENTS

	Expenditures for maintenance:		
7.	Salaries and wages	$1,669,597.27	
8.	Provisions (food)	694,970.52	
9.	Fuel, light and water	186,618.01	
10.	All other expenditures for maintenance	499,629.60	
11.	TOTAL expenditures for maintenance (Sum of items 7, 8, 9, and 10)		$3,050,815.40
12.	Expenditures for improvements, including new buildings, additions, permanent betterments, etc.		
13.	Expenditures for other purposes (specify) compensation awards		6,256.08
14.	TOTAL expenditures (Sum of items 11, 12, and 13)		$3,057,071.48
15.	Amount returned to State treasurer or other officials		1,570,829.28
16.	Balance on hand at close of year		0.00
17.	TOTAL disbursements (Sum of items 14, 15, and 16; also equal to item 6)		$4,627,900.76
18.	Estimated value of consumed food raised on hospital farm		160,796.49
19.	Do amounts reported above (items 8 and 18) include meals fed to staff and their families and other employees?		Yes ✓ No ___
	(a) If so, how many individual meals were fed to staff, etc., during year?		1,000,830
	(b) If so, how many individual meals were fed to patients during year?		6,271,065

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

		Total	Men	Women
1.	Patients on books first day of year—Total*	6,658	3,104	3,554
	a. Resident	5,729	2,753	2,976
	b. In family care			
	c. On parole	852	306	546
	d. On temporary visit	52	24	28
	e. On escape	25	21	4
2.	Admissions during year—Total*	1,586	697	889
	a. First admissions	1,154	518	636
	b. Readmissions	400	168	232
	c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	32	11	21
3.	Total on books during year*	8,244	3,801	4,443
4.	Discharged during year*	996	451	545
	a. As recovered	410	174	236
	b. As improved	466	193	273
	c. As unimproved	24	7	17
	d. As without psychosis	96	77	19
5.	Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases*	81	72	9
6.	Died during year*	636	315	321
7.	Total discharged, transferred and died during year*	1,713	838	875
8.	Patients on books last day of year*	6,531	2,963	3,568
	a. Resident	5,723	2,673	3,050
	b. In family care			
	c. On parole	751	264	487
	d. On temporary visit	40	10	30
	e. On escape	17	16	1
9.	Average daily resident population*	5,735.5	2,723.4	3,012.1
10.	Average daily population on books*	6,600.7	3,033.6	3,567.1
11.	Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books* (count the total number of times patients were transferred from resident to absent status)	3,031	1,484	1,547
12.	Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, escape, etc., status*	2,456	1,263	1,193

TABLE III. (Continued.)

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
4 (Supplement)			
a. Discharged directly from institution...	299	169	130
b. Discharged while on parole or otherwise absent (excluding deaths)	661	268	393
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital	36	14	22

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

	Total	Men	Women
Receiving special care beginning of year	2		2
Patients returned from temporary visit	1		1
Admitted for special care	10	4	6
Discharged from special care	10	3	7
Transferred to regular mental population			
Died while receiving special care	1	1	
Receiving special care end of year	2		2

TABLE IV.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

NATIVITY	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	Total	Men	Women	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers
Africa									
*Asia									
Australia	2	1	1						2
Austria	14	8	6	11	14	12	16	21	21
Belgium						1			
†Canada	4	1	3	3	4	5	6	9	8
Central America									
China	2	1	1	2	2	2			
Czecho-Slovakia	5	1	4	4	4	5	8	9	9
Cuba									
Denmark	1	1		1	2	1		1	
England	26	10	16	14	19	17	14	21	16
*Europe									
Finland								1	
France	5	2	3	3	4	3	4	6	6
Germany	36	17	19	30	34	34	36	50	40
Greece	6	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	2
Holland	7	4	3	7	8	7	3	3	4
Hungary	16	9	7	11	13	11	14	15	14
India	1	1							
Ireland	34	9	25	31	41	35	55	61	60
Italy	66	37	29	60	63	60	65	71	66
Japan									
Jugo-Slavia									
Lithunia	1	1		3	3	3	3	5	3
Mexico									
Norway	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Philippine Islands									
Poland	23	9	14	17	17	20	35	38	38
Portugal	1	1		1	1	1			
Roumania							1	2	2
Russia	22	8	14	13	16	13	23	28	24
Scotland	6	3	3	6	6	9	8	12	10
South America	2	2				1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1
Sweden	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3
Switzerland	2	2		2	2	2	1	1	5
Turkey-in-Asia									
Turkey-in-Europe	2		2	1	1	1	3	3	3
*United States	858	382	476	245	254	267	250	265	290
Wales	1		1				1	1	2
‡West Indies	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Other countries	2		2				2	2	2
Unascertained									
Total	1154	518	636	473	518	518	558	636	636

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

TABLE IV. A

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

Age Groups	Total			Native Born Parentage										Foreign Born Time in United States Before Admission												Nativity Unascertained	
				Total			Native		Foreign		Mixed			Total			Under 5 years		5–9 years		10–14 years		15 years and over					
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.		T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.		M.	W.	
Total	1154	518	636	858	382	476	244	249	97	153	41	74		296	136	160	1	2	1	2	5	10	129	146		..	..	
Under 15 years	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	
15—19 years	40	16	24	37	15	22	10	12	4	7	1	3		3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		..	..	
20—24 years	52	18	34	50	16	34	11	16	3	99	2	9		2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		..	..	
25—29 years	83	30	53	83	30	53	17	27	10	17	3	9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	
30—34 years	119	45	74	111	40	71	23	35	13	34	4	2		8	5	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	2		..	..	
35—39 years	101	44	57	85	37	48	22	25	12	18	3	5		16	7	9	..	1	..	1	..	1	7	6		..	..	
40—44 years	97	43	54	80	36	44	25	19	8	13	3	12		17	7	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	9		..	..	
45—49 years	97	49	48	76	41	35	26	19	9	12	6	4		21	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13		..	..	
50—54 years	99	59	40	69	41	28	26	17	11	5	4	6		30	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12		..	..	
55—59 years	73	34	39	52	25	27	18	12	4	7	3	8		21	9	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	11		..	..	
60—64 years	70	37	33	35	19	16	12	10	4	3	3	3		35	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	15		..	..	
65—69 years	71	32	39	37	16	21	8	10	5	8	3	3		34	16	18	..	..	1	..	2	1	13	17		..	..	
70 years and over	249	111	138	140	66	74	46	44	14	20	6	10		109	45	64	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	61		..	..	
Unascertained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth	858	382	476
Citizens by naturalization	214	104	110
Aliens	82	32	50
Citizenship unascertained			
Total	1,154	518	636

TABLE VI.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	1,154	518	636
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis	33	27	6
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system	22	17	5
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	22	17	5
b. With intracranial gumma			
c. Other types (to be specified)			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1
4. With other infectious diseases	4	2	2
a. With tuberculosis meningitis	4	2	2
b. With meningitis (Unspecified)			
c. With acute chorea (Sydenham's)			
d. With other infectious diseases (to be specified)			
e. Post-infectious psychoses			
5. Alcoholic	34	26	8
a. Pathological intoxication	3	3	
b. Delirium tremens	11	8	3
c. Korsakow's psychosis	3	1	2
d. Acute hallucinosis	11	10	1
e. Other types (to be specified) Paranoid Type	1	1	
e1. Chronic alcoholic intoxication	5	3	2
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	7	2	5
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)	7	2	5
7. Traumatic	2	1	1
a. Traumatic delirium			
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders	1	1	
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration	1		1
d. Other types (to be specified)			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	300	135	165
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	7	8
a. With cerebral embolism	1	1	
b. With cardio-renal disease	14	6	8
c. Other types (to be specified)			

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	14	7	7
a. Epileptic deterioration	2		2
b. Epileptic clouded states	12	7	5
c. Other epileptic types			
11. Senile	92	42	50
a. Simple deterioration	89	41	48
b. Presbyophrenic type			
c. Delirious and confused types	2	1	1
d. Depressed and agitated types			
e. Paranoid types	1		1
12. Involutional	78	14	64
a. Melancholia	25	5	20
b. Paranoid types	8	2	6
c. Other types (to be specified) Mixed	45	7	38
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	8	4	4
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands	1	1	
b. Exhaustion delirium			
c. Alzheimer's disease	3	2	1
d. With pellagra			
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified)	4	1	3
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1
a. With intracranial neoplasms			
b. With other neoplasims (to be specified) Carcinoma	2	1	1
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	3	1	2
a. With multiple sclerosis			
b. With paralysis agitans			
c. With Huntington's chorea	1		1
d. With other brain or nervous diseases	2	1	1
16. Psychoneuroses	42	16	26
a. Hysteria	2		2
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states	2	1	1
c. Neurasthenia	1	1	
d. Hypochondriasis	1		1
e. Reactive depression	11	4	7
f. Anxiety state	6	1	5
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis	19	9	10

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
17. Manic-depressive	87	27	60
a. Manic type	32	8	24
b. Depressive type	33	13	20
c. Circular type	1		1
d. Mixed type	17	6	11
e. Perplexed type	2		2
f. Stuporous type	2		2
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	199	66	133
a. Simple type	6	3	3
b. Hebephrenic type	55	22	33
c. Catatonic type	39	13	26
d. Paranoid type	75	20	55
e. Other types			
f. Type not specified	24	8	16
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	23	11	12
a. Paranoia			
b. Paranoid conditions	23	11	12
20. With psychopathic personality	35	21	14
21. With mental deficiency	30	16	14
22. Undiagnosed	48	18	30
23. Without psychoses	75	57	18
a. Epilepsy	1	1	
b. Alcoholism	51	43	8
c. Drug addiction			
d. Mental deficiency	1	1	
e. Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	1	1	
f. Psychopathic personality	10	6	4
g. Syphilitic meningo-encelphalitis	2	2	
h. Other forms of Syphilis of central nervous system	6	3	3
i. Arteriosclerosis	1		1
j. Huntington's Chorea	1		1
k. No evidence of any 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	1154	518	636	1031	451	580	121	65	56	2	2	
Total With Psychoses	1079	461	618	960	396	564	117	63	54	2	2	
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	33	27	6	19	15	4	14	12	2			
2. With other forms syphilis C.N.S.	22	17	5	9	8	1	12	8	4	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1	1		1						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	2	2	4	2	2						
5. Alcoholic	34	26	8	25	18	7	9	8	1			
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	7	2	5	6	1	5	1	1				
7. Traumatic	2	1	1	2	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	300	135	165	282	128	154	18	7	11			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	7	8	12	6	6	3	1	2			
10. With convulsive disorders	14	7	7	14	7	7						
11. Senile	92	42	50	90	41	49	2	1	1			
12. Involutional	78	14	64	76	14	62	2		2			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	8	4	4	7	4	3	1		1			
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1	2	1	1						
15. With organic changes of N.S.	3	1	2	3	1	2						
16. Psychoneuroses	42	16	26	41	16	25	1		1			
17. Manic-depressive	87	27	60	79	24	55	8	3	5			
18. Dementia Praecox	199	66	133	173	51	122	25	14	11	1	1	
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	23	11	12	20	11	9	3		3			
20. With psychopathic personality	35	21	14	33	20	13	2	1	1			
21. With mental deficiency	30	16	14	25	14	11	5	2	3			
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	48	18	30	37	13	24	11	5	6			
23. Total without psychoses	75	57	18	71	55	16	4	2	2			
Total Without Psychoses	75	57	18	71	55	16	4	2	2			
1. Epilepsy	1	1		1	1							
2. Mental deficiency	1	1		1	1							
3. Alcoholism	51	43	8	50	42	8	1	1				
4. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.	2	2		2	2							
5. Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	1	1		1	1							
6. Psychopatic personality	10	6	4	9	5	4	1	1				
7. With other forms of syphilis of C.N.S.	6	3	3	4	3	1	2		2			
8. Cerebral arteriosclerosis	1		1	1		1						
9. Huntington's Chorea	1		1	1		1						
10. No evidence of mental disorders	1		1	1		1						

TABLE VIII.

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over		Unascertained	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	1154	518	636		3	16	24	18	34	30	53	45	74	44	57	43	54	49	48	59	40	34	39	37	33	32	39	111	138		
Total With Psychoses	1079	461	618		3	16	24	17	33	27	51	39	73	32	54	36	48	39	47	47	39	31	38	35	32	31	39	111	137		
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	33	27	6		1	1								3		2	2	7	1	9		2	1	3			1				
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	22	17	5					1		1	1	2		2	2	2	1	1		3		4	1	1							
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1														1														
4. With other infectious diseases	4	2	2										1			1				1	1										
5. Alcoholic	34	26	8					1		1	1	2	1	3	2	5	1	5		6	2	2	1	1							
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	7	2	5										1			2	3				1										
7. Traumatic	2	1	1								1			1																	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	300	135	165															1	1	2	1	8	11	25	30	27	36	72	86		
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	7	8											1	1	1		1	2	2	1	1	3	1					1		
10. With convulsive disorders	14	7	7					1	1	1	2	1	1			1		1		1		1	2				1				
11. Senile	92	42	50																							3		39	50		
12. Involutional	78	14	64												1	1	11	4	27	4	19	4	6	1							
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	8	4	4						1		1					1				3			2								
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1												1							1									
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	3	1	2							1									1						1						
16. Psychoneuroses	42	16	26					1	1	2	4	4	8	1	6	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	1				1				
17. Manic-depressive	87	27	60				1	1	10	5	10	6	19	6	6	3	5	3	4	2	3	1	2								
18. Dementia præcox	199	66	133		1	9	13	11	13	9	23	16	31	9	21	8	14	2	8	1	5	1	4								
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	23	11	12							1	2	2			2	2	2	5		2	1		3		1						
20. With psychopathic personality	35	21	14			1	4		2	4	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	4	1	2				2							
21. With mental deficiency	30	16	14		1	5	5	1		2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	2		1							
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	48	18	30				1		5	1	2	2	5	3	10	2	2	1	1	5	3	3	1			1					
23. Total Without Psychoses	75	57	18					1	1	3	2	6	1	12	3	7	6	10	1	12	1	3	1	2	1	1			1		
24. Primary Behavior Disorders																															

FIRST ADMISSIONS WITHOUT PSYCHOSES BY AGE

(Supplement to Table 8)

Diagnosis	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total Without Psychoses	75	57	18					1	1	3	2	6	1	12	3	7	6	10	1	12	1	3	1	2	1	1			1
Epilepsy	1	1												1															
Mental deficiency	1	1																		1									
Alcoholism	51	43	8							1	1	3	1	9	1	7	5	8		11		2		1		1			
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	2	2						1										1											
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	1	1								1																			
Psychopathic personality	10	6	4						1	1	1	3		2	1									1					
With other forms of syphilis of the C.N.S.	6	3	3												1		1	1			1		1						
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	1		1																										1
Huntington's chorea	1		1																1										
No evidence of mental disorders	1		1																			1							

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	1154	518	636	12	9	3	95	49	46	750	342	408	233	79	154	64	39	25			
Total With Psychoses	1079	461	618	12	9	3	93	48	45	712	313	399	209	61	148	53	30	23			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	33	27	6				7	5	2	23	20	3	3	2	1						
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	22	17	5	2	2		4	3	1	15	12	3	1		1						
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1										1		1						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	2	2							4	2	2									
5. Alcoholic	34	26	8				4	4		23	17	6	6	4	2	1	1				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	7	2	5							2	1	1	5	1	4						
7. Traumatic	2	1	1							1		1	1	1							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	300	135	165	6	3	3	39	20	19	230	100	130	16	7	9	9	5	4			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	7	8				2		2	10	5	5	3	2	1						
10. With convulsive disorders	14	7	7				1		1	11	5	6	1	1		1	1				
11. Senile	92	42	50	2	2		10	4	6	75	34	41	4	1	3	1	1				
12. Involutional	78	14	64				8	3	5	47	7	40	18	2	16	5	2	3			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	8	4	4							3	1	2	4	2	2	1	1				
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1							2	1	1									
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	3	1	2							1		1	2	1	1						
16. Psychoneuroses	42	16	26				2	1	1	18	6	12	14	4	10	8	5	3			
17. Manic-depressive	87	27	60				1		1	44	16	28	35	5	30	7	6	1			
18. Dementia Præcox	199	66	133				6	3	3	112	37	75	70	22	48	11	4	7			
19. Paranoia and paranoid cond.	23	11	12				1	1		14	8	6	5	1	4	3	1	2			
20. With psychopathic personality	35	21	14	1	1		1	1		19	13	6	12	5	7	2	1	1			
21. With mental deficiency	30	16	14	1	1		3	1	2	26	14	12									
22. Undiagnosed	48	18	30				4	2	2	32	14	18	8		8	4	2	2			
23. Total Without Psychoses	75	57	18				2	1	1	38	29	9	24	18	6	11	9	2			
24. Primary Behavior Disorders																					

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

TABLE X.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Urban			Rural			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1154	518	636	1023	461	562	131	57	74			
Total With Psychoses	1079	461	618	957	412	545	122	49	73			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	33	27	6	31	27	4	2		2			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	22	17	5	21	16	5	1	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1	1		1						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	2	2	3	2	1	1		1			
5. Alcoholic	34	26	8	32	24	8	2	2				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	7	2	5	6	2	4	1		1			
7. Traumatic	2	1	1	2	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	300	135	165	250	114	136	50	21	29			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	7	8	15	7	8						
10. With convulsive disorders	14	7	7	13	7	6	1		1			
11. Senile	92	42	50	70	28	42	22	14	8			
12. Involutional	78	14	64	66	13	53	12	1	11			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	8	4	4	8	4	4						
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1	2	1	1						
15. With organic changes of nervous system	3	1	2	3	1	2						
16. Psychoneuroses	42	16	26	39	15	24	3	1	2			
17. Manic-depressive	87	27	60	83	25	58	4	2	2			
18. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia)	199	66	133	191	66	125	8		8			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	23	11	12	23	11	12						
20. With psychopathic personality	35	21	14	30	19	11	5	2	3			
21. With mental deficiency	30	16	14	27	14	13	3	2	1			
22. Undiagnosed	48	18	30	41	15	26	7	3	4			
23. Total Without Psychoses	75	57	18	66	49	17	9	8	1			
24. Primary behavoir disorders												

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1154	518	636	235	105	130	893	402	491	26	11	15			
Total With Psychoses	1079	461	618	227	101	126	828	351	477	24	9	15			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	33	27	6	3	2	1	29	24	5	1	1				
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	22	17	5				22	17	5						
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1				1		1						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	2	2				4	2	2						
5. Alcoholic	34	26	8	2		2	32	26	6						
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.	7	2	5	2		2	5	2	3						
7. Traumatic	2	1	1				2	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	300	135	165	112	48	64	183	84	99	5	3	2			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	7	8	3		3	12	7	5						
10. With convulsive disorders	14	7	7	3	3		11	4	7						
11. Senile psychoses	92	42	50	44	15	29	47	27	20	1		1			
12. Involutional psychoses	78	14	64	6		6	67	13	54	5	1	4			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	8	4	4				8	4	4						
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1				2	1	1						
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	3	1	2	1		1	2	1	1						
16. Psychoneuroses	42	16	26	3		3	38	16	22	1		1			
17. Manic-depressive	87	27	60	2	2		80	23	57	5	2	3			
18. Dementia Praecox	199	66	133	25	16	9	170	49	121	4	1	3			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	23	11	12	1	1		21	9	12	1	1				
20. With psychopathic personality	35	21	14	6	6		29	15	14						
21. With mental deficiency	30	16	14	11	8	3	19	8	11						
22. Undiagnosed	48	18	30	3		3	44	18	26	1		1			
23. Total Without Psychoses	75	57	18	8	4	4	65	51	14	2	2				
24. Primary Behavior Disorders															

TABLE XII.

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

Psychoses	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1154	518	636	374	111	263	567	253	314	213	154	59			
Total With Psychoses	1079	461	618	370	110	260	554	247	307	155	104	51			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	33	27	6	9	5	4	16	15	1	8	7	1			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	22	17	5	5	2	3	12	10	2	5	5				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1				1		1						
4. With other infectious diseases	4	2	2	1	1		3	1	2						
5. Alcoholic	34	26	8							34	26	8			
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	7	2	5	2	1	1	3		3	2	1	1			
7. Traumatic	2	1	1	1		1				1	1				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	300	135	165	130	45	85	147	72	75	23	18	5			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	7	8	6	2	4	7	3	4	2	2				
10. With convulsive disorders	14	7	7	4	2	2	8	4	4	2	1	1			
11. Senile	92	42	50	44	17	27	46	23	23	2	2				
12. Involutional	78	14	64	30	1	29	38	9	29	10	4	6			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	8	4	4	2		2	5	4	1	1		1			
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1				2	1	1						
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	3	1	2	2	1	1				1		1			
16. Psychoneuroses	42	16	26	11	5	6	25	6	19	6	5	1			
17. Manic-depressive	87	27	60	24	5	19	57	18	39	6	4	2			
18. Dementia Præcox	199	66	133	68	13	55	111	45	66	20	8	12			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	23	11	12	6	3	3	16	7	9	1	1				
20. With psychopathic personality	35	21	14	5	2	3	10	7	3	20	12	8			
21. With mental deficiency	30	16	14	10	4	6	17	11	6	3	1	2			
22. Undiagnosed	48	18	30	10	1	9	30	11	19	8	6	2			
23. Total Without Phychoses	75	57	18	4	1	3	13	6	7	58	50	8			
24. Primary Behavior Disorders															

TABLE XIII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Single			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1154	518	636	323	156	167	497	235	262	239	80	159	51	28	23	44	19	25			
Total With Psychoses	1079	461	618	305	139	166	463	210	253	231	74	157	47	25	22	33	13	20			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	33	27	6	8	6	2	17	13	4	3	3		4	4		1	1				
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	22	17	5	6	5	1	11	9	2	2		2	3	3							
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1		1	1		1															
4. With other infectious diseases	4	2	2	1	1		2	1	1	1		1									
5. Alcoholic	34	26	8	7	6	1	20	15	5	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	7	2	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	1		1	1		1						
7. Traumatic	2	1	1	1		1	1	1													
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	300	135	165	46	24	22	112	65	47	128	40	88	9	4	5	5	2	3			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	15	7	8	2	1	1	11	6	5	2		2									
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	14	7	7	8	3	5	3	2	1				3	2	1						
11. Senile	92	42	50	12	8	4	14	10	4	63	23	40				3	1	2			
12. Involutional	78	14	64	12	1	11	55	11	44	6	1	5	3		3	2	1	1			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	8	4	4				8	4	4												
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1	1	1		1		1												
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	3	1	2	1	1					1		1	1		1						
16. Psychoneuroses	42	16	26	10	4	6	24	11	13	3		3	1		1	4	1	3			
17. Manic-depressive	87	27	60	24	7	17	50	18	32	7	1	6	2	1	1	4		4			
18. Dementia Præcox (schizophrenia)	199	66	133	102	41	61	76	16	60	8	3	5	10	6	4	3		3			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	23	11	12	6	2	4	14	7	7	1	1					2	1	1			
20. With psychopathic personality	35	21	14	14	6	8	12	9	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	4	3	1			
21. With mental deficiency	30	16	14	25	15	10	4	1	3				1		1						
22. Undiagnosed	48	18	30	16	6	10	25	10	15	1		1	3	1	2	3	1	2			
23. Total Without Psychoses	75	57	18	18	17	1	34	25	9	8	6	2	4	3	1	11	6	5			
24. Primary behavior disorders																					

TABLE XIV.

AGE OF READMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over		Unascertained	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	400	168	232			1	3	11	9	11	26	27	30	16	33	28	25	20	27	20	32	19	13	2	13	6	11	7	10		
Total With Psychoses	367	136	231			1	3	10	9	10	26	27	30	12	33	18	24	11	27	17	32	16	13	1	13	6	11	7	10		
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	6	5	1													1			1	2		1				1					
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	7	4	3									1				1				2	1		1				1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	1	1												1	1															
4. With other infectious diseases																															
5. Alcoholic	4	2	2																	1	2	1									
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	2	2														1		1													
7. Traumatic																															
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	35	11	24																	1		2	1		8	3	7	5	8		
9. With other disturbances of circulation																															
10. With convulsive disorders	9	3	6							1	1	1			2		1		2	1											
11. Senile	2	1	1																									1	1		
12. Involutional	28	3	25														3		3	1	11	1	5	1	3						
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases																															
14. Due to new growth	2		2																		2										
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1		1																1												
16. Psychoneuroses	21	8	13								1	2	2		3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3								
17. Manic-depressive	50	15	35						2	1	3	2	5	1	7	3	7	2	2		4	3	2		1	2	2	1			
18. Dementia præcox	145	55	90				1	9	7	4	18	19	18	8	18	7	8	3	9	4	8	1	1		1				1		
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	14	5	9													1	3	4	4		1						1				
20. With psychopathic personality	26	16	10				1	1		1	2	2	1	3	1	2	1		3	4	1	3									
21. With mental deficiency	9	4	5			1	1			2	1		2								1	1									
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	4	1	3							1			2		1																
23. Total Without Psychoses	33	32	1					1		1				4		10	1	9		3		3		1							
24. Primary Behavior Disorders																															

READMISSIONS WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS BY AGE

(Supplement to Table 14)

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total Without Psychosis ..	33	32	1					1		1				4		10	1	9		3		3		1					
Epilepsy.....																													
Mental deficency.....																													
Alcoholism	26	25	1					1		1				2		9	1	8				3		1					
With Other Forms of Syphilis of C. N. S.....	1	1																		1									
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis.....																													
Psychopathic Personality.....	6	6												2		1		1		2									
Primary behavior disorders.....																													
Unclassified Without Psychosis.																													

TABLE XV.

DISCHARGES BY PSYCHOSIS AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M	W.
Total	996	451	545	410	174	236	466	193	273	24	7	17
Total With Psychoses	900	374	526	410	174	236	466	193	273	24	7	17
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	23	17	6	12	8	4	10	8	2	1	1	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	14	9	5	5	2	3	9	7	2			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	3	3		2	2		1	1				
4. With other infectious diseases												
5. Alcoholic	37	29	8	36	28	8	1	1				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	4		4	4		4						
7. Traumatic	5	5		2	2		3	3				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	90	38	52	43	20	23	43	18	25	4		4
9. With other disturbances of circulation	1		1	1		1						
10. With convulsive disorders	18	10	8	11	5	6	7	5	2			
11. Senile	7	3	4				4	3	1	3		3
12. Involutional	104	19	85	64	12	52	36	7	29	4		4
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	2	1	1	2	1	1						
14. Due to new growth	1	1					1	1				
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	3	2	1	3	2	1						
16. Psychoneuroses	62	23	39	34	14	20	28	9	19			
17. Manic-depressive	157	51	106	127	44	83	29	7	22	1		1
18. Dementia Praecox	253	107	146				248	104	144	5	3	2
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	29	13	16	8	4	4	20	9	11	1		1
20. With psychopathic personality	54	30	24	41	24	17	11	4	7	2	2	
21. With mental deficiency	19	8	11	11	5	6	6	3	3	2		2
22. Undiagnosed	14	5	9	4	1	3	9	3	6	1	1	
23. Total Without Psychoses	96	77	19									
Epilepsy	1	1										
Huntington's Chorea	1		1									
Alcoholism	71	61	10									
Drug addiction	1		1									
Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	1		1									
Psychopathic personality	11	9	2									
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1										
With other forms of syphilis of C.N.S.	7	4	3									
Involutional Melancholia	1	1										
No evidence of mental disturbance	1		1									

PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY DEATH WHILE ABSENT FROM HOSPITAL BY PSYCHOSIS

(Supplement to Table 15)

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	36	14	22	9	5	4	20	9	11	7		7
Total With Psychoses	36	14	22	9	5	4	20	9	11	7		7
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	2	1	1				2	1	1			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	2	1	1				2	1	1			
3. With epidemic encephalitis												
4. With other infectious diseases												
5. Alcoholic	1		1	1		1						
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1		1	1		1						
7. Traumatic												
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	10	4	6	2	2		6	2	4	2		2
9. With other disturbances of circulation												
10. With convulsive disorders	1	1					1	1				
11. Senile	3	1	2				1	1		2		2
12. Involutional	4		4				2		2	2		2
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases												
14. Due to new growth	1	1					1	1				
15. With organic changes of the nervous system												
16. Psychoneuroses												
17. Manic-depressive	2	1	1	1	1		1		1			
18. Dementia Praecox	1		1				1		1			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	2	2					2	2				
20. With psychopathic personality	4	2	2	4	2	2						
21. With mental deficiency	1		1							1		1
22. Undiagnosed	1		1				1		1			
23. Total Without Psychoses												
Epilepsy												
Huntington's Chorea												
Alcoholism												
Drug addiction												
Cerebral Arteriosclerosis												
Psychopathic personality												
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis												
With other forms of syphilis of C.N.S.												
Involutional Melancholia												
No evidence of mental disturbance												

TABLE XV a.

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

Psychoses	Total			Under 6 mos.			6 – 11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5 – 9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
Total Discharged	960	707	253	664	493	171	140	101	39	56	41	15	26	15	11	16	13	3	9	6	3	26	20	6	23	18	5
Total With Psychoses	864	637	227	570	425	145	139	100	39	56	41	15	26	15	11	15	12	3	9	6	3	26	20	6	23	18	5
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	21	18	3	12	9	3	4	4		1	1		1	1		1	1					1	1		1	1	
2. Other forms of syphilis of the C.N.S.	12	10	2	8	6	2	1	1		2	2											1	1				
3. Epidemic encephalitis	3	1	2	3	1	2																					
4. Other infectious diseases																											
5. Alcoholic	36	31	5	30	26	4	2	1	1	2	2					1	1					1	1				
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	3	3		3	3																						
7. Traumatic	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	1																			
8. Cerebral arteriosclerosis	80	69	11	62	56	6	9	7	2	3	2	1	2	2		2	2		1		1	1		1			
9. Other disturbances of circulation	1	1		1	1																						
10. With convulsive disorders	17	15	2	10	9	1	2	1	1	2	2											1	1		2	2	
11. Senile	4	4		2	2		1	1		1	1																
12. Involutional	100	88	12	72	62	10	17	16	1	6	5	1							2	2		1	1		2	2	
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	2	2		2	2																						
14. Due to new growth																											
15. With organic changes of nervous system	3	1	2				2	1	1													1		1			
16. Psychoneuroses	62	47	15	58	44	14	3	2	1				1	1													
17. Manic-depressive	155	104	51	113	77	36	22	15	7	10	6	4	4	3	1	1		1	1	1		1		1	3	2	1
18. Dementia praecox	252	167	85	116	74	42	65	44	21	21	15	6	15	7	8	6	5	1	4	2	2	12	11	1	13	9	4
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	27	21	6	16	11	5	4	4		3	3					2	1	1	1	1					2	2	
20. Psychopathic personality	50	27	23	38	23	15	2		2	3		3	2	1	1	1	1					4	2	2			
21. With mental deficiency	18	14	4	10	9	1	3	1	2	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1		1	1				
22. Undiagnosed	13	11	2	10	8	2	1	1		1	1											1	1				
Total Without Psychoses	96	70	26	94	68	26	1	1								1	1										

TABLE XV b.

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

Age on Admission	Total			Under 6 mos.			6—11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5—9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
Total discharged ..	960	707	253	664	493	171	140	101	39	56	41	15	26	15	11	16	13	3	9	6	3	26	20	6	23	18	5
Under 15 years..																											
5— 9 years.....																											
10—14 years																											
15—19 years	40	36	4	22	21	1	8	7	1	3	3		3	2	1	1	1		1		1				2	2	
20—24 years	72	53	19	40	29	11	15	10	5	5	4	1	3	3		1	1		2	2		2	2		4	2	2
25—29 years	131	97	34	81	62	19	24	18	6	8	5	3	6	2	4	3	3		1	1		3	3		5	3	2
30—34 years	140	96	44	100	68	32	23	16	7	8	6	2	1	1					1		1	6	4	2	1	1	
35—39 years	129	97	32	86	69	17	16	11	5	7	5	2	5	1	4	3	1	2	1	1		6	5	1	5	4	1
40—44 years	114	81	33	90	61	29	9	6	3	5	4	1	1	1		1	1					4	4		4	4	
45—49 years	96	63	33	72	47	25	13	7	6	7	6	1	1		1				1	1		1	1		1	1	
50—54 years	86	60	26	60	44	16	8	7	1	8	4	4	2	1	1	4	3	1	1		1	2		2	1	1	
55—59 years	66	51	15	47	34	13	12	11	1	2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1		2	1	1			
60—64 years	34	27	7	27	23	4	4	2	2	1		1	1	1		1	1										
65—69 years	26	23	3	19	16	3	4	4					2	2		1	1										
70 years and over	26	23	3	20	19	1	4	2	2	2	2																
Not stated.																											

TABLE XV c.

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

Duration of Hospital Life	Total Discharged Alive					
	Total	Total with condition	Recovered	Improved	Un-improved	Without psychoses
Total	960	864	401	446	17	96
1st admission	707	637	310	314	13	70
Readmission	253	227	91	132	4	26
Under 6 months						
1st admission	493	424	237	180	7	69
Readmission	171	145	66	77	2	26
6 – 11 months						
1st admission	101	101	34	65	2	
Readmission	39	39	10	27	2	
1 year						
1st admission	41	41	14	26	1	
Readmission	15	15	7	8		
2 years						
1st admission	15	15	6	9		
Readmission	11	11	2	9		
3 years						
1st admission	13	12	5	7		1
Readmission	3	3	1	2		
4 years						
1st admission	6	6	3	2	1	
Readmission	3	3	1	2		
5 to 9 years						
1st admission	20	20	5	14	1	
Readmission	6	6	3	3		
10 years and over						
1st admission	18	18	6	11	1	
Readmission	5	5	1	4		

TABLE XV d

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

Duration of Hospital Life	Total	Male	Female
Total discharged	996	451	545
Less than one month	105	53	52
1 month	145	64	81
2 months	120	53	67
3 months	86	41	45
4 months	76	32	44
5 months	57	20	37
6 months	41	15	26
7 months	33	13	20
8 months	29	12	17
9 months	21	12	9
10 months	28	12	16
11 months	22	9	13
12 months (One year)	98	44	54
2 years	35	15	20
3 years	25	13	12
4 years	12	10	2
5 years	10	8	2
6 years	10	6	4
7 years	8	4	4
8 years	4	2	2
9 years	6	3	3
10 - 14 years	17	6	11
15 - 19 years	3	2	1
20 - 24 years	2	1	1
25 - 29 years	1		1
30 - 34 years	2	1	1

TABLE XV e.

DISCHARGES ALIVE BY PSYCHOSIS AND AGE AT DISCHARGE

Psychoses	Total	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70 years and over
Total	960		19	63	106	141	136	117	103	92	73	47	26	37
With psychosis	864		19	60	102	136	117	92	90	79	65	43	24	37
Without psychosis	96			3	4	5	19	25	13	13	8	4	2	
Male—Total	437		9	23	44	58	65	61	49	46	35	23	7	17
With psychosis	360		9	21	42	55	48	41	37	35	29	20	6	17
Without psychosis	77			2	2	3	17	20	12	11	6	3	1	
Female—Total	523		10	40	62	83	71	56	54	46	38	24	19	20
With psychosis	504		10	39	60	81	69	51	53	44	36	23	18	20
Without psychosis	19			1	2	2	2	5	1	2	2	1	1	

TABLE XVI.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Causes of Death	Total			General Paresis		Alcoholic		With cerebral arterio-sclerosis		Convulsive disorders		Senile		Involutional		Psycho-neuroses		Manic-depressive		Dementia præcox		Paranoia and paranoid conditions		With psychopathic personality		With mental deficiency		All others with and without psychoses	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
ALL DISEASES	636	315	321	19	5	5	1	154	135	2	8	48	48	2	17	1	1	5	20	44	46	2	5	3	1	9	5	21	29
1. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	6	4	2									1		1	1					2									1
Tuberculosis—all forms	90	48	42	3	2			10	9		1	2			1	1		1	4	23	16		1	1		4	2	3	6
Syphilis	12	9	3	8	2																							1	1
2. Cancer and Other Tumors	19	11	8	1		1		5	2						1				2	2							2	3
3. Rheumatic, Nutritional, Endocrine and Other General Diseases	7	1	6						3											1			1					2
4. Diseases of Blood and Blood Making Organs																													
5. Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication																													
6. Diseases of Nervous System and of Organs of Special Sense	17	5	12						2	1	5									1	1						1	3	3
Cerebral hemorrhage	57	26	31	3		1		13	19			3	5					2	1	3	5	1							1
Mental diseases and Deficiency																													
Diseases of organs of special sense	1		1														1												
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	34	26	8	2				19	8											3		1						1	
Heart Diseases—total	233	98	135		1	1		59	57		1	18	24	1	13			1	11	6	17		1	2	1	3	1	7	8
Arteriosclerosis	108	60	48					37	32			23	13								1		1						1
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	7	3	4					2	1										1	1	1		1						
Bronchopneumonia	5	4	1					3	1	1																			
Lobar pneumonia	14	7	7			1		3	1		1		1		1			1	1		1					1		1	1
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	12	7	5	2		1	1	2					1							1	2							1	1
10. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System																													
Nephritis	6	3	3																	1	2							2	1
11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Child-Birth and Puerperal State																													
12. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue																													
13. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion																													
14 Congenital Malformations																													
15. Diseases of Early Infancy																													
16. Senility	5	1	4									1	4																
17. Violent and Accidental Deaths (Suicide)	3	2	1					1																					
18. Ill-Defined Causes																										1	1		

TABLE XVII.

AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF DEATH

Psychoses	Total	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70 years and over
Total	636		1	6	9	19	25	21	28	34	46	68	85	294
With psychosis	635		1	6	9	19	25	21	28	34	46	68	85	293
Without psychosis	1													1
Male—Total	315		1		2	9	7	12	15	17	22	41	39	150
With psychosis	315		1		2	9	7	12	15	17	22	41	39	150
Without psychosis														
Female—Total	321			6	7	10	18	9	13	17	24	27	46	144
With psychosis	320			6	7	10	18	9	13	17	24	27	46	143
Without psychosis	1													1

TABLE XVIII.

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

Psychoses	Total			Less than 1 month		1—3 months		4—6 months		7—11 months		1 year		2 years		3—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	636	315	321	46	60	52	41	16	29	17	23	29	35	23	19	29	27	37	31	39	28	27	28
Total With Psychoses	635	315	320	46	60	52	41	16	28	17	23	29	35	23	19	29	27	37	31	39	28	27	28
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.	24	19	5	2	1	4		1			1	2					1	4	1	5	1	1	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	10	7	3			3							1	1			1	3	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	1	1				1									1							
4. With other infectious diseases	3	1	2	1			2																
5. Alcoholic	6	5	1	1	1	2				1						1							
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	1				1																	
7. Traumatic	1	1																				1	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	289	154	135	20	20	31	20	9	11	8	14	20	22	19	14	16	16	17	10	14	7		1
9. With other disturbances of circulation	8	4	4	2	1		2	1			1					1							
10. With convulsive disorders	10	2	8		3		1						1				1	1	2	1			
11. Senile	96	48	48	15	18	9	8	5	10	6	3	6	4	2	1	3		2	2		2		
12. Involutional	19	2	17		2		2		1		4		1		2				4	1	1	1	
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	1	4		1				1				1					1	1				
14. Due to new growth	2		2		1														1				
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	7	2	5				1		1				1			1				1	2		
16. Psychoneuroses	2	1	1														1			1			
17. Manic-depressive	25	5	20	3	4		2		2				2		2	1	1		2		3	1	2
18. Dementia præcox	90	44	46		2		2		2	1		1	1	1		3	5	6	5	13	6	19	23
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	7	2	5			1													1		2	1	2
20. With psychopathic personality	4	3	1													1				1	1	1	
21. With mental deficiency	14	9	5	1						1			1			1	1	2	1	2	2	2	
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	3	7	1	6	1												1			1		
Total Without Psychoses	1		1						1														

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

(Supplement to Table 18)

Diagnosis	Total			Less than 1 month		1—3 months		4—6 months		7—11 months		1 year		2 years		3—4 years		5—9 years		10-19 years	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total Without Psychoses	1		1						1												
Epilepsy																					
Mental deficiency																					
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	1		1						1												
Alcoholism																					
Drug addiction																					
Personality dis. due to epidemic enceph.																					
Psychopathic personality																					
Primary behavior disorders																					
Unclassified without psychosis																					

TABLE XIX

AGE ON FIRST ADMISSION

County	Total	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79	80—84	85—89	90-over
Bergen	221		1	13	14	17	17	16	23	21	14	11	14	11	17	14	10	7	1
Cumberland	1													1					
Essex	359		1	10	16	27	36	34	32	31	34	23	19	27	18	16	21	11	3
Hudson	135			5	10	9	17	12	8	9	23	10	10	5	6	5	2	2	2
Hunterdon	1						1												
Middlesex	1					1													
Morris	184			3	3	14	22	16	15	13	10	11	14	11	7	19	18	5	3
Passaic	214			9	8	13	22	17	17	19	17	17	9	14	18	17	12	5	
Somerset	6					1		1		2			1					1	
Sussex	18		1		1	1	1	3	1	1	1		1	1	2	3	1		
Union	13						3	2	1	1		1	2	1			2		
Warren	1														1				
Total	1154		3	40	52	83	119	101	97	97	99	73	70	71	69	74	66	31	9

AGE ON READMISSIONS

Bergen	65				3	7	5	12	10	9	6	3	6	2	1	1			
Essex	123			1	9	11	18	18	17	12	18	8	1	4	4	2			
Hudson	53			2	3	4	11	7	5	5	6	4	2	2		2			
Middlesex	1								1										
Monmouth	2									1		1							
Morris	74			1	1	3	12	5	6	12	9	11	5	5	2	2			
Passaic	59				3	10	5	6	11	5	11	3	1	2	2				
Somerset	7				1	1	1	1	1	1				1					
Sussex	5						1		1			1		1		1			
Union	11					1	4		1	2	2	1							
Total	400			4	20	37	57	49	53	47	52	32	15	17	9	8			

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF RESIDENT POPULATION—JUNE 30, 1947

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	5725	5429	296
TOTAL NEW JERSEY	5724	5428	296
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne	76	75	1
Belleville	18	17	1
Bergenfield	20	19	1
Bloomfield	30	30	
Burlington			
Camden			
Carteret	1	1	
Cliffside Park	10	10	
Clifton	134	134	
Collingswood			
Cranford	3	3	
Dover	52	52	
East Orange	79	73	6
Elizabeth	58	53	5
Englewood	45	39	6
Garfield	115	115	
Gloucester			
Hackensack	93	86	7
Harrison	15	12	3
Hawthorne	21	21	
Hillside	6	6	
Hoboken	71	70	1
Irvington	34	34	
Jersey City	344	330	14
Kearny	25	25	
Linden	8	8	
Lodi	36	35	1
Long Branch			
Lyndhurst	49	49	
Maplewood	10	10	
Millburn	3	3	
Montclair	31	23	8
Morristown	99	90	9
Neptune			
Newark	1419	1253	166
New Brunswick	1	1	
North Bergen	37	37	
North Plainfield			
Nutley	10	10	
Orange	24	21	3
Passaic	307	300	7
Paterson	653	633	20
Perth Amboy	1	1	
Phillipsburg	1	1	
Plainfield	15	15	
Pleasantville			
Rahway	6	6	
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park	28	28	
Ridgewood	36	35	1
Roselle	4	4	
Rutherford	44	43	1
South Orange	19	17	2
South River			
Summit	11	11	
Teaneck	40	38	2
Trenton			
Union City	56	56	
Union (Twp)	1	1	
Weehawken	19	19	
Westfield	8	7	1
West New York	33	33	
West Orange	15	14	1
Woodbridge	2	2	
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	1448	1419	29
OUT OF STATE - TOTAL	1	1	
Delaware			
Maryland			
New York	1	1	
Pennsylvania			
Massachusetts			
Texas			
Georgia			

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1940 Census. Total number from other Essex County communities.....25 List number and color in these communities on reverse side.

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Caldwell	6	6	
Cedar Grove	4	4	
Glen Ridge	2	2	
Livingston	6	6	
Roseland	1	1	
Short Hills	3	3	
Verona	3	3	
	25	25	

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1947

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	1154	1033	121
TOTAL NEW JERSEY	1138	1019	119
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne	15	14	1
Belleville	5	5	
Bergenfield	7	7	
Bloomfield	4	4	
Burlington			
Camden			
Carteret			
Cliffside Park	5	5	
Clifton	34	34	
Collingswood			
Cranford	1	1	
Dover	21	21	
East Orange	25	22	3
Elizabeth	2	2	
Englewood	17	12	5
Garfield	13	13	
Gloucester			
Hackensack	21	18	3
Harrison	5	2	3
Hawthorne	9	9	
Hillside			
Hoboken	13	13	
Irvington	12	11	1
Jersey City	59	50	9
Kearny	4	4	
Linden			
Lodi	2	2	
Long Branch			
Lyndhurst	13	13	
Maplewood	7	7	
Millburn	2	2	
Montclair	10	7	3
Morristown	44	37	7
Neptune			
Newark	265	203	62
New Brunswick	1	1	
North Bergen	10	10	
North Plainfield			
Nutley	1	1	
Orange	9	9	
Passaic	41	33	8
Paterson	106	96	10
Perth Amboy			
Phillipsburg			
Plainfield	1	1	
Pleasantville			
Rahway	1	1	
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park	9	9	
Ridgewood	2	2	
Roselle	2	2	
Rutherford	11	11	
South Orange	3	3	
South River			
Summit	2	2	
Teaneck	5	5	
Trenton			
Union City	10	10	
Union (Twp)	1	1	
Weehawken	4	4	
Westfield	1	1	
West New York	5	5	
West Orange	2	2	
Woodbridge			
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	296	292	4
OUT OF STATE - TOTAL	16	14	2
Delaware			
Maryland			
New York		7	1
Pennsylvania		3	1
Indiana		1	
Ohio		3	

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1940 Census. Total number from other Essex County communities.....8. List number and color in these communities on reverse side.

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Caldwell	4	4	
Glen Ridge	1	1	
Roseland	1	1	
Verona	2	2	
	8	8	

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF READMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1947

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	400	382	18
TOTAL NEW JERSEY	393	375	18
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne	9	9	
Belleville	2	2	
Bergenfield			
Bloomfield	7	7	
Burlington			
Camden			
Carteret			
Cliffside Park			
Clifton	4	4	
Collingswood			
Cranford	1	1	
Dover	5	5	
East Orange	10	10	
Elizabeth	2	2	
Englewood			
Garfield	7	7	
Gloucester			
Hackensack	8	6	2
Harrison	1	1	
Hawthorne	5	5	
Hillside			
Hoboken	4	4	
Irvington	6	6	
Jersey City	24	24	
Kearny	3	3	
Linden	2	2	
Lodi	2	2	
Long Branch			
Lyndhurst			
Maplewood			
Millburn			
Montclair	1	1	
Morristown	17	17	
Neptune			
Newark	76	64	12
New Brunswick			
North Bergen	2	2	
North Plainfield			
Nutley	1	1	
Orange	6	3	3
Passaic	14	14	
Paterson	29	28	1
Perth Amboy	1	1	
Phillipsburg			
Plainfield	1	1	
Pleasantville			
Rahway	1	1	
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park	2	2	
Ridgewood	3	3	
Roselle			
Rutherford	4	4	
South Orange	2	2	
South River			
Summit	1	1	
Teaneck	2	2	
Trenton			
Union City	4	4	
Union (Twp)	1	1	
Weehawken	1	1	
Westfield	1	1	
West New York	5	5	
West Orange	3	3	
Woodbridge			
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	113	113	
OUT OF STATE - TOTAL	7	7	
Delaware			
Maryland			
New York		4	
Pennsylvania		3	
Massachusetts			
Texas			
Georgia			

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1940 Census. Total number from other Essex County communities....7. List number and color in these communities on reverse side.

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Caldwell	2	2	
Essex Fells	1	1	
Glen Ridge	1	1	
Livingston	1	1	
Short Hills	1	1	
Verona	1	1	
	7	7	0

County and Color of Population and Admissions

County	Resident population June 30			Non-resident population June 30			First admissions during year			Readmissions during year		
	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.
Total	5725	5429	296	808	736	72	1154	1033	121	400	382	18
Atlantic	1	1										
Bergen	1130	1106	24	181	169	12	221	212	9	65	63	2
Burlington	1	1										
Camden	1		1	1	1							
Cape May												
Cumberland	1	1					1	1				
Essex	1750	1563	187	226	185	41	359	289	70	123	108	15
Gloucester												
Hudson	746	723	23	140	136	4	135	121	14	53	53	
Hunterdon	8	8					1	1				
Mercer	4	4										
Middlesex	16	14	2	2	2		1	1		1	1	
Monmouth	14	13	1	2	2					2	2	
Morris	522	503	19	77	69	8	184	174	10	74	74	
Ocean	4	4										
Passaic	1248	1220	28	147	141	6	214	196	18	59	58	1
Salem	1	1										
Somerset	17	17		7	7		6	6		7	7	
Sussex	105	105		15	15		18	18		5	5	
Union	148	137	11	10	9	1	13	13		11	11	
Warren	5	5					1	1				
Special cases	2	2										
New York State	1	1										
City												
Atlantic City												
Camden				1	1							
Elizabeth	58	53	5	2	2		2	2		2	2	
Jersey City	344	330	14	67	63	4	59	50	9	24	24	
Newark	1419	1253	166	176	140	36	265	203	62	76	64	12
New Brunswick							1	1				
Paterson	653	633	20	84	79	5	106	96	10	29	28	1
Trenton												

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	4	1	3	NORTHERN EUROPE			
Arkansas	1		1	Denmark	1	1	
California	1	1		Norway	2	2	
Connecticut	6	6		Sweden	3	3	
Delaware	2	2		SOUTHERN EUROPE			
District of Columbia	2	2		Italy	66	66	
Florida	7	2	5	Portugal	1	1	
Georgia	27		27	Spain	1	1	
Illinois	5	5		EASTERN EUROPE			
Indiana	1		1	Russia	22	22	
Kansas	1	1		WESTERN EUROPE			
Kentucky	3	3		England	26	26	
Maine	2	2		France	5	5	
Maryland	2	1	1	Ireland	34	34	
Massachusetts	19	19		Scotland	6	6	
Michigan	8	8		Wales	1	1	
Minnesota	1	1		CENTRAL EUROPE			
Mississippi	2	1	1	Austria	14	14	
Montana	1	1		Czecho-Slovakia	5	5	
Nebraska	1	1		Germany	36	36	
New Jersey	468	445	23	Hungary	16	16	
New York	162	159	3	Holland	7	7	
North Carolina	26	5	21	Lithuania	1	1	
Ohio	5	5		Poland	23	23	
Pennsylvania	54	53	1	Switzerland	2	2	
Rhode Island	3	3		OTHER COUNTRIES			
South Carolina	13	1	12	Australia	2	2	
South Dakota	1	1		Canada	4	4	
Tennesse	1	1		China	2	2	
Vermont	3	3		Greece	6	6	
Virginia	21	2	19	India	1	1	
Washington	1	1		South America	2	2	
West Virginia	3	2	1	Syria	2	2	
Wyoming	1	1		Turkey in Europe	2	2	
				British West Indies	3	1	2
TOTAL	858	739	119		296	294	2

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

Length of Time	Total	First admissions who spent specified time in N. J.
Less than 1 year	35	35
1 year less than 2	15	15
2 years less than 3	20	20
3 years less than 4	11	11
4 years less than 5	16	16
5 years less than 10	76	76
10 years and over	685	685
Not stated		
TOTAL	858	858

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

Length of Time	Total	Who spent spec. time in New Jersey	Who spent spec. time in U.S.
Less than 1 year	6		6
1 year less than 2	4		4
2 years less than 3	2		2
3 years less than 4	6		6
4 years less than 5	2		2
5 years less than 10	24	24	24
10 years and over	252	252	252
Not stated			
TOTAL	296	276	296

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS UNASCERTAINED

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

June 30, 1947

County	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Atlantic								1	1								1	1
Bergen	383	543	926	78	77	155	11	38	49							472	658	1130
Burlington		1	1														1	1
Camden		1	1														1	1
Cumberland	1		1													1		1
Essex	643	670	1313	150	180	330	46	60	106				1		1	840	910	1750
Hudson	226	239	465	131	94	225	17	38	55					1	1	374	372	746
Hunterdon	2	4	6		1	1	1		1							3	5	8
Mercer	2	1	3					1	1							2	2	4
Middlesex	5	7	12		1	1		3	3							5	11	16
Monmouth	6	4	10	1		1		3	3							7	7	14
Morris	192	206	398	40	31	71	14	38	52					1	1	246	276	522
Ocean	2	2	4													2	2	4
Passaic	523	546	1069	69	67	136	16	27	43							608	640	1248
Salem		1	1														1	1
Somerset	2	6	8	1		1	2	6	8							5	12	17
Sussex	43	36	79	4	6	10	10	6	16							57	48	105
Union	39	74	113	7	11	18	3	14	17							49	99	148
Warren	2	3	5													2	3	5
Special cases		2	2														2	2
N. Y. State								1	1								1	1
Total	2071	2346	4417	481	468	949	120	236	356				1	2	3	2673	3052	5725

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

42.225 tons mixed hay	942.65
24,725 tons bedding hay	543.95
1200.95 tons ensilage corn	8,406.66
124.2625 tons green alfalfa	869.84
20.4275 tons green oats	102.14
56.8975 tons grass	398.29
51,872 ears sweet corn	1,686.63
340 baskets turnips	187.00
542 tons manure	1,084.00
	$14,221.16

DAIRY

831,766 quarts milk	83,176.62
28,159½ lbs. beef	6,756.87
3,067½ lbs. veal	754.55
Hides, bones, fat, etc.	1,281.46
6,012 tons manure	12,024.00
	$103,993.50

POULTRY

17,900½ dozen eggs	8,150.80
2,941½ pounds fowl	1,059.79
535½ pounds broilers	204.10
172 tons manure	860.00
	$10,274.69

PIGGERY

89,060 pounds pork	23,309.53
651 tons manure	1,953.00
	$25,262.53

SAW MILL

11,488½ board feet oak lumber	1,964.51
4,113-1-16 board feet poplar lumber	686.90
1,534 board feet white wood	256.18
21 loads slabs	84.00
	$2,991.59

GARDEN

1,367 bunches asparagus	434.50
4 12-16th baskets lima beans	8.12
2,056 13-16 baskets string beans	2,490.72
7,270 11-16 baskets beets	3,397.71
3,213 bunches broccoli	318.90
75,456 pounds white cabbage	1,483.46
2,762 pounds red cabbage	82.77
5,293 stalks Chinese cabbage	529.30
8,349 15-16 baskets carrots	4,258.36

78 heads cauliflower	7.96
36,399 stalks celery	1,819.95
5,171 ears sweet corn	155.13
115 2-16 baskets cucumbers	128.08
577 baskets egg plant	437.49
240 bunches endive	4.80
15 baskets kale	5.70
675 bunches kohlrabi	33.75
19,883 bunches leek	795.32
63,387 heads lettuce	4,497.12
4,786 12-16 baskets onions	2,854.24
14,892 bunches green onions	654.30
5,000 bunches parsley	113.17
50 baskets parsnips	62.50
138 2-16 baskets peas	172.66
562 12-16 basket peaches	703.24
4,099 15-16 baskets peppers	2,180.21
1,910 pounds pumpkins	38.20
6,516 bunches radishes	251.72
25,742 bunches rhubarb	1,034.46
8,731 2-16 baskets spinach	4,636.67
321 4-16 baskets summer squash	186.97
636 pounds late squash	10.89
5,251 7-16 baskets Swiss chard	2,131.37
1,962 11-16 baskets red tomatoes	1,826.11
7-16 baskets green tomatoes	.34
1,397 7-16 baskets turnips	805.82
	$38,552.01

GREEN GRAIN

166 baskets onion sets	830.00
21,856 tons green rye	109.28
7.55 tons green wheat	37.75
4.415 tons vetch	30.90
1.15 tons hay	25.30
3.3525 tons ensilage corn	23.47
1,962 baskets beets	944.70
	$2,001.40

SUMMARY

Farm	$14,221.16	
Dairy	103,993.50	
Poultry	10,274.69	
Piggery	25,262.53	
Saw Mill	2,991.59	
Garden	40,553.41	
		$197,296.88

FLORIST'S REPORT

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

Asters	2,000
Aceranthus	1,000
Ageratum	600
Begonias	2,500
Cannas	1,400
Carnations	2,200
Chrysanthemums	3,500
Coleus	3,000
Crotons	150
Delphiniums	400
Ferns	300
Fuchsias	200
Geraniums	2,200
Gladiolus	17,000
Heliotrope	330
Lantana	130
Lilies, Calla	250
Lilies Regale	100
Morning Glories	15
Narcissus	2,500
Pansies	850
Poinsettias	25
Roses	1,186
Salvias	3,000
Snapdragons	6,000
Sprengeri strings (Asparagus)	30
Spirea	200
Sweet alyssum	1,000
Torenia	650
Tulips	1,100
Verbena	1,200
Vinca vine	200
Vinca	1,200
Zinnias	2,000
Total	58,416

CUT FLOWERS

Asters	3,436
Carnations	11,311
Canterbury Bell	310
Chrysanthemums (large)	707
Chrysanthemums (medium)	88
Chrysanthemums (sprays)	8,529
Dahlias	814
Delphiniums	22
Dianthus	100
Fern leaves	1,220
Gladiolus	8,255
Gypsophila (Baby's breath)	15
Lilies, Calla	1,330
Lilies, Regale	279
Narcissus	3,280
Roses	25,535
Shasta Daisies	1,370
Snapdragons	10,650
Sprengeri strings (Asparagus)	2,985
Zinnias	13,666
Total	93,893