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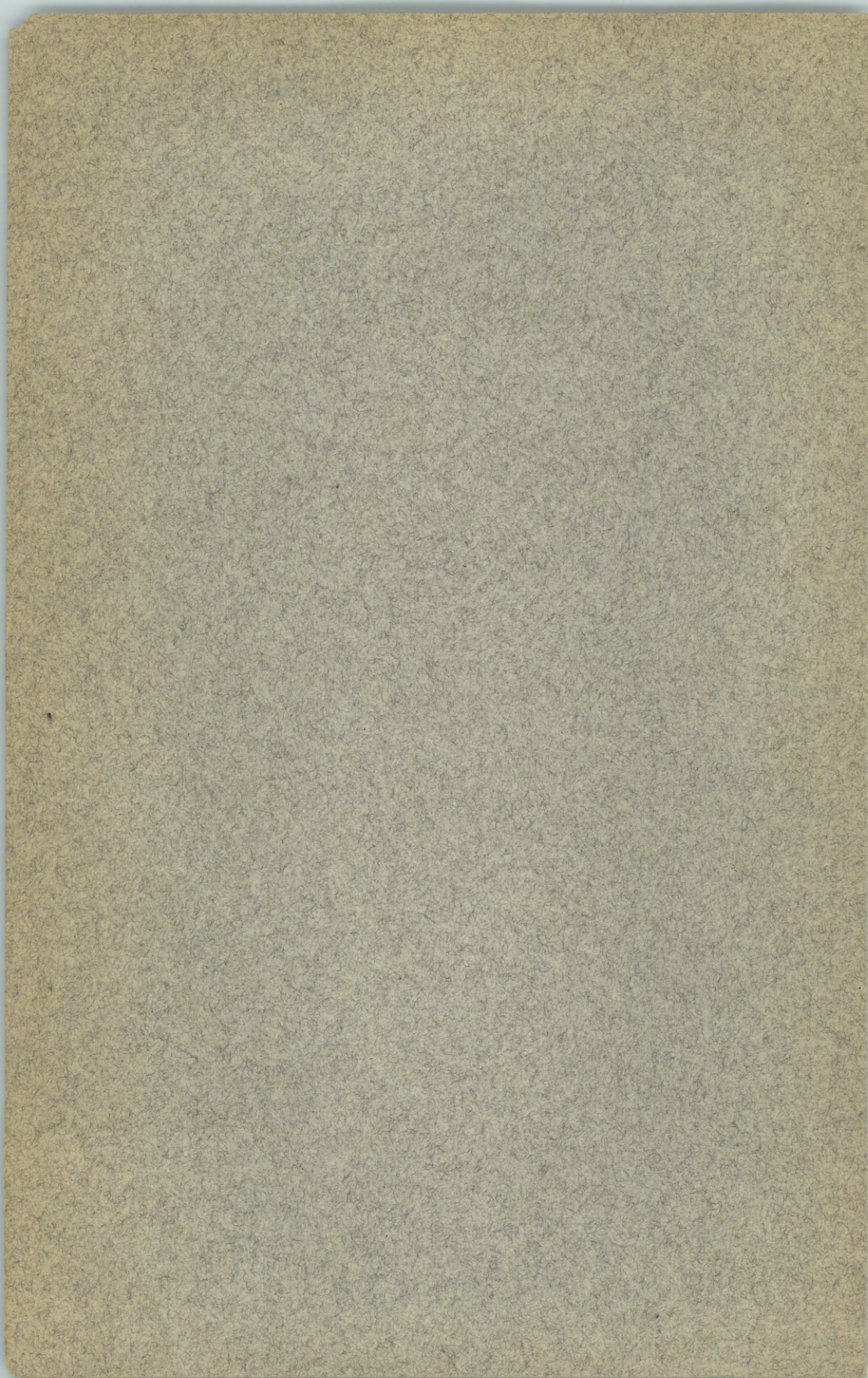
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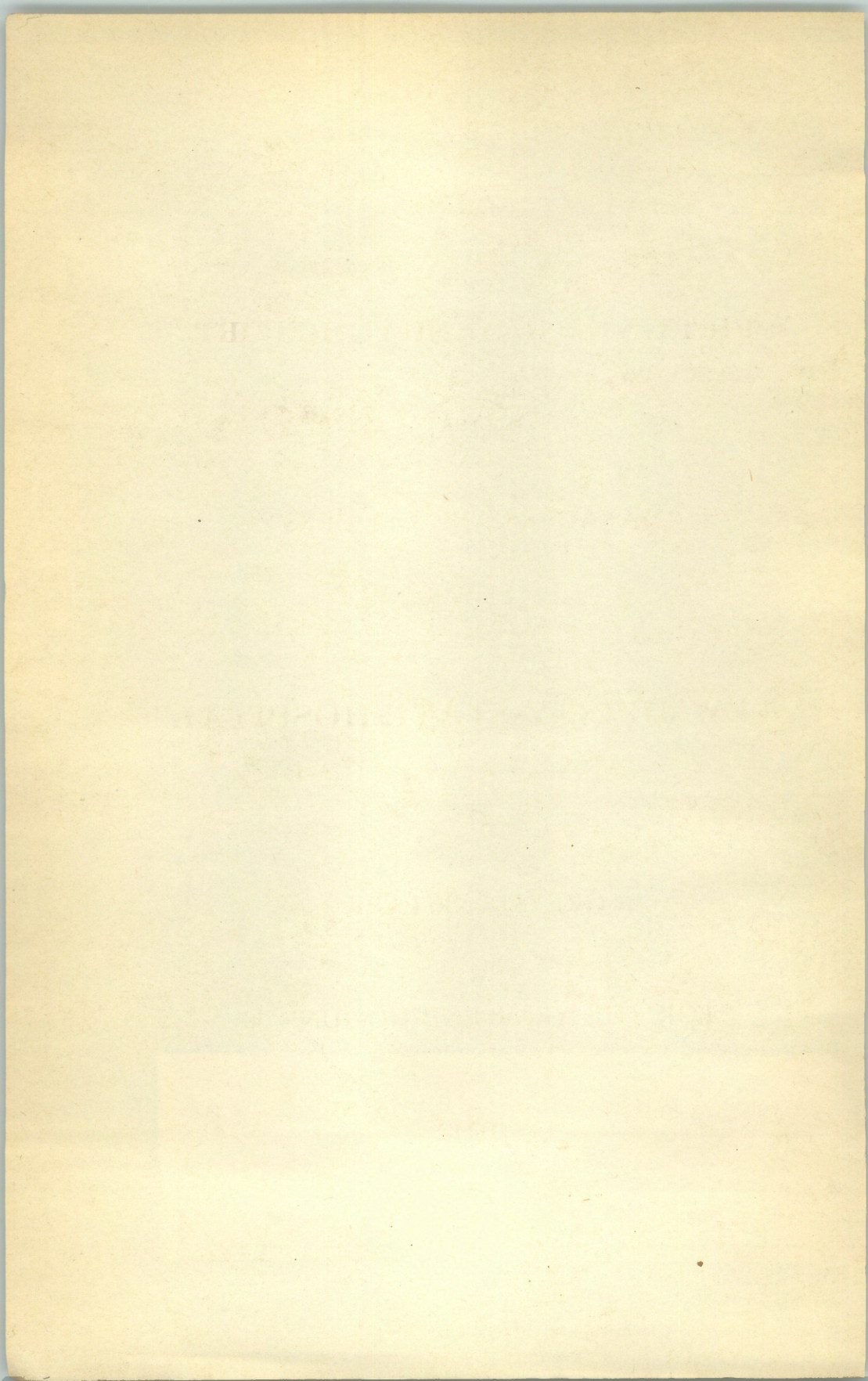
THE
FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1934

New Jersey State Library



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of
Dr. Marcus A. Curry
Superintendent.



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FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1934

THE
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30
1901

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Discard

Board of Managers

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CHAIRMAN

DANIEL S. VOORHEES. Morristown

VICE-PRESIDENT

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*GEORGE LORIMER NICOLL, M. D. Resident Physician
JOHN KINLEY, M. D. Resident Physician

*DAVID SCHLEIN, M. D..... Medical Interne
JAMES J. O'CONNELL, M. D..... Resident Physician
HAROLD S. HATCH, M. D. [part time].... Tuberculosis Specialist
THOMAS R. PALMER, D. D. S. Senior Resident Dentist
JOHN MCCLUSKEY, D. D. S..... Resident Dentist
†ANNE HOW, R. N..... Superintendent of Nurses
MARY E. CORCORAN, R. N..... Superintendent of Nurses
WILLIAM G. BEUCLER..... Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
PHYLLIS F. POINTON,

Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service

STELLA A. MCCLURKIN..... Director of Occupational Therapy
DOROTHY E. JOHNSON

Director of Physical Education and Training

PHILIP B. ROBERTS, Ph. G. Pharmacist
EDWARD I. COURSEN..... Assistant Business Manager
HENRY LANDESMAN, M. E. Engineer-in-Charge

EARL W. FULLER, M. D.... Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics
LINDSAY E. ROBINSON, M. D.,

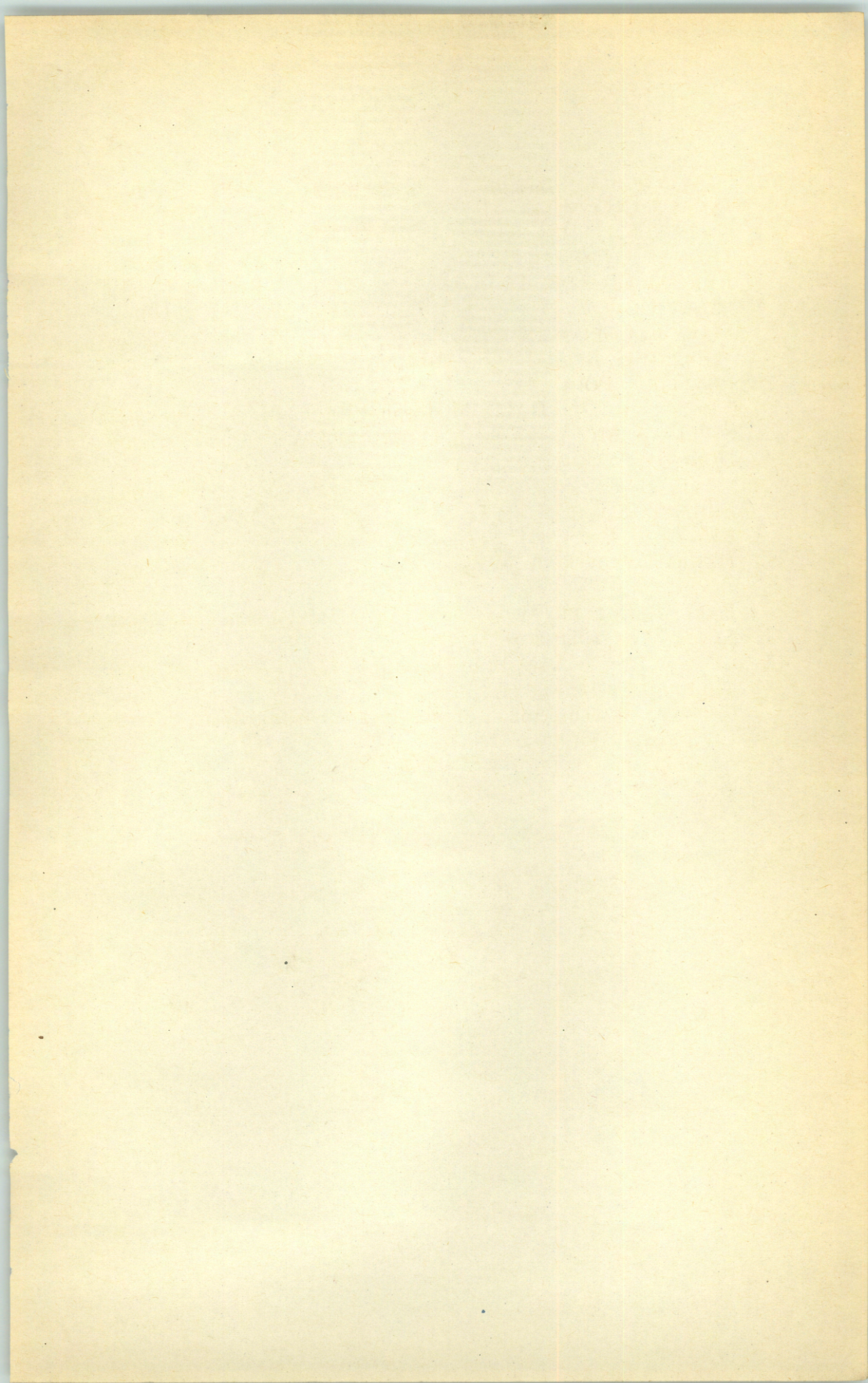
Assistant to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics

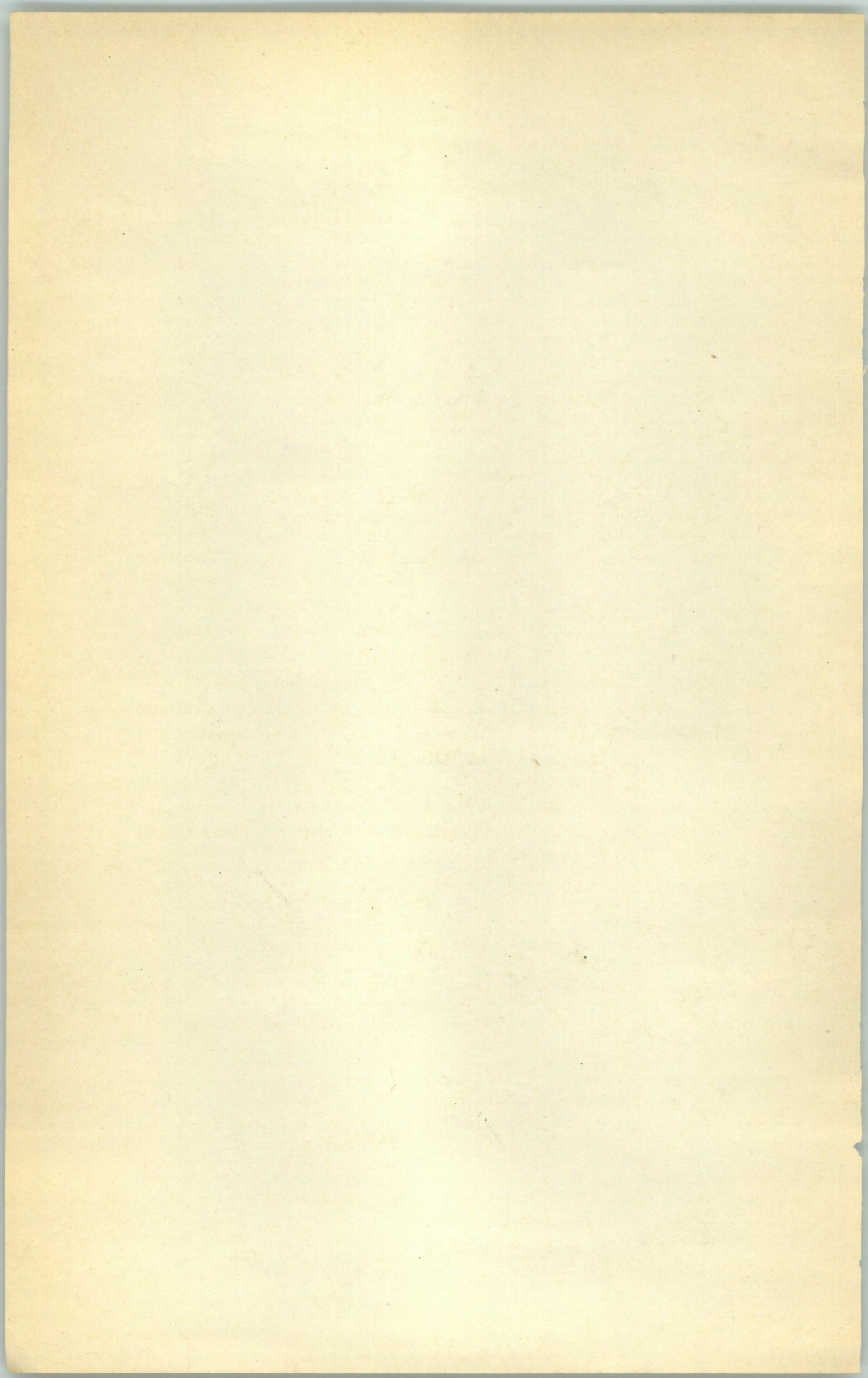
MILDRED H. HURLEY,

Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service

*Resigned.

†Deceased.





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GEORGE H. LATHROPE, M. D.....Clinical Medicine
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Pathology	HARRISON S. MERRILL, M.D.
Pathology	CHARLES G. BROWN, M.D.
Cardiology and Physiology	DAVID J. KRABER, M.D.
Dentistry	FRANK C. HARTMAN, D.D.S.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Board of Managers	17
Treasurer's Report	23
Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Introductory	27
Health	29
Statistical Resume	29
Clinical Work	32
Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.	37
Division of Urology, Proctology, and Colonic Therapy	43
Gynecological Division	44
Dental Division	45
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division	47
Pathological Division	49
Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics	54
Tuberculosis	56
Occupational Therapy Division	57
Physical Education	61
Social Service Division	64
Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics	67
School of Nursing and General Nursing Service	73
Staff Matters	83
Pharmaceutical Division	86
Barber Shop	86
Photography	87
Executive Assistant to the Superintendent	88
Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading	88
Clerical Division	91
Recreation, Amusement, Sports, Music and Entertainment	93
Library Division	96
Religious Services	97
Fire Protection and Fires	97
Water Supply	98
Federal and State Relief Work, C. W. A., E. R. A., & P. W. A. ...	99
New Buildings and Improvements	100
Overcrowding	105
Business Department	106
Recommendations	121
Loss of Employees	125
Distinguished Visitors	127
Appointments and Resignations	129
Acknowledgments	130
Conclusion	131
Statistical Tables—Standard Forms	Appendix
Business Department Statistics	Appendix

New Jersey State Library

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report To The Commissioner

To The Honorable **WILLIAM J. ELLIS**
Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies

The Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park submit to you herewith their fifty-ninth annual report of the affairs of that institution, together with the report of the Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Marcus A. Curry, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

New construction work under appropriations as usually provided by the State has been greatly reduced because of present lack of funds, although the overcrowding was never more serious nor the need for additional housing for patients more urgent, as Dr. Curry so appropriately emphasizes in the first part of his report.

At the close of the year covered by this report there remained on the records of the hospital, 5,012 patients—2,482 males and 2,530 females—an increase of 340 patients over the previous year. Of this total 492 patients—251 males and 241 females—were outside the hospital on parole, visit or escape, but carried on the books and subject to return without medical or legal procedure. During the year there were admitted, including first admissions, re-admissions, and transfers from other institutions for the insane in the State, 1,433 patients—734 males and 699 females; the discharges totaled 698—351 males and 347 females—of which number 274 were discharged as recovered, 197 as improved, 21 as unimproved, 52 as without psychosis, and 154 transferred to other institutions in the State without statement as to change in mental condition. The deaths during the year numbered 395 patients—186 males and 209 females.

The reconstruction of the fourth floor and roof of the Main building, north side, which was begun last year, is now practically completed. Reconstruction of the stone work of the Administration building at the fourth floor level became necessary and in the

course of repairs four new windows were put in to give more light to living quarters on the fourth floor. Work on the addition to the nurses' dining room for staff use was completed during the year. Current repairs were made, as far as possible, out of the appropriation allotted by the State, but the greater part of the repair work, the addition to the sewage disposal plant, and the reconstruction of the fourth floor and roof of the south side, Main building, were made possible only through Federal and State relief agencies.

The resident officers of the hospital have continued to function in the same loyal and efficient manner as in previous years. With the great overloading of patient population, their duties, their cares and their long hours of work have been so great that these men and women are not only giving the best that is in their life work to the State and to its sick ones, but we know that in a number of instances they are working beyond the limits of strength, of health and of longevity. There are too many conspicuous examples to try to name them here but from Dr. Curry at the head, through his Division leaders and their subordinates, we can show many to those who may wish to see, and surely those who read Dr. Curry's detailed report will appreciate the truth and force of what we are saying. Such devoted and competent services are surely a blessing to the patients and to the State. They have as a group done all that they could for the sick ones and they have, at the same time, practiced such rigid economies in the running of the Institution as have gained the approbation of the Executive and of your department.

You, too, Mr. Ellis, with your subordinates have been a constant tower of strength to this hospital. You or those whom you have sent from your office have been present at practically all of our Board meetings, you have visited many times between the meetings, and by your suggestions and constructive criticisms stated frankly and unhesitatingly, have given greatest help to Dr. Curry and all of us.

Dr. Curry and Mr. Holbig each had temporary disability that required surgical operation during the year but, happily, both recovered promptly and are now perfectly well. There have been few changes among the officers. The number of physicians on the staff remains the same in spite of the higher admission rate and in spite of the increase in numbers of patients

under care. One young physician resigned and was replaced immediately. One medical interne and three dental internes completed their terms of service during the year. The social service organization has been strengthened by the addition of three new workers in the last quarter of the year. We were all extremely saddened when the nursing division lost Mrs. Anne How, its most efficient Superintendent, who died on March 19, 1934. Miss Mary E. Corcoran was promoted to the position on June 1, 1934, and is filling it most capably.

If it were not for affiliate student nurses, to whom no salary is paid, we do not see how the wards could be covered with the present allowance for salaries and wages.

The work of the Mental Hygiene Clinics has been continued. With the present appropriation it is impossible to meet fully the requirements of the different communities, but much excellent preventive and educational work has been accomplished. Since these clinics are the only means at present of reducing in any way the number of commitments to the State institutions, it is extremely important that they should be continued, enlarged and strengthened

Mr. Henry Landesman has had charge of the various service plants and the maintenance force of mechanics as usual and, in addition, has ably directed large groups of workmen furnished by the different relief organizations.

Mr. Otto Koch has also had supervision of some of these workmen who have been employed in building a road to the new horse barn and repairing a connecting road to Hanover avenue, past the dairy barns. Mr. Koch, in addition to his regular duties at the greenhouse and on the grounds, with grading and road work, has been in charge of the main garden this year and has made a creditable record, the valuation for produce showing an increase of \$2,311.70 over last year.

Mr. E. I. Coursen has continued in charge of the farm and animal industries. All have shown good production in spite of the difficulties experienced with weather conditions, inferior seed, and poor poultry stock that came through purchases. The various diseases among the live stock have been treated promptly with good results except in the poultry plant where it has not yet been possible to overcome the handicaps due to unfortunate purchases of young chicks.

In filling positions at the institutions, every effort has been made to comply with all requirements. The men employed on relief work were carefully selected from the locality, preference being given to those with families. In engaging regular hospital employees, residents and citizens of New Jersey were demanded. At times, however, especially in the professional positions and in the Training School for Nurses, some hardship has been occasioned by this regulation. If we could be permitted to make appointments from outside the State when no suitable New Jersey applicants were available, it would prevent unfortunate cutting down in the personnel and in the quality of accomplishments in some of the important services.

During the year the Board of Managers held ten regular monthly meetings and one informal meeting—no quorum—with an attendance of 51. Committee meetings, conferences, inspections, visits and so on numbered 96, making a total of 147 trips to the institution by individual members of the Board during the year, in addition to the conferences and meetings held at places not on the hospital grounds.

Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Board, has continued to sign up plans, specifications, change orders, certificates for payments, and other papers as required, although during much of the year his health did not permit him to come to the institution and it was necessary to take the documents to his home in Morristown for his attention. The other members of the Board have been most faithful in carrying through the duties assigned to them. Particular appreciation is due to Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Doyle and Dr. O'Hanlon, who have made many extra visits and never fail to respond to the hospital needs no matter what personal inconvenience may be involved.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D., *President*
DANIEL S. VOORHEES, *Chairman*
GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D., *Vice-President*
JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE
MARIAN K. GARRISON
RIDLEY WATTS
FRANKLIN D'OLIER

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and
Disbursements for the Fiscal Year
Ending June 30, 1934

RECEIPTS

From Bergen County	\$ 113,022.58
" Essex County.....	103,176.52
" Gloucester County	265.83
" Hudson County.....	20,447.00
" Hunterdon County.....	229.96
" Morris County.....	50,764.40
" Mercer County.....	111.63
" Sussex County.....	15,260.69
" Somerset County.....	1,599.48
" Union County.....	67,305.23
" Private Patients.....	115,697.70
" Individuals and Excess amounts collected by Counties for support of Indigent Patients.....	10,251.89
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	3,550.05
	\$501,682.96

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer..... \$501,682.96

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

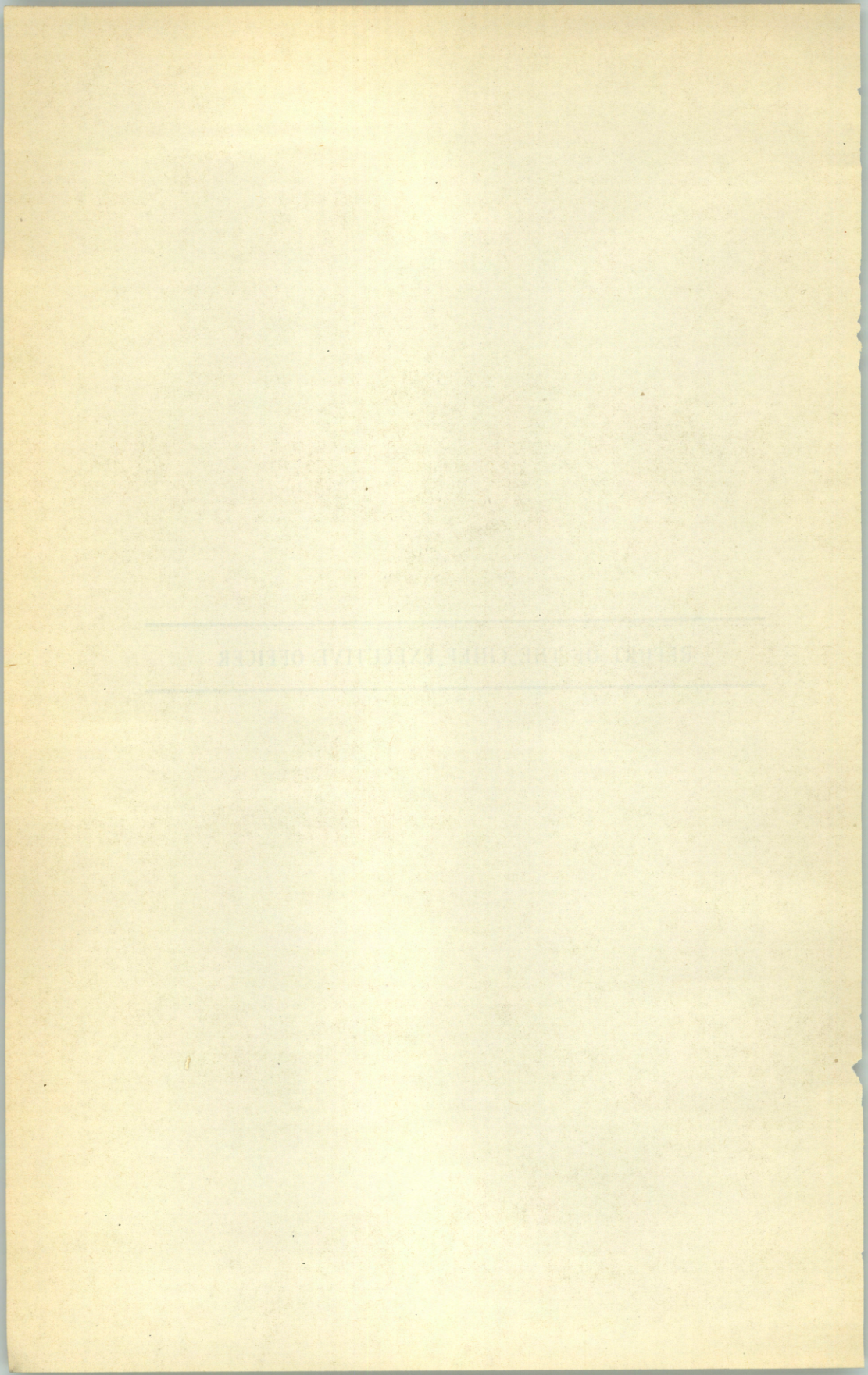
Officers' Pay-rolls.....	\$ 13,614.97
Employees' Pay-rolls.....	797,221.84
	\$810,836.81

A. J. VAN WINKLE
Treasurer.

Treasurer's Report of O. W. B. Smith and
Disbursements for the Fiscal Year
Ending June 30, 1934

Item	Amount
Office Expenses	100.00
Printing	50.00
Stationery	25.00
Travel	75.00
Interest	150.00
Salaries	1200.00
Supplies	30.00
Telephone	15.00
Light and Heat	40.00
Insurance	20.00
Repairs	10.00
Postage	5.00
Gifts	15.00
Contingencies	10.00
Balance Forward	500.00
Total	2400.00

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Report Of The Chief Executive Officer

To the Board of Managers:

Herewith I submit to you the fifty-ninth annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1934. It includes reports from the different divisions of the medical department as submitted to me and also those from the divisions of the Business Department as given to Mr. Holbig, the Business Manager, and by him transmitted to me.

The work of the institution as a whole seems to me to have been carried on in a satisfactory manner, considering the grave difficulties which have been confronted on all sides. An institution is like a moving vehicle in that it is supposed to be so well constructed and organized that it can endure a considerable degree of overloading; however, there is a point beyond which further additions will prove disastrous, and the wise owner will insist that another vehicle be provided, rather than run the risk of expensive damage to his machine and its load. This point seems to me to have been reached in institutional overcrowding at Greystone Park, and while no serious break has yet occurred, there is evidence of increased strain in all divisions of the service to an extent which threatens the condition of the hospital and the welfare of the patients for whose care and protection it exists.

A year and a half ago we made a study of the existing buildings of the institution to determine their actual capacity, with no crowding of patients; including the two temporary wards back of the Dormitory building—which should have been demolished years ago—the figure was 3,080. This has been increased somewhat by the reconstruction of the fourth floor, north side, of the Main building, but 3,100 would cover the total number which should be housed here in this hospital if they are to be given the segregation which is vitally important for recovery. By the time this report is completed, the number in the house will be 50 per cent. over that, with 500 more out on parole and subject to return at any

time without notice. Since the new hospital at Marlboro was opened we have transferred there, in four years, 1,118 patients. During that time our resident population has nevertheless increased by 621 patients. If Marlboro could be expanded to care for twice its present population we could fill every bed immediately, without dropping below our capacity rating.

I do not know in what words I can make more clear the urgent necessity of providing additional state hospital beds in New Jersey. Our mental hygiene clinics have done excellent work; even with the limited scale on which they have been compelled to function, they have enabled many individuals to adjust in the community who would otherwise have required hospitalization. But they can help only those people whose disorders are of milder types; there is not going to be any miraculous agency to cut off the supply of patients flowing into our wards. Day after day and month after month they are going to keep coming in, hundreds and thousands of them. If the community is to be protected and they are to be cared for, (and the State laws set forth this duty in no uncertain terms), our doors must never be closed to them.

But what are we going to do? We already have three people in the space designed for two; how many more can we take in without utterly destroying any curative functions? Even more than that, how many mentally sick can be herded into a given space without bringing about some appalling disaster? A fourth state hospital seems to me the only possible relief from this situation and in view of the time required to build and equip such an institution, even if immediate action be taken in financing and designing it, our condition will be extremely grave before it will be ready to receive any of our excess patients.

Aside from the problems incident to overcrowding and our continued high rate of admissions, the year has been marked by continued stringency in finances. Maintenance costs have been held down by every legitimate means. Much of the saving effected has been in the place where I least like to see it—cuts in the wages of our already poorly paid employees. Why our people with their long hours of work and decreased recreation time should have to accept reduced pay while government planning agencies urge higher wages and shorter hours, has been increasingly hard to explain.

This year the institution received a number of much needed

improvements to buildings, plant, and grounds through cooperation with the Federal and State relief agencies. These include road building and grading, improvements to the water supply for fire protection, reconstructing, repair, and painting of buildings, reconstruction and addition to the sewage disposal plant, and most important of all, the beginning of the alterations to the south side of the Main building, with reconstruction and fireproofing. All of the work done was necessary, much of it vitally important, and in less difficult times would probably have been financed through appropriations. Since no means were provided through the usual sources, we feel that we were most fortunate in receiving aid through the C. W. A., E. R. A., and P. W. A. programs. The resident officers have endeavored to cooperate fully with Federal and State relief authorities in the work in order that harmonious relations might be maintained and the best possible results attained for both sides.

Health

The health of the hospital population has been good during the past year. There were no serious epidemics. The death rate from pneumonia was rather high, reaching a total of 56, compared with 48 last year and 11 two years ago; probably the severe weather accounted for the increase. Death from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 40, a decrease of 5 from last year, but still somewhat higher than usual. Twelve cases of erysipelas occurred, with one death. Chicken pox was reported three times during the year, twice in patients, and once in a member of an officer's family. The usual health measures have been continued, with regularly repeated laboratory analysis of milk and water, examination by a veterinary of animals slaughtered for food, and routine vaccinations against smallpox and typhoid fever, as well as frequent health examinations of patients and employees.

Statistical Resume

The value of complete and accurate records, adequately indexed, increases constantly with the greater number of patients under care and the variety of medical and therapeutic service available for their treatment. The hospital record room has been maintained at a high plane of efficiency under the direction of Mr. Harold M. Prettyman, record clerk and statistician, with all

data tabulated according to the system recommended by the National Committee for the Mental Hygiene. The detailed statistical tables incorporated at the end of this report were prepared in the office of Mr. Prettyman, and he also made up an abstract for convenient reference, as follows:

General Data: During the year ending June 30, 1934, there were admitted 1,433 patients—734 males and 699 females. This is a decrease in admissions of 8 under last year. The admissions included 1,145 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—603 males and 542 females; 251 readmissions—113 males and 138 females and; 37 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—18 males and 19 females. The number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,093—537 males and 556 females—leaving an increase on the books of 340 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment during the year 6,105 patients—3,019 males and 3,086 females, which was 166 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 5,012 obtained on June 30, and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 4,521, which occurred on June 29. The average daily number in the hospital was 4,316.3. At the close of the year 453 patients—215 males and 238 females—were carried on visit or parole, and 39 patients—36 males and 3 females—were carried as escaped. This is an increase of 62 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year, making the total increase of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year 278.

First Admissions: There were 737 patients of native birth 370 males and 367 females; the foreign born numbered 408 patients—233 males and 175 females—or 36 per cent. of the total first admissions. Both parents of 396 native born patients were also of native birth, while in 80 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients, 87 were natives of Italy, 51 of Germany, 58 of Poland and 36 of Ireland, these four countries furnishing 57 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 214 and the aliens 194.

Table 6, psychosis of first admissions, shows 264 patients diagnosed as suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 235 with dementia precox and 139 with manic depressive psychosis.

These three groups comprised 56 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were general paralysis, 113; senile, 71; psychosis with other somatic diseases, 23; involution melancholia, 35; and alcoholic psychosis, 40.

In the classification according to racial origins, 100 were listed as German, 99 as Irish, 122 as Slavonic, 132 as Italian and 125 as African, those five groups including 51 per cent. of the total. The mixed race furnished the largest single group, with 394 patients.

The age tabulation reckoned in five-year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 40 and 44, half of the total admissions being below this age and half above it. The greatest number of admissions were listed in the two five-year periods between 40 and 50 and included 22 per cent. of the total. Under 25 years there were 154 patients and 138 were 70 years and over.

As to the degrees of education, 587 patients or 51 per cent. had received a common school education, 163 were graduated from high school and 33 had collegiate education; 278 were listed as having learned to read and write and 84 were illiterate.

There were 1,047 patients of urban environment, or 91 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural districts supplied 98 patients.

The economic condition of 825—patients or 72 per cent. of the total was listed as marginal; 147 were dependent and 173 comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol, 529 patients were described as abstinent, 421 as temperate and 195—155 males and 40 females—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: Single, 388—229 males and 159 females; married, 473—249 males and 224 females; widowed, 159—54 males and 105 females; separated, 95—55 males and 40 females; divorced, 30—16 males and 14 females.

Readmissions: The totals in this group were 251 patients—113 males and 138 females. In the classification according to psychosis, 83 were diagnosed as suffering from dementia precox, and 67 from manic depressive insanity, or 60 per cent. of the readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the

care of the institution during the year was 544 patients—273 males and 271 females. Of this number, 274 patients—131 males and 143 females—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 24 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is a very creditable rate, considering the exceedingly high number of admissions; 197 patients—95 males and 102 females—were discharged as improved or 17 per cent. based on the number of first admissions. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: Unimproved, 21—9 males and 12 females—and without psychosis, 52—38 males and 14 females. In addition to those discharged, 154 patients—78 males and 76 females—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey. Of those transferred, 136 patients—65 males and 71 females—went to The New Jersey State Hospital at Marlboro. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 39 per cent. or 108 patients.

Deaths: During the year 395 patients died—186 males and 209 females. This is a rate of 6.5 per cent. based on the total number under treatment, and is 0.8 per cent. lower than last year.

The largest single cause of death was endocarditis and myocarditis, which was certified in 144 cases or 36 per cent. of the total number; other diseases of the circulatory system caused 44 deaths. General paralysis of the insane was given as the cause of death in 22 cases; tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 40; nephritis 6; lobar pneumonia 18; and broncho pneumonia 38. The psychosis of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 135; dementia precox, 65; general paralysis, 42; senile psychosis, 47; and manic depressive psychosis, 34. The average age at death was 58.2 years.

At the time of death 212 patients, or 54 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years; 115 patients were over 70 years of age. Of these 30 were in the 80's and 3 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 71 patients had been in the hospital less than one month; 37 patients had a hospital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death, and of these, 22 were suffering from dementia precox.

Clinical Work

Under the immediate supervision of the Clinical Director come the medical care and treatment of the patients and the instruction

and supervision of the staff. Hence no one is in a better position than he to appreciate fully the enormous strain placed upon the functioning of the hospital by the continued high rate of admissions together with the reduced personnel and demands for rigid economy. Dr. Arthur G. Lane has completed thirteen years in this position, and during the last three has been battling against heavy odds to maintain the standards of treatment so laboriously built up in the first decade of his service. The measure of success attained is clearly indicated in his report, which reads as follows:

"In reviewing the clinical activities of the past year, there is nothing that stands out more conspicuously than the quantity of the routine procedures that have been necessitated by the continuing high admission rate. The reports of the various clinical divisions, found elsewhere in this volume, give abundant evidence of the mass of diagnostic and treatment details that have been provided. Risking the fear that my reports may appear to be monotonous, I again wish to call attention to the apparent parallelism between the economic disturbance in our hospital district with the admission rate at this hospital. In previous reports the implications of cause and effect, over a number of years, seemed to have considerable significance. It is particularly apparent that the yearly increases noted in the years 1930—31—32 raised the admission figures 65 per cent. Never having admitted a thousand patients in any year prior to this time, the admission of 1,465 in 1932 seemed to correspond with the height of the depression. A slight falling off last year and again this year, replacing the previous marked increases, would seem to indicate that the environmental stringencies are abating.

The clinical import, aside from being a barometer of etiological factors, is the fact that this admission rate, according to recognized authorities, would presuppose a hospital capacity of 7,000 beds. Our rated capacity is 75 per cent. less than this figure and the actual number of beds which are tremendously overcrowding the institution fall 2,500 under this figure. Under these circumstances, with personnel reduced, the task of adequately treating this number, in even a routine manner has been a tremendous strain. It is no longer necessary to stress the well known fact that the best results in caring for a large percentage of this type of patients are secured with and are largely proportionate to the degree of personal contact, individual study and intimate understanding. As well,

proper classification, another very important factor, is being made practically impossible because of the overcrowded condition of all the wards in the hospital, particularly the admission wards. Normally the Reception service should be able to retain and treat patients in whom the prognosis indicates a fairly prompt response if intensive measures can be applied. The pressure of rapidly arriving new patients, at present, absorbs the immediate attention of the Reception personnel besides making it necessary to transfer mild, borderline, psychoneurotic cases to the more generalized wards where they must mingle with patients of a type requiring prolonged treatment. Our census at the close of the year, 4,520, is an increase of 170 over the same date last year and represents a percentage of overcrowding of 46.75 per cent. in comparison with our rated capacity. The number of patients transferred to other institutions, particularly to Marlboro State Hospital is 50 per cent. less than last year because of the filling up of the above mentioned hospital which, in the preceding two years, helped our overload by receiving transferred cases.

Our death rate, in spite of the greater number of patients under treatment, was 41 less than the preceding year. This serves as an indication that the general health of the population has been satisfactorily maintained in spite of our many obstacles. During the winter we were visited with a mild epidemic of respiratory disorders which proved not as virulent as that of the preceding year which, then, produced a noticeable increase in death rate.

The recovery rate of 23.9 per cent. is a trifle more than 1 per cent. increase over last year. This, taken together with the halting of the marked increase of admission rate, seems to be further confirmatory evidence of the validity of our observations on the economical status of the community as productive of factors of importance to satisfactory mental adjustment. The evidence can, in part, be shown in the figures of the number of those on parole throughout the year. At the close of this year we have 492 patients returned to their habitual environment as compared with 430 at this time last year. The average number for the year was 458 as compared with last year's average of 426. It is apparent that there is a more optimistic spirit among the relatives and friends desiring to remove the patients, and that this same optimism is tending to make for more comfortable adjustments for the patients who are starting out again. The increase of patients in the community has added

to the work of the Social Service Division which for several years has been handicapped by an inadequate number of workers to carry the case load. The responsibility the hospital was carrying because of the compulsory lack of supervision of parole patients was very evident and we were able to add three additional field workers to our staff this year thus providing for more frequent visits and more careful supervision as well as valuable advisory assistance in this trying period of adjustment. The question of improvement in our recovery rate would seem to be answered by these facts.

Aside from the generalities above outlined, more specific mention can be made of some of our activities.

We have continued to use malaria in the treatment of our cases of neuro syphilis with very gratifying results. About 9 per cent. of the admissions of the past year are found in this classification. Our experience indicates that this method of application of the thermic principle is the most satisfactory method of all the advocated fever therapies. In individuals who are immune to the tertian form of malaria we regularly employ typhoid germs for the specific protein thermal reaction. A new development in the technique of application of this measure has been instituted during the year. Formerly, a single dose rarely produced a temperature elevation that would be effective against the *spirochæta pallida*. It has been found that the administration of a second dose at the height of the reaction of the first dose is effective in securing a fever elevation that reaches well above the lethal temperature point for this organism. Despite this improvement in technique the clinical results are not at all comparable to the malaria therapy. In the closing weeks of the year, blood containing the quartan type of malaria was obtained from a laboratory in a southern state where it has been found efficacious in treating individuals who seem to have an immunity to the tertian organism. It is yet too early to report on this measure but it is hoped that it will make available a therapy which will be noteworthy. Of course it is hardly necessary to mention that all other known antisyphilitic remedies are used preceding and subsequent to any of the fever therapies.

Another group of patients, whose numbers are gradually but steadily increasing, is that due to the residuals of epidemic encephalitis. We have found no characteristic mental picture accom-

panying this disease, but the anguish and despair of those suffering from its incapacitating neurological symptoms are often very great. A special application of atropin therapy has produced some very startling results in the control of the neurological manifestations with consequent mental relief. Many totally helpless and bed-ridden patients are now ambulatory and able to care for their own needs. Many of the milder cases have had their symptoms so ameliorated that they have been able to return to extra-mural life. The satisfactory results are not in the nature of a cure nor is the drug a specific for the disease, as is evidenced by a prompt return of the symptoms upon withdrawal of medication. However, there seems to be a maintenance dosage varying in different individuals, which may, as far as we are now aware, be continued indefinitely without untoward effect.

It will be noted that our pathologist reports a greater number of necropsies than in any previous year. This is very gratifying as it indicates an active interest in medical science on the part of the physicians who must obtain the necessary permission for each examination. An evening staff meeting each month has been added to the regular routine for the purpose of discussing the pathological findings in interesting cases. This meeting, as well, provides opportunity for reviewing current medical and surgical literature and for expression of opinions on the application of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

The hospital is very rapidly taking its place in the community as a source from which information is to be secured about the nature and cause of mental disorders. The demand for mental hygiene knowledge in our district is far beyond our facilities to provide. Our efforts along this line are, in part, found recorded in the report of our Mental Hygiene Clinics. Three universities of our State have sent classes in psychology to the hospital for demonstrations and instructions—several pre-college groups as well as high school classes have been given opportunity to visit the hospital and learn of its activities. A professor of psychology in a university of another state spent several weeks with us last summer and at present three college graduates are residing at the hospital with the intention of learning the psychiatric approach to general sociological community problems. During the winter the clinical director lectured one evening each week to the medical staff on psychiatric subjects.

In closing I must express the greatest amount of appreciation for the loyalty and devotion in the earnest and conscientious efforts of my associates who have labored so untiringly to produce such results as have been attained in the face of some almost insurmountable obstacles.

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

Cases transferred outside of the state.....	22
Cases transferred to Mental Hospitals within the State.....	15
Cases transferred to Village for Epilepsy and Mental Defective Schools.....	4
Cases transferred to Totowa, Annandale and Glen Gardner.....	5
Cases deported	15
Cases transferred to Marlboro	136

Twenty-two cases were handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged from parole, discharged, recovered or died. Four interstate cases were handled and reported who were transferred to Marlboro."

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

The surgical service of the hospital has been maintained at a very high standard under the direction of Dr. Laurence M. Collins. Operations have been performed upon all patients as the need arose, and the percentage of mortalities has been exceedingly low. Spinal anesthesia has been used in many operations with excellent results. Employees of the hospital have been given surgical attention as required, and from time to time, individuals engaged in other departments of state work have been referred to this institution for examination, operation, and post-operative care. Dr. Joseph Donovan has been in charge of the Clinic building, has assisted Dr. Collins in the operating room, and has had general care of sick employees. In addition to his duties as chief surgeon, Dr. Collins has acted as clinical director during the absences of Dr. Lane, and has been frequently called upon to testify in the courts of the State where his unusually complete knowledge of medicine, surgery, and psychiatry have been most valuable.

He has submitted a list of the surgical work of the hospital during the past year, stating that he has not included in the tabulation such contused, incised, and lacerated wounds, sprains etc., as were treated on the out-patient service, without transfer to the surgical wards.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
29	Acute catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	Recovered
4	Acute suppurative appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
19	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
3	Foreign bodies in stomach (3 tea-spoons, nails, electric plug, bobby pin.).....	Gastrotomy with removal of foreign bodies.....	"
1	Cicatrical stenosis of oesophagus following swallowing of lye*.....	Gastrotomy with insertion of tube.....	Died
1	Intestinal obstruction due to volvulous.....	Volvulous untwisted mesenterly shortened.....	Recovered
1	Intestinal obstruction due to adhesions.....	Adhesions broken up.....	"
1	Carcinoma of sigmoid.....	Inoperable.....	Died
2	Carcinoma of cervix.....	Amputation.....	Recovered
1	Tumor masses in both breasts.....	Amputation of both breasts	"
1	Fibroma of right breast.....	Tumor mass enucleated...	"
3	Fibroma of left breast.....	Tumor mass enucleated...	"
3	Chronic cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	"
1	Chronic cholelithiasis with stone in common duct.....	Cholecystectomy with choledochostomy.....	"
2	Empyema of gall bladder.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	"
1	Hydrops of gall bladder.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	Died
12	Right inguinal hernia.....	Bassini.....	Recovered
f1	Left inguinal hernia.....	Bassini.....	"
1	Strangulated left inguinal hernia.....	Bassini.....	"
1	Strangulated right inguinal hernia.....	Bassini.....	"
2	Large left incarcerated inguinal hernia.....	Bassini.....	"
1	Incarcerated right inguinal hernia.....	Bassini.....	"
1	Left strangulated, right inguinal hernia.....	Double Bassini.....	"
1	Double inguinal hernia.....	Double Bassini.....	"
2	Relaxation of right inguinal ring.....	Tissues dissected, ring repaired.....	"
1	Epigastric hernia.....	Tissues dissected, walls repaired.....	"
1	Post-operative ventral hernia.....	Tissues dissected, walls repaired.....	"

*(Lye swallowed previous to admission to hospital.)

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operations Performed</i>	<i>Results</i>
1	Right femoral hernia.....	Ferguson's.....	Recovered
1	Umbilical hernia.....	Mayo.....	"
3	Large left hydrocele.....	Contents of sac evacuated, Bottle operation performed	"
3	Varicocele.....	Veins dissected.....	"
2	Fibroid uterus.....	Myomectomy.....	"
5	Fibroid uterus, double cystic ovaries, double salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Myomectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy appendectomy.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, double cystic ovaries, double salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Myomectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy, appendectomy.....	Died
7	Fibroid uterus, double cystic ovaries, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double partial oophorec- tomy, appendectomy....	Recovered
3	Fibroid uterus, chronic cystic ovaries, double pyosalpinx, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy double salpingo-oophorec- tomy, appendectomy.....	"
5	Fibroid uterus, chronic cystic ovaries, chronic salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, chronic right cystic ovary, chronic right salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy right salpingo-oophorec- tomy.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, right cystic ovary, right salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Myomectomy, right salpingo-oophorectomy, appendectomy	"
2	Fibroid uterus, right salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, right salpingectomy.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, left salpingitis, left oophritis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis, and cervical polyp....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, left salpingo-oophorec- tomy, appendectomy with enucleation of polyp.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, left ovarian cyst, right fibrotic ovary, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double oophorectomy and appendectomy.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, double hydrosalpinx, double cystic ovaries.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo- oophorectomy.....	"
3	Large right ovarian cyst.....	Right oophorectomy.....	"
6	Right cystic ovary, right salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right salpingo-oophorec- tomy, appendectomy.....	"
2	Large right ovarian cyst, right salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right salpingo- oophorectomy, appendectomy.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operations Performed</i>	<i>Results</i>
2	Prolapsed right cystic ovary, chronic right salpingitis, chronic retrocecal appendicitis	Right salpingo- oophorectomy, appendectomy	Recovered “
1	Large left ovarian cyst, left salpingitis with adhesions to pelvic wall	Left salpingo- oophorectomy, freed of adhesions	“
1	Large left pyosalpinx, left fibrotic ovary	Left salpingo- oophorectomy	“
1	Large left ovarian cyst, fibroid uterus, chronic double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy, left oophorectomy, double salpingectomy	“
1	Double pyosalpinx, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Double salpingectomy, appendectomy	“
1	Right tubo-ovarian cyst, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Right salpingo-oophorec- tomy and appendectomy ..	“
1	Foreign body, pessary, in body of uterus	Supravaginal hysterectomy	“
2	Retroversion of uterus, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Shortening of round ligaments, appendectomy ..	“
1	Complete prolapsed uterus	Shortening of round ligaments	“
2	Laceration of cervix	Trachelorrhaphy	“
3	Mucous polyps of cervix	Polyps enucleated	“
1	Transverse position in primipara	Caesarian	“
1	Ranula at base of tongue	Cyst extirpated	“
1	Toxic adenoma of thyroid	Cyst extirpated with partial thyroidectomy	“
4	Carbuncle of neck	Incised and curetted	Recovered
3	Cervical adenitis	Incised and drained	“
1	Enlarged glands of neck	Glands extirpated with pathological diagnosis of adeno-carcinoma	Died
1	Abscess of left parotid gland	Incised and drained	Recovered
3	Cellulitis of leg	Incised and drained	“
2	Cellulitis of right knee	Incised and drained	“
1	Cellulitis of left foot	Incised and drained	“
3	Sebaceous cyst of scalp	Cyst extirpated	“
1	Sebaceous cyst of anterior chest	Cyst extirpated	“
3	Sebaceous cyst of back	Cyst extirpated	“
1	Paronychia of right thumb	Incised and drained	“
1	Epithelioma of 3rd finger, right hand	Mass extirpated, treated with x-ray	“
1	Tuberculous osteomyelitis of right femur	Amputation of right leg at junction of upper and middle third	“

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Gangrene large toe, left foot.....	Amputation at metatarso-phalangeal articulation....	Recovered
1	Diabetic gangrene, 2nd toe. left foot.....	Amputation at metatarso-phalangeal articulation....	Improved
1	Arteriosclerotic gangrene, left leg.....	Amputation above knee joint.....	Died
11	Fracture of neck of left femur.....	Fracture reduced and splints applied.....	Recovered
9	Fracture of neck of right femur....	Fracture reduced and splints applied.....	"
2	Fracture of tip of right fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of lower end of right tibia.....	Fracture reduced cast applied.....	"
1	Spiral fracture of tibia and fibula, lower end.....	Fractures reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of both bones, tibia and fibula, lower end.....	Fractures reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Pott's fracture, right leg.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Transverse fracture of patella	Wound opened, capsule sutured with chromic cat- gut cast applied.....	"
2	Fracture of patella.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of surgical neck of left humerus.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of right humerus, middle third.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of neck of right humerus..	Fracture reduced, arm immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture of styloid process of right ulna with transverse fracture of lower end of right radius.....	Fractures reduced, splints applied.....	"
1	Fracture of distal end of left radius and ulna.....	Fractures reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of left ulna.....	Fracture reduced, arm immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture and dislocation of right shoulder.....	Fracture reduced, dislocation reduced, arm immobilized	"
1	Fracture of right ulna, middle third, transverse fracture of patella, transverse fracture of frontal bone.....	Fracture reduced, patella immobilized.....	"
4	Colles fracture of right wrist.....	Fracture reduced.....	"
1	Fracture of 4th metacarpal bone, left hand.....	Fracture reduced, splints applied.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operations Performed</i>	<i>Results</i>
1	Fracture at base of little finger, right hand.....	Fracture reduced.....	Recovered
1	Partial traumatic amputation of little finger, right hand.....	Dressed antiseptically.....	"
1	Dislocation of right shoulder.....	Dislocation reduced, Valpeau bandage applied.	"
2	Anterior dislocation of left shoulder.....	Dislocation reduced, Valpeau bandage applied.	"
1	Fibrous ankylosis of right forearm..	Ankylosis broken up.....	Improved
1	Fibrous ankylosis of middle finger, right hand.....	Ankylosis broken up.....	Recovered

The number of fractures and minor injuries sustained by the patients has remained fairly high, as a result of the crowded condition of the wards and the proportionately large number of feeble elderly people among those recently admitted. There have been no serious occupational injuries to patients during the year. Two employees sustained severe injuries while working on the hospital grounds; one, a labor foreman on reconstruction, was hurt when a temporary elevator fell 48 feet while he was unloading; the other, an attendant employed with the detail group, fell into an areaway from a second floor window ledge, while washing the outside of a window. Both sustained head injuries, fractures, and severe contusions, but both recovered. During the year three patients, two women and one man, succeeded in committing suicide by hanging with some piece of apparel.

Six infants were born at the hospital during the year, as follows: Patient admitted April 16, 1932; on parole September 14, 1932 to November 21, 1932; male child born August 3, 1933. The child was legitimate and was removed by the father August 29, 1933.

Patient admitted May 26, 1933; female child born October 16, 1933, legitimate. The child died five hours and thirty-five minutes after birth and was buried at the expense of the County.

Patient admitted October 2, 1933; twins, one male and one female, born March 2, 1934. The twins were illegitimate and removed by the patient's brother on May 24, 1934.

Patient admitted October 13, 1930; was permitted to go out for the afternoon on various occasions; male child born March 13, 1934. The child was legitimate and was removed to a nursing home in Dover, N. J., on April 20, 1934.

Patient admitted March 29, 1934; male child born June 16, 1934. The child was illegitimate and still a resident in the hospital on June 30.

Division of Urology, Proctology, and Colonic Therapy

At the beginning of the fiscal year, Dr. Marshall D. Hogan had completed a six months period as resident urologist at the Newark City Hospital, under Dr. Clarence O'Crowley, widely known specialist in that field. Dr. Hogan had continued his work at this institution in proctology and colonic therapy on a part time basis throughout his residency in Newark, and by the beginning of the year urological instruments and equipment had been received and installed, so that this service to our patients was inaugurated on July 1st. Cases for examination and treatment have been referred by the staff and the following work has been accomplished during the year:

UROLOGY

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cystoscopies.....	19	9	28
Cystoscopies with complete urological study.....	3	3	6
Pyelograms.....	18	3	21
Urethral dilations.....	62	—	62
Urethral dilations with negative galvanic current.....	15	—	15
Bladder irrigations.....	4	6	10
Urethral irrigations.....	60	—	60
Urethral smears.....	37	—	37
Prostatic massage.....	62	—	62
Prostatic smears.....	25	—	25
Retention cathetar.....	3	—	3
	<hr/> 308	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 329

Operations:

Pyelotomy.....	1
Cystotomy.....	1
Extravasation of urine.....	1
Urethral fistula.....	1
Cystoscopy of scrotum.....	1
	<hr/> 5

This is the fourth year that the work in proctology and colonic therapy has been carried on at the hospital; the patients seem to appreciate it more and more, and in many instances request that

the irrigations be continued or renewed. Rectal examinations have been made, both as routine and in consultation at the request of the ward physicians. Dr. Hogan especially recommends the work of the two technicians, Mr. Jack Taylor, R. N., and Miss Evelyn Soper, R. N., not only for their work in colonic therapy, but also for their valuable assistance in the whole division.

PROCTOLOGY

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of rectal examinations.....	726	702	1,428
Consultations with examination.....	104	70	174
Proctoscopic examinations	8	6	14
	<u>838</u>	<u>778</u>	<u>1,616</u>
<i>Operations:</i>			
Hemorrhoidectomy.....	60	50	11
Injection hemorrhoids	1	—	1
Pilonidal cyst.....	1	—	1
Prolapse rectum	2	—	2
Proctotomy	1	—	1
Anal polyp.....	1	—	1
Fecal impaction.....	1	—	1
Ischio-rectal abscess	5	—	5
	<u>72</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>122</u>

COLONIC THERAPY

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of irrigations.....	6,587	6,317	12,904
Number of patients treated.....	404	485	889
Number of patients completed	366	408	774
Average number of irrigations per patient	16	13	

Gynecological Division

The gynecological work of the hospital has been continued this year under Dr. Margaret Douglas who is thoroughly experienced in this specialty. Routine examinations have been made of all patients on admission, and other cases have been referred for examinations and treatment by the various physicians. Women employees have also been examined and treated as required; the number of student nurses and other young employees reporting for relief from dysmenorrhea by endocrine or other therapy has contributed largely to the total of work done for employees. Dr. Douglas has submitted the following tabulation of the activities of her division for the year:

EXAMINATIONS

New patients	699
Referred patients.....	116
Returned patients.....	28
Employees.....	202
Total.....	1,045

TREATMENTS

Number of patients treated.....	2,102
Number of endocrine treatments.....	2,520
Number of Elliott treatments.....	425
Number of surgical consultations.....	106
Number of treatments for employees.....	1,100

SMEARS

Number of smears.....	922
Number of smears positive.....	31

The report also lists 9 pregnancies, found in patients on admission; the five deliveries have already been reported under the surgical division; three patients have been removed from the hospital and one has not yet reached term. The surgical division also has listed the 62 gynecological operations performed after consultation with this division; 13 of the patients receiving x-ray treatment were referred by Dr. Douglas.

Dental Division

During the past year the dental service of the hospital has been continued with little variation from the previous satisfactory system. Dr. T. R. Palmer, D. D. S., has remained in charge as chief resident dentist, with Dr. J. F. McCluskey as junior assistant, and Mr. P. R. DeNapoly as mechanical dentist. Two dental interns completed their period and were succeeded by Dr. M. A. Liddy, University of Maryland, and Dr. J. J. Gindes, Temple University. Dr. Liddy left on March 16, 1934, to take up private practice and was succeeded by Dr. E. F. McManus.

I feel that the work of this division has been handled in an efficient manner with excellent results. The amount accomplished is considerably in excess of the previous high records and the standards of service have been well maintained. The routine care of patients' mouths includes examination, charting, and an estimate of the cost of the necessary work; this estimate is then sent to the nearest relatives, and if they are able to pay, either in part

or in full, the amount is collected; however, if they do not respond to the request, the patients are not allowed to go without attention, but the work is done free in order that their physical and mental health may not suffer. This year the amount collected totaled \$785.00, about fifty dollars, more than last year, but still only some 40 per cent. of that taken in during more prosperous times. Dr. Palmer has submitted the following tabulation for this report:

EXAMINATIONS

New patients	1,431
Ward patients	4,253
Total	5,684

X-RAY

Intra-oral examinations in dental office.....	3,374
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TREATMENTS

Prophylaxis	7,026
Vincent's infection treatments.....	483
Other dental treatments	2,809
Total	10,318

ORAL SURGERY

Impactions removed	394
Buried roots removed	379
Cysts removed	102
Surgical removal of teeth	1,333
Alveolectomies	188
Fracture, maxillary.....	1
Fracture, mandible.....	2
Cellulitis opened and drained.....	14
Papiloma removed.....	2
Total	2,415

EXODONTIA

Extractions	7,120
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FILLINGS

Total fillings	4,221
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REPLACEMENTS

Denture, full upper or lower.....	134
Denture, partial	57
Denture, partial with lingual bar and clasps.....	32
Total new dentures.....	223
Crowns	6
Bridges	4
Dentures repaired.....	140

Throughout the year dental care has been given to those dependent children of the County who are wards of the Morris County Children's Home or the State Board of Children's Guardians. Appointments for the children have been made for the hours when the hospital routine did not permit of bringing ward patients to the dental clinic. The mouths of approximately 500 children have been cared for.

WARDS OF MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Extractions	142
Prophylaxis	158
Fillings.....	270

WARDS OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Extractions	40
Prophylaxis	29
Fillings.....	63

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

For the past ten years Dr. P. J. Gambill has been in charge of the work of this division. He is unusually well trained in his specialty and during his term of service here has given as much time to further study at well-known clinics as could possibly be arranged without serious interference with his regular duties. Two years ago he became ill following an attack of influenza and since that time has been somewhat incapacitated, although he reports continued improvement in his condition. Dr. Gambill has handed me a detailed statement of the work accomplished during the past year, but for the sake of space saving, I have omitted certain items, including an interesting list of the variety of diseases treated. Dr. Gambill reports that Miss Thomas, the nurse assigned to his service, has taken an active interest in the work and is extremely capable and competent; during the year she spent a week at the bronchoscopic clinics in Philadelphia, defraying her own expenses, in order to familiarize herself further with the field and improve her technique.

Regular work in this division has included routine examination of each patient admitted and special examinations of patients and employees at the request of other members of the staff. Treatments have been given in accord with the requirements of the individual case.

EXAMINATIONS

	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients, special.....	501	563	487	879	2,430
Employees, special.....	186	87	61	169	503
Total.....	687	650	548	1,048	2,933

TREATMENTS

<i>Patients:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. treated.....	639	288	273	228	1,428
No. treatments.....	907	903	986	415	3,211
<i>Employees:</i>					
No. treated.....	197	80	109	161	547
No. treatments.....	302	215	225	276	1,018

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adenoidectomies.....	22	1	23
Antrotomies.....	31		31
Brain abscess (drainage).....	1		1
Cauterization, anterior part of nose (electrical).....	8		8
Cauterization inferior turbinate.....	2		2
Cauterization corneal ulcers.....	16	2	18
Curettement middle ear.....	54	2	56
Dilation eustachian tubes.....	27	4	31
Dilation, lacrymal duct.....	4	1	5
Dilation, naso-frontal duct.....	25	4	29
Direct laryngoscopy.....	10	3	13
Drainage, abscess of mastoid.....	1		1
Ethmoidotomies.....	49	9	58
Incision and drainage abscess eyelid.....	6		6
Incision and drainage abscess of face and orbit..	2		2
Incision and drainage, Hordoleum of eyelid....	32	26	58
Incision and drainage, abscess of nose.....	11	9	20
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit.....	8	2	10
Incision and drainage, abscess of external ear ...	4		4
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess.....		7	7
Intra-nasal window into antrum.....	10		10
Intra-ocular discission subsequent to cataract extraction.....	1		1
Iridectomies.....	3		3
Mastoidectomies.....	2	1	3
Myringotomies.....		18	18
Paracentises of ear drums.....	29		29
Partial submucous resection of septum.....	14		14
Plastic repair of eyelid.....	3		3

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Post-operative curettement of mastoid.....	3		3
Radical antrum, modified.....		2	2
Removal foreign body from eye.....	31	28	59
Removal foreign body from ear.....	11		11
Removal foreign body from œsophagus.....	6		6
Removal needle from œsophagus.....	2		2
Removal open safety pin from œsophagus.....	2		2
Removal chicken bone from throat.....	1		1
Removal fish bone from throat.....	1		1
Removal aural polyps.....	9	2	11
Removal nasal polyps.....	14	1	15
Removal cataract.....	3		3
Removal chalazion eyelid.....	4		4
Removal of lingual tonsil.....	28	1	29
Repair lacerated eyelid.....		1	1
Setting or resetting fractured nose.....	14	2	16
Sphenoidotomies.....	23	9	32
Tonsillectomies.....	69	2	71
Turbinectomies, anterior.....	10	5	15
Exploratory incision right lateral sinus, suspected thrombus.....		1	1
Exploratory removal inner table of skull, suspected brain abscess.....		1	1
Diagnostic œsophagoscopy.....		2	2
Total.....	606	146	752

Pathological Division

Present day medicine is so dependent upon laboratory findings that an effective pathological division is absolutely essential to scientific diagnosis and treatment. Under the direction of Dr. T. B. Christian, resident pathologist, our laboratory has been maintained at a high standard during the past year, and the total of tests made has exceeded the previous high record by more than 1,500. Dr. Christian has submitted the following report:

"The laboratory service has continued its routine examinations on all patients admitted to this institution consisting of the following: Urinalysis (chemical and microscopical); blood counts, (red, white, differential, hemoglobin and blood pictures); blood chemistry, with urea, non-protein, creatinine, sugar and calcium determinations, Wasserman (Kolmer), Hecht-Gradwohl and Kahn tests; cervical and vaginal smears on all female patients and urethral smears on male patients; and routine spinal fluid

examinations. We have repeated a great many laboratory examinations and made many additional tests at the requests of the physicians in charge of the patients.

All patients with general paralysis, cerebral syphilis, or tabes dorsalis have been put on malaria plasmodium treatment. The extent of malaria treatment depends entirely upon the physical condition of the patient which varies greatly in different cases. The therapeutic value has not always been directly related to the number of paroxysms or the length of the treatment. However most of our cases with severe reactions but not necessarily high temperatures and those with low hemoglobin and red blood counts seemed to receive the most permanent therapeutic results. All cases of neuro-syphilis that apparently were immune to malaria plasmodium or who had unsatisfactory reactions were put on the mixed typhoid vaccine intravenous inoculation. We have been using with very satisfactory results the method of reinoculating with another dose during the time of the patient's first elevation of temperature. All these cases of neuro-syphilis, after the malaria treatment and mixed typhoid vaccine treatment, have been examined physically with complete blood and spinal fluid test, and then put on tryparsamide treatment to be continued for a period of one to five years with intermittent rest periods. If the patient left our hospital for treatment he was advised to obtain this treatment either from his own family physician or a clinic in his home town or else to return to this hospital for treatment and periodic blood and spinal fluid examinations. All patients in this institution, both newly admitted and longer resident, who have syphilis in any stage have received general systemic treatment. Our selection of drugs for general systemic syphilis have been neoarsphenamine, bismuth compounds and sodium iodide.

We have been doing some special investigating in cholesterol determination of blood on various types of patients. Also we have continued our basal metabolism tests which have been received with much enthusiasm by the staff. It is very satisfactory to our division to include in this report another increase in the number of autopsies; a special effort was begun in this line last year, with the result that the total has risen from an average of 23 annually for the five years from 1928 - 1932 to a total of 111 this year.

The following table shows the regular treatment of syphilis:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of cases under treatments.....	154	46	200
No. of doses of neo-arsphenamine administered.....	436	265	701
No. of doses mercury and other drugs administered...	3,460	810	4,270

The venereal disease clinic for indigent cases in Morris County is in operation every Friday afternoon between 2:00 and 4:00 o'clock. Patients referred to this clinic must be accompanied by a written request from their physicians and must be charity cases. The Board of Health insists that we receive the name and the source of infection of each patient that comes to this clinic. The drugs used in this clinic have been furnished by the United States Department of Health, Venereal Disease Section. We also include in this clinic, parole patients of this institution who are in need of treatment.

<i>Cases Treated:</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis.....	226	118	344
Gonorrhoea.....	121	34	155
Chancroid.....	22	7	29
Total.....	369	159	528

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

<i>Urine:</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chemical and microscopical.....	2,754	3,978	6,732
Quantitative for albumin.....	948	1,577	2,525
Quantitative for sugar.....	217	435	652
Quantitative for chlorides.....	23	15	38
Cultures for types of bacteria.....	45	27	72
Microscopical examination of stained smears.....	33	15	48
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests.....	15	19	34
Positive casts.....	725	566	1,291
<i>Blood:</i>			
Enumeration of red blood cells.....	1,049	1,260	2,309
Enumeration of white blood cells.....	1,354	1,388	2,742
Estimation of hemoglobin.....	204	395	599
Differential leukocyte counts.....	1,354	1,388	2,742
Examination for plasmodium malaria.....	34	20	54
Widals.....	34	20	54
Cultures.....	11	8	19
Examination for pneumococcus.....	23	35	58
Determination for blood groups.....	43	29	72
Color index.....	112	223	335
Bleeding times.....	44	43	87
Platelets.....	19	35	54

<i>Blood: (Continued)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimation of coagulation time	51	82	133
Blood picture	109	193	302
Enumeration of reticulated red blood cells	8	20	28
Sedimentation rates	22	50	72
Fragility tests	8	6	14
Vandenberg tests	13	23	36
Undulant Fever.....	5	0	5
Acetone	1	0	1
Sugar	1,295	1,311	2,606
Non-protein nitrogen.....	1,121	1,176	2,297
Urea nitrogen	1,216	1,270	2,486
Creatinine	1,208	1,197	2,405
Uric acid	31	41	72
Cholesterol	23	27	50
Calcium	984	1,013	1,997
Chlorides	31	23	54
Icterus index	7	10	17
Total nitrogen	15	10	25
Tests for CO ₂ in the blood.....	8	11	19
Wassermann tests	1,379	905	2,284
Hecht-Weinberg-Gradwohl tests	1,379	905	2,284
<i>Spinal:</i>			
Wassermann tests	934	376	1,310
Cell counts	833	301	1,134
Globulin	934	376	1,310
Protein.....	833	301	1,134
Colloidal gold curve	934	376	1,310
Microscopical examination of stained smears	128	32	160
Cultures.....	22	10	32
Quantitative sugar estimations.....	934	376	1,310
Quantitative chlorides	356	92	448
Non-protein nitrogen	27	15	42
Creatinine.....	27	15	42
<i>Sputum:</i>			
For tubercle bacilli	65	49	114
For bacterial flora.....	16	10	26
Cultures	40	27	67
For types of pneumococci	46	29	75
<i>Feces:</i>			
For parasitic organisms.....	70	44	114
For tubercle bacilli	17	26	43
For typhoid bacilli	21	8	29
For bacterial flora.....	70	44	114
For occult blood.....	27	22	49
<i>Smears:</i>			
For gonococci	82	922	1,004
For treponema pallidum.....	18	10	28

<i>Smears: (Continued)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
From diphtheria cultures.....	36	21	57
From eyes.....	7	4	11
From pus from ears.....	29	10	39
From pus from wounds.....	23	16	39
Examination of gum for Vincent's angina.....	21	26	47
Examination of throat for Vincent's angina.....	63	57	120
<i>Stomach Contents:</i>			
Total acidity.....	19	12	31
Free HCl.....	19	12	31
Combined HCl.....	19	12	31
Salts.....	7	6	13
For Oppler Boas Bacillus.....	16	10	26
Cultures.....	7	5	12
Occult blood.....	19	12	31
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Patients inoculated with malaria.....	106	23	129
Autogenous vaccines.....	104	52	156
Cultures from teeth.....	24	18	42
Examination of granulomas.....	7	42	49
Basal metabolism estimations.....	10	56	66
Sugar tolerance tests.....	10	26	36
Examination of tissues.....	29	130	159
Autopsies.....	64	47	111
Typhoid vaccine (doses).....	1,460	1,384	2,844
Ascheim-Zondek test.....		10	10
Agglutination tests for streptococci.....		3	3
Total number.....	26,488	25,204	51,692
<i>Water:</i>			
For colon bacilli.....	82		
For typhoid bacilli.....	19		
Bacterial counts.....	82		
Quantitative chlorine estimations.....	17		
<i>Milk:</i>			
Specific gravity.....	75		
Fat contents.....	75		
Total solids.....	75		
Proteids.....	75		
Sugar.....	75		
Bacterial counts.....	84		
Smears for pus and blood.....	377		
Miscellaneous chemical tests (Organic and inorganic).....	186		
Total number.....	1,222		
Grand Total.....			52,914

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

Throughout the year the services of the X-ray division have been in constant demand, and Dr. George R. Hampton has continued to give the same faithful and accurate attention to his specialty as heretofore. The number of exposures made shows more than an 18 per cent. increase over last year, and there has also been an increase in the number of X-ray treatments. In the electrotherapeutic section there has been continued active use of the different features, with the high frequency current and diathermia in most frequent demand. Dr. Hampton has submitted the following report:

ROENTGENOGRAPHY

EXPOSURES:

Head.....	764
Maxilla.....	2,243
Chest.....	670
Abdomen (Barium meal).....	206
Kidney.....	104
Gall-bladder.....	47
Hip.....	114
Pelvis.....	20
Upper extremity.....	573
Lower extremity.....	398
Spine.....	75
Teeth.....	300
Total exposures.....	5,514

DIAGNOSES:

Fractures:

Skull.....	12
Mandible.....	7
Scapula.....	1
Rib.....	4
Humerus.....	14
Radius.....	22
Ulna.....	8
Metacarpal.....	9
Phalange.....	11
Femur.....	30
Tibia.....	4
Fibula.....	7
Metatarsal.....	2
Nasal bone.....	3
Patella.....	4

Dislocations:

Humerus.....	4
Phalange	1
Femur	1

Osteomyelitis:

Femur.....	5
Mandible.....	2
Tibia.....	5
Fibula.....	4
Phalange	10
Metatarsal	2

Foreign Bodies:

Mandible—bullet.....	1
Hand—bullet.....	3
Oesophagus—safety pin.....	3
Larynx—bone	1
Stomach—pins	3
Colon—pins	2

Chest:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (acute).....	193
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic).....	144
Bronchitis.....	12
Pleurisy with effusion.....	14
Aortic aneurism	2
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	9
Thickened pleura.....	12
Pneumonia.....	1
Oesophageal stricture.....	1

Abdomen:

Appendicitis—chronic.....	5
Colonic hypomotility.....	9
Intestinal ptosis.....	4
Gall stones	8
Cancer of the stomach.....	1
Ulcer of stomach.....	6
Collitis.....	2
Abdominal tumor	3
Kidney stones.....	6
Pregnancy.....	2

Teeth:

Impactions.....	179
Periapical abscess.....	146
Septic roots.....	142
Pyorrhea.....	115
Cyst.....	8

Miscellaneous:

Mastoiditis.....	8
Sinusitis.....	6
Curvature of spine.....	3
Arthritis.....	7
Ankylosis.....	3
Bone sarcoma.....	2
Cardiospasm.....	1

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current.....	2,030
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents.....	123
Vacuum electrode.....	566
Ultra violet rays.....	654
Diathermia.....	955
Infra red rays.....	168
Static head breeze.....	195
Static spark.....	115
Electrolysis.....	18
Morse wave.....	140
Fulguration.....	20
Electrical vibration.....	40
X-rays.....	175
Total treatments.....	5,199

Tuberculosis

Special work in tuberculosis has been continued this year under the same system as for the two previous years. The Tuberculosis building has been kept filled to capacity with Dr. D. G. Melvin as resident physician and Dr. Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of the Morris County Sanatorium for the Tuberculous, as part time consultant. Proper segregation of active cases of tuberculosis is even more important among mental patients than with normal population, since in many instances the mental condition of the sufferer and his associates make it impossible to maintain ordinary precautions against spreading the disease. For this reason, and because it provides much more suitable care for the tuberculous themselves, a specially equipped building for this group is essential in an up to date hospital. Our present facilities are satisfactory, except that the available bed space is not adequate under present conditions, with the excessive number of patients under care in the institution.

Dr. Hatch has submitted the following statement of his year's work:

<i>Diagnosis:</i>	<i>No. Examined</i>
Active pulmonary tuberculosis	173*
Pleurisy with effusion	4
Tuberculous adenitis	1
Tuberculous osteomyelitis	1
Tuberculous peritonitis.....	1
Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis	115
Inactive tuberculosis, childhood type.....	1
Inactive tuberculous adenitis	1
Tuberculosis suspects	19
Chronic bronchitis.....	14
Acute bronchitis.....	5
Lung abscess	4
Metastatic lung tumor	2
Spontaneous pneumothorax	2
Aortic aneurism	2
Bronchiectasis.....	1
Empyema	2
Lobar pneumonia	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Chronic adhesive pleuritis	7
Emphysema	15
Bronchial asthma.....	3
Negative for chest disease.....	298
Total number examined	674

*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 60 were new cases and 113 were re-examinations of known cases.

During the year 443 artificial pneumothorax treatments were given and a number of phrenicotomies were performed in consultation with the surgical division. Fifteen demonstrations and lectures were given for student nurses.

(*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 60 were new cases and 113 were re-examinations of known cases.)

Occupational Therapy Division

The same system of hospital occupation has been followed as in previous years. Emphasis has been placed upon constructive, purposeful activity for as many patients as possible; those capable of less complex forms of work have been given duties in connection with ward housekeeping, maintenance of the gardens and grounds, and other simple routines; other groups have been employed in the laundry, kitchens, shops, and dairy—the latter being specially selected and in sufficiently good mental condition to be permitted much freedom: some groups have been taken daily to

different buildings to assist in housekeeping and kitchen work; others have been given detail duties. For certain types of patients, handicrafts provide the best type of activity, and these have been arranged in the two occupational therapy buildings and the curative workrooms. Dr. George B. McMurray has continued in charge of this division and has obtained excellent results. His report is as follows:

"During the past year in the conduct of the work we have constantly kept in mind the highest therapeutic value for the patients and feel that many of the patients discharged from the hospital owe their improvement in some measure to their course in the industrial arts. We have been particularly careful along economic lines, eliminated practically all waste in new materials, and also endeavored to salvage used material whenever possible. Emphasis has been placed on the making of articles for hospital use, as shown in the list of articles sent to the storehouse and in those made in the plain sewing section. In the printing section considerable work has been done for the Department of Institutions and Agencies and for the State Hospital at Marlboro, as well as all that required at this institution. Various industrial exhibits have been held during the year, including one at Flemington Fair, one at the Trenton State Fair, and a number privately arranged.

The work has been divided as usual into Men's Arts and Crafts, Printing and Bookbinding, Women's Arts and Crafts, Plain Sewing, and Curative Workrooms, with activities in the willow holt and concrete block industry arranged as needed. Following is a list of the work accomplished in the different sections:

MEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS

<i>Articles Made:</i>	<i>Number</i>
Brooms	1,620
Brooms, whisk	168
Brooms, hearth	72
Baskets, fireside, willow	44
Baskets, wash	36
Baskets, dog	26
Baskets, flower tray	53
Baskets, various	213
Hampers	29
Ferneries	2
Chairs, willow	40

<i>Articles made:</i>	<i>Number</i>
Ferneries, reed	2
Baskets, melon	44
Baskets, flower, various	445
Bed trays, reed	10
Tables, wood, glass top	4
Toys, small, various	202
Cocoa fibre mats	91
Rugs, loom	206
Rugs, hooked	61
Rugs, tied ..	16
Arm chairs	2
Chairs caned	565
Total	3,951
 <i>Articles Sent to Storehouse:</i>	
Brooms	1,740
Whisk brooms	144
Scrub brushes	288
Cocoa fibre mats	72
Baskets, various	17
Baskets, scrap	37
Rag rugs	184
Hampers	1
Willow chairs	62
Willow table	1
Willow extension	1
Magazine racks	2
Total	2,549
 <i>Hospital Equipment Repaired and Refinished:</i>	
Fibre chairs repaired	73
Willow chairs repaired	11
Chairs reseatd—flat reed	58
Settees reseatd—chair cane	8
Table ends caned—chair cane	11
Chairs caned, various	430
Reed hatrack, repaired and refinished	1
Typewriter desk reconstructed	1
Rug frames, new	6
Tables, (Women's Industrial) new and rebuilt	5
Stage scenery made (Christmas Book)	1
Pictures framed	15
Sets of steps (Print Shop)	2
Type cases repaired (Print Shop)	2
Standard for Physical Education Department	2
Step ladders rebuilt	2
Total	628

Material salvaged:

Waste paper, tons.....	53½
Broom handles.....	744
Material dyed, lbs. (Drapes for cottages).....	229
Willow harvested, bundles.....	325

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING

	<i>Printing</i>	<i>Ruling</i>	<i>Binding</i>	<i>Padding</i>
Marlboro.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Trenton.....	15,650	40,500	.....	.....
Greystone Park.....	1,689,656	675,608	14,200	11,271
Total.....	1,713,306	716,108	14,200	11,271

WOMEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS

<i>Articles made:</i>	<i>Number</i>
Braided rugs.....	361
Hooked rugs.....	73
Hooked seats.....	72
Loom rugs.....	16
Baskets, fancy.....	10
Dolls, fancy.....	12
Doilies, spreads, towels, pillow cases, etc.....	644
Total.....	1,188

PLAIN SEWING

<i>Articles made:</i>	<i>Number</i>
Dresses, gingham.....	2,570
Dresses, strong.....	328
Dresses, night.....	2,011
Shirts, night.....	2,274
Petticoats.....	540
Petticoat slips.....	419
Burial suits.....	501
Gowns, doctors' and nurses'.....	36
Aprons, kitchen.....	946
Aprons, nurses', waitress', barbers'.....	354
Towels, huck, hand and dish.....	7,391
Towels made with sugar bags.....	1,482
Napkins.....	244
Laundry bags.....	623
Coffee bags.....	190
Sheets, bleached.....	231
Sheets, unbleached.....	3,995
Pillow cases.....	2,036
Drawers, women's.....	486
Glove cases.....	138
Ether jackets and stockings.....	30

Bed pads bound.....	200
Screen curtains.....	138
Drop sheets, for painters.....	50
Christmas costumes.....	31
Dugout canopies.....	4
Operating costumes mended.....	191
Various articles mended.....	150
Total.....	27,589

CURATIVE WORKROOMS

This section has been arranged to provide interesting and stimulating handicrafts for those patients not able to leave their wards to go to the occupational buildings. Some of the classes are carried on in the sunrooms or parlors of the wards, and others in rooms fitted up for the purpose but easily accessible from the wards. Miss Stella McClurkin, a trained and well equipped director, has continued in charge of this section during the past year and has given me the following report:

"The reduction in personnel and consequent decrease in classes made last year for reasons of economy has been continued this year. The staff consists of three trained occupational therapists and eight partially trained assistants; 30 classes have been held daily with an average enrolment of 726. The number of individual patients treated on prescription during the year was 1,617, of whom 983 were newly prescribed by physicians during the year.

A total of 1,423 articles were completed for sale during the year; 100 dresses were made for hospital use and 1,535 other articles were made for the use of patients, chiefly from waste material; curtains were made for thirteen wards and table covers for sixteen wards. Exhibitions and sales during the year included in addition to the fairs already mentioned, an exhibition at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association at Atlantic City, June 8—9, 1934, and an exhibition and sale at the Clinic Building, December 6—8, 1933; articles for sale have been sent to the Women's Work and Art Exchange, Morristown. Eight groups of affiliate student nurses and one group of Greystone Park student nurses completed a course in occupational therapy during the year under the instruction of the section director.

Physical Education

Three divisions of hospital service are engaged in providing

healthy, normal activity for patients, both to improve their physical health and to direct their mental life into sane channels, away from their usual morbid trends; these three are: occupational therapy; amusements, sports, and recreation; and physical education. Naturally, there is considerable overlapping in their various fields, and close cooperation is required to balance and dovetail the different activities. The Division of Physical Education is designed to increase and harmonize physical exercise chiefly by group instruction in rhythmic movements and active games. Since with our present personnel and equipment it is impossible to extend this work throughout the institution, chief attention has been devoted to those most in need, especially women patients of the long resident type, and newly admitted patients of both sexes for whom special exercises have been prescribed by the physicians in charge. The number of instructors in this division was reduced last year for the sake of economy and the work has been conducted on the same somewhat curtailed basis this year. Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson has continued as Director and has achieved most commendable results under the circumstances. Her report I have summarized as follows:

"There have been no promotions or salary increases during the year; one teacher resigned on April 28, to be married, and another was engaged in her place on June 4. The staff consists of 1 director, 1 senior teacher, 5 teachers. Four instructors have been assigned to eleven wards of the Main building; classes have been held for one-half hour in the morning and one-half to three-quarters of an hour in the afternoon, each with two teachers; the program has been arranged for out of door work whenever the weather permitted. Afternoon classes have been held for three wards of the Dormitory in the amusement hall or on the wards, with occasional classes in the grove when an attendant was available to assist the one teacher in taking the patients to and from the building. Bowling classes have been held once a week for each of five groups of women patients selected from the Main, Dormitory, and Senile buildings. At the end of the season on June 15, a tournament was held with prizes. In the Reception building two special exercise rooms, one for men and one for women, equipped with gymnastic apparatus have been used daily throughout the winter for classes of newly admitted patients; general and corrective exercises have been given as prescribed by the physicians.

Two special classes of women patients from the Main building have been taken to the gymnasium once each week. Early in June a ping pong tournament was held for the Reception building women's gymnasium classes. On three days each week male patients from the Main building have been instructed by the senior teacher, assisted by a male attendant in a two hour class held either at the bowling alleys or on the athletic field. The average daily attendance of patients at classes has been 532—517 women and 15 men.

Instructors of the Physical Education Division have been present every Monday evening at the Dormitory building amusement hall to assist in the regular social dance held for men and women patients of all buildings. During each month of the year a ward party was held for patients participating in physical education work, with a program of games, dancing, singing, and refreshments. Mass parties for orderly patients of both sexes were held each month, either in the large amusement hall, or out of doors. When some special holiday occurred during the month, the party was held on that date, with appropriate decorations and entertainment; Hallowe'en, Valentine's Day, and St. Patrick's Day all proved very successful. The attendance at parties has been uniformly good.

The Christmas Tree Party for the patients, held December 23, was the most ambitious event of the year. The hall was decorated throughout with icicles and silver streamers; two huge trees flanked each side of the stage, ablaze with colored lights and ornaments; great baskets of gifts surrounded the trees, and every patient was remembered. After a preliminary singing of carols by the patients, a play, "The Christmas Book," was presented. The frame for the large book which served as an entrance for the actors was made in the men's occupational therapy shop, and the costumes were made by the women's occupational therapy classes. The play was written and the actors trained by the Physical Education staff; lines of considerable length were recited by the majority of those taking part. The characters coming out of the Christmas Book were as follows:

St. Nicholas	Dutch
La Dame de Noel	French
Hans Trappe	German
Babouscke	Russian

Christmas Waits	English
Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim	Dickens
Carol of the Crotches	Kate Douglas Wiggin
Little Jack Horner	Nursery Rhymes
Toy Shop Clowns, Minnie and Mickey Mouse, Teddy Bear, Tin Soldiers and French Doll	
Angels	Caroling
Time.....	The night before Christmas
Scene.....	The pages of a book

During the year the Director has conducted six courses for affiliate and student nurses, covering seventy-two sessions in all. Instruction was given in corrective and therapeutic gymnastics, practical work in games and dancing, and instructing patients during classes. At present three young university men, who are spending the summer in special training at this hospital are assisting in the physical education classes under the supervision and instruction of Mrs. Johnson.

Social Service Division

Because of the terrific overcrowding in the hospital it has become essential to obtain as much relief as possible by placing in the community under proper supervision all patients whose condition seemed to justify such procedure. In order to increase our parole list and to give closer supervision to those already on parole, we have added three workers to the staff. Less stringent limitations of the funds for traveling expenses made it possible to send workers by bus or train when automobiles were not available. The work has been continued under the direction of Miss Phyllis Pointon, who is thoroughly trained in psychiatric social service and highly competent by reason of her experience in the requirements of this hospital and its district. She has submitted to me the following report, which I have condensed only slightly:

"During the latter part of the fiscal year there were three additions to the personnel of the social service division, thus making a total of eleven members—eight field workers, two historians, and the director.

Regarding patients on parole and in the hospital 6,751 visits were made in the community this year. When patients were under consideration for parole, 450 investigations were made of the homes, both for the purpose of presenting the environmental and social factors to the medical staff and also for the purpose of

assisting the family in planning for the future of the patients.

Special investigation visits were made to the number of 247 for the following reasons: 111 to obtain additional information regarding hospital patients; 5 to investigate or arrange financial matters for hospital patients; 17 to make arrangements about clothing, property, and possessions of hospital patients; 10 to investigate statements made by patients, relatives or given in the anamneses; 3 to take hospital patients into community to transact business or visit relatives; 3 to investigate the conduct of hospital patients prior to admission; 1 to obtain permission for operation on hospital patient; 5 to locate relatives of hospital patients; 1 to obtain relief for family of hospital patient; 1 to arrange for a hospital patient to visit her children; 1 to visit the husband of a hospital patient regarding the support of his child placed by social worker; 5 regarding foster homes, clothing, and transportation of babies born in the hospital; 23 to arrange for survey* patients to leave hospital, obtain home or position for them, and to arrange transportation; 3 to obtain position or arrange transportation for recovered patients; 1 to arrange for the removal of patient from the hospital; 4 to determine the attitude of relatives toward the release of hospital patients; 10 to investigate and arrange transportation for inter-state transfer cases; 25 to arrange for return of patients to the hospital from parole, visit, or escape; 1 to verify the death of a parole patient; 6 to obtain and deliver personal property of parole and discharged patients; 1 to investigate a convalescent home to determine its suitability for patients leaving the hospital; 5 to investigate the mental condition of discharged patients by request of relatives; 2 to obtain signatures on responsibility blanks, 1 to interview County Prosecutor regarding the discharge of a voluntary patient; 1 to arrange with the County Adjuster for the commitment of a voluntary patient; 1 to investigate the unusual behavior of the mother of a hospital patient at the request of the Commissioner with a view to psycho-therapeutic treatment.

During the year this Division was instrumental in the removal of 50 survey patients who had been referred by the medical staff as having recovered from their psychoses; 27 of these were paroled to relatives, 8 were paroled to friends; 2 were discharged in their own custody; 9 were discharged to relatives; 1 was discharged in the care of a friend; 1 was transferred to the North Jersey Training

*(Survey patients are those found upon survey of the hospital to be recovered.)

School at Totowa; and 2 were transferred to the State School at Vineland,

Twenty-two patients on parole or families of patients were referred to outside social agencies for assistance. Of these 10 were referred to clinics for medical treatment, 6 were taken to medical clinics, and 6 were referred to social agencies for financial assistance,

Regarding newly admitted patients, 1,149 medical and social histories were obtained and 57 interim histories were obtained on patients with previous residence in this hospital. Of the 1,149 anamneses, 1,066 were obtained in the office and 83 in the community; to procure the information, 1,903 persons were interviewed. In each anamneses information was obtained from as many sources as possible and every effort made to locate relatives or friends of patients admitted to the hospital without correspondents. Regarding patients with residence in other hospitals, 590 abstracts were received and a total of 7,315 letters were sent out on matters pertaining to the activities of the Division.

At the request of the medical staff 28 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients. Office interviews numbering 1,258 were held with and in regard to patients on parole and in the hospital and 126 were held regarding the affairs of the Division. There were 330 special visits made to individual patients on the wards.

During the year the number of patients on visit, parole and escape ranged from 419 to 552 (Christmas holidays) with an average number of 458. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 492; this is an increase of 62 over the number of a year ago, while the average number outside the institution shows an increase of 32 for the year.

As heretofore, the Division continued to cooperate with the other social agencies throughout the state and in this way both gave and received a great deal of information. A large percentage of the new admission was registered with the Confidential Exchange and many valuable contacts were established in this manner. Various groups from other agencies visited the Division and were shown through the hospital. Members of the staff attended various conferences and meetings throughout the state, as well as the sessions of the American Psychiatric Association held in New York City.

The Director wishes to take this opportunity to express her appreciation for the permitted increase in the number of workers. It can be stated that although the three new members have been with the Division for only three months the result has already been apparent not alone in the quantity but also in the quality of the work accomplished."

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

Again, in introducing this topic, I repeat the opinion expressed by unbiased students of state affairs in the Princeton "Survey"—"Whatever economies may be necessary, the mental hygiene clinics and the hospital social service departments should be enlarged"—"The cost of the clinics is surprisingly small compared with the permanent value of the services they render."

There has been practically no change in the organization and functioning of the clinics this year. Dr. Earl W. Fuller, as Director, has continued to give a high type of devoted service to the work, and Dr. Lindsay Robinson, Assistant Director, and Miss Mildred Hurley, Director of Social Service, have spared no effort to make the clinics fit the community needs. The entire personnel has been called upon to give much overtime to the actual clinic duties and still further demands have been made by the many requests for lectures to different groups and organizations. I feel that the clinic staff is an exceptionally capable one and that the great obstacle to the highest type of results has been the lack of sufficient appropriation which has made it impossible to provide enough workers to meet the public demand.

Dr. Fuller has submitted to me an excellent report, but unfortunately I have been obliged to condense and omit many items of interest.

"During the past fiscal year there has been no change made either in the number or location of the different community clinics. The personnel of the staff has not changed except that Miss Sylvia Frumkin, who was our volunteer psychologist without pay from October 24, 1932 to March 1, 1934, was given a Civil Service appointment to the position with salary at the expiration of her volunteer service period. The stenographic situation in the clinic is still serious, but was considerably relieved by the placement in our office of two C. W. A. workers who took care of the special projects, especially those of the student social

workers. However, at the present time our stenographic load still is too great for the stenographers allowed by our budget. The exchange of two old automobiles used by the social workers of this division for 1934 models, while it did not increase the total number available, made the transportation service better because so much time out for repairs was not required.

The professional staff of the clinic is still carrying on mental hygiene educational work by lectures to different organizations in the district. The groups comprise educational, parent-teacher, religious and service organizations chiefly; a total of twenty-seven such lectures were given by the psychiatrists during the year, forty by the social service workers, and one by the psychologist. Practically all were scheduled during the evening and after the official clinic day; therefore they were given in the personal time of the clinic workers.

The clinic load is just as heavy as ever and in spite of our efforts to cut down the clinic day to somewhere near the official hours we have found that each week many extra hours were being given to clinic duties. In checking over the record we find that very rarely has the clinic group been able to get back to the hospital before six o'clock in the evening, and it has not been unusual for them to reach home after seven. From the amount of work which is now piling up for the clinic to do in the next few months it is apparent that if the needs of the community are to be met satisfactorily with examinations within a reasonable time after appointments for patients have been requested, there should be added to our present personnel one psychiatrist, one psychologist, and five psychiatrically trained social workers together with sufficient stenographers and cars to handle the work.

In our last annual report we commented on the fact that there was considerable community dissatisfaction because of the clinic's inability to carry on either properly or thoroughly the social work required for the after-clinic-contact care of patients; also because of the clinic's inability to see promptly all patients who applied—with a resulting two or three months' wait before the examination of non-acute or emergency patients—and also dissatisfaction because of the incomplete reports due to the small clerical force. This dissatisfaction is still being expressed, but there does seem to be a little better understanding of the situation in the community, which now seems to be gaining the idea or

rather the hope that the time will come when the clinic will have sufficient personnel properly to do the work that has been assigned to it and that, in the meantime, it is doing the best it can with its present handicaps.

For the past nine months the clinic has continued the training of Smith College School for Social Work students and has had assigned to it Mrs. Coleman, Miss Christianson and Miss Gates, who completed in June their training with us and will be graduated from the School in September, 1934, with M. S. S. Degrees.

The continued assistance of the Gertrude Butts Memorial Home Association of the Episcopal Church has been extremely valuable in the placement of some of our children in foster homes and special study schools. The Franklin School in Philadelphia has again been of great value to the clinic in the special studies which they have made on several of our most serious problem children. The cooperation of the leading State and private social work agencies, who have carried out our recommendations in regard to patients under their care and assisted with other cases referred to them, has been exceedingly valuable.

During the year the clinic has had many visitors, the majority of whom have attended one or more of our Friday morning staff meetings. Among these may be mentioned the following: Dr. Augyol, psychiatrist from Vienna; Dr. George Stevenson, Director of Division on Community Clinics of National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Dr. Miller, Clinical Director and eight physicians of the staff from the Veterans' Hospital at Lyons; Dr. Chalk, Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics for the Province of Ontario, Canada; Dr. Bruce Robinson, Director of the Newark School clinic; Miss Bertha Reynolds, Assistant Director of the Smith College School for Social Work; Dr. Helen Witmer, Thesis Advisor of the Smith College School for Social Work; Professor McClintock, Professor Green and thirteen students of the mental hygiene class of Brothers College of Drew University; four students from psychology class of Drew Theological Seminary; Professor Gaudet and fourteen members of his psychology class of Dana College; Professor Tilghman, Head Master, and Professor Gardner of the Morristown School; Reverend George Y. Rusk, Ph. D., Professor of Psychology, Morristown Junior College; Dr. Townsend, President of Newark Normal School; Dr. Lloyd Yepsen, Director of Division of Classification and Ed-

ucation, Dr. Emil Frankel, Statistician, and Miss Heyer, Assistant Statistician of the Department of Institutions and Agencies; Miss Jessie Condit, Executive Secretary, and six members of the staff of the Newark Children's Aid Society. Many other prominent educators, social workers, and nurses have been our guests, but space does not permit mention of their names. Miss Elsa Abramson, a psychiatric social worker from Sweden, was assigned to the mental hygiene clinic for a brief survey of the functions of their social service organization.

Members of the professional staff of the clinic attended the annual meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, the American Association on Mental Deficiency and the American Psychiatric Association. Dr. Robinson and Miss Hurley attended the summer conference of supervisors of psychiatric social work students held at Smith College. In all, 17 meetings and conferences were attended by the psychiatrists and 80 by the social workers.

The Assistant Director has continued his examination of patients at the North Jersey Training School at Totowa, but this duty has been rather a difficult one as the clinic work has been so heavy that the Totowa problem has seriously interfered with his routine clinic duties.

During the past year Miss Hurley has been chairman of the Committee on Mental Hospital Social Service of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers and one of her assistants was secretary of this committee. A three-year project was completed and the report presented at the annual meeting of the Association by a committee member. Miss Hurley has again been appointed chairman of this committee for the next year.

There has been a rather definite change in the proportion of adults and children attending the clinics during the past two years. During the 1931—32 fiscal year we had 514 more children than adults. During the 1932—33 fiscal year there was a majority of 192 children over adults. During the past fiscal year but 46 more children than adults were examined and treated in the clinics. There has been a slight decrease in the mentally deficient individuals given clinic examination. During the 1932—33 fiscal year 208 subnormals were examined while during the past fiscal year 177 of this type were examined and diagnosed. Of this group, 40 were adults and 137 children. In the 1932—33 period there

were 43 adults and 165 children. This lessened number of mentally deficient individuals is not quite in proportion with the difference in the clinic intake as during this past year the clinic saw 1,043 different individuals, which is 46 less than in 1932—33 and the total number of patient examinations and treatments was 1,702, just 72 less than during the previous year. These lowered clinic totals can be accounted for by the illness of both the Director and the Assistant Director.

The number of clinics held during the year was 190, as follows: Englewood, 24; Franklin, 10; Hackensack, 25; Jersey City, 25; Morristown, 27; Newark, 22; Newton, 10; Passaic, 22; Paterson, 25. The attendance and examinations have been tabulated as follows:

	Adults		Children and Adolescent		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total number of patients attending clinics	304	604	584	369	1,861
Number of patients examined at clinics	275	553	534	340	1,702
Number of new patients examined	112	184	251	176	723
Number of return patients examined	163	369	283	164	979
Number of patients not examined at clinics	29	51	50	29	159
Turned away	26	40	44	29	139
Others	3	11	6		20
Number of different individuals examined at clinics	148	278	371	246	1,043
Total number of examinations made at clinics . .	292	573	604	387	1,856
Number of psychiatric examinations	254	504	305	188	1,251
Number of psychological examinations	38	69	299	199	605
Number of anamneses obtained at clinics	80	100	124	90	394
Reports regarding patients	67	142	247	154	610
Miscellaneous interviews	396				

Of the new cases 214 were referred by social agencies, 164 by the school group, 84 by physicians, 59 by general hospital group, 53 by relatives and friends, 36 by the public health nurse group, and the remainder by various other sources, including 8 referred by the Department of Institutions and Agencies and 10 who came of their own initiative. A total of 2,908 visits were made to clinics by non-patients. In the diagnosis of new cases, child guidance problems comprised 268: mental deficiency, 177; psychoneuroses and neuroses, 47; psychoses, 20; social adjustment problems, 47; organic disease, 21; diagnosis was deferred in 104 cases.

The clinic psychiatrists interviewed 920 persons at the clinics, held 32 special consultations with other physicians at the clinics,

examined 24 special out-patient cases at the Greystone Park office and held 17 interviews regarding them, examined 10 cases in the community and 10 at the North Jersey Training School. During the year they visited the Marlboro State Hospital and two camps for unemployed transients in Palisade Park.

The clinic social workers interviewed 4,446 persons at the clinics, made 394 anamneses at the clinics and 19 special sociological histories in the community, paid 890 visits to clinic patients in the community and 3,681 visits regarding such patients, and 98 regarding clinic affairs; held 919 office interviews regarding patients and clinic affairs. They investigated 5 camps and 11 special schools and visited 30 institutions. They made 1,148 contacts with social agency representatives, 1,071 with school representatives, 212 with court representatives, 173 with church representatives, and 365 with physicians. Psychiatric advice was given in 229 cases not clinic patients, special speech examinations were made of 5 patients and many special conferences were held with leaders in different activities. They instructed and used 14 volunteer workers for 18 clinic patients.

The clinic psychologist made 605 psychological examinations at the clinics and 5 special psychological examinations, held 183 interviews regarding patients, and attended 166 clinics. The number of letters and reports regarding patients and clinic matters sent out by the clinic staff was 5,419.

Again at this time I wish to take the opportunity to thank all members of the clinic staff for their interest and cooperation in the past year's clinic activities. As Director of this group, I thoroughly understand that every member of the organization has not only fulfilled the official requirements as to time, but that they have given much of their own personal time to clinic patients, conferences, lectures, etc., and that this contribution of time and effort is due purely to their interest in the patients and the plans and future of the clinic. The interest in the work of the clinic, which has been expressed by the Superintendent and Board of Managers of the Greystone Park State Hospital, has been extremely stimulating and all members of the clinic staff wish to express their thanks and appreciation for the interest and cooperation of the hospital officers."

School of Nursing and General Nursing Service

The hospital nursing service sustained a severe blow in the last quarter of the fiscal year when Mrs. Anne How, Superintendent of Nurses, died after a rather brief illness. Added to the loss so keenly felt in the important division of the institution which she had directed with remarkable energy, capability, and success for six years, has been a deep personal grief, not only among her immediate associates, but in all parts of the hospital from the medical staff, throughout the list of officers and employees with whom she came into contact, to the patients who, if their mental condition permitted, recognized in her a friend with their welfare very closely at heart.

Although there were many competent nurses who might have been interested in the position thus left vacant, the superintendent and Board of Managers felt themselves fortunate in having the most promising successor already on the nursing staff in the person of Miss Mary E. Corcoran, Education Director and Assistant Superintendent of Nurses. Not at all eager to assume the heavy responsibilities, Miss Corcoran finally consented to become our Superintendent of Nurses. Like Mrs. How, she received her professional training at Butler Hospital in Rhode Island, and has had ample experience in psychiatric nursing. She was on leave of absence without pay engaged in study, but maintained contact with the service by frequent visits and in June returned to take up active duty in her new position. So far, her success has more than justified our selection.

Miss Corcoran has submitted to me a most interesting report which I have included at considerable length, although with regret I have made certain cuts in the material:

"Mrs. Anne How, Superintendent of Nurses since April 1, 1928, died March 19, 1934, having been in office just twelve days short of six years. The group she directed has met with a profound loss. Mrs. How gave her able services without stint, to build up an organization that attracted interest from nursing educators and administrators throughout the country. Her life was dedicated to improvement of the nursing care of mental patients. She was always vigilant and inspired her associates by her sincerity and courage. Greystone and affiliating student nurses were presented with the ideal that more nurses should give dependent mental

patients good nursing care. She was highly successful in her life's work, even though achievement fell short of the standard she aimed to reach.

As a result of a paper presented by Mrs. How at the Convention held by the National League of Nursing Education in Chicago in June, 1933, interest in mental patients cared for in State Hospitals was stimulated. At the request of the President of the American Nurses Association, copies of the paper were sent out to every state in the Union. Numerous requests for further information were received. Mrs. How died at a time when she was being looked to for leadership in this important work. She had the gratification of knowing something of this before her untimely death.

In the nursing division on June 30, the following personnel was duty: 67 Graduate Nurses—64 women, and 3 men; 26 Greystone Student Nurses; 52 Affiliating Student Nurses; 394 Attendants—177 women, and 217 men.

Changes in the graduate group during the year: 16 graduate nurses were discontinued from services; 3 because of prolonged illness; 12 to take other positions, continue study or be married; 1 died. Graduate nurses to the number of 25 were added to the service. This number includes 17 graduates of the Greystone School of Nursing; 5 graduates who completed the six months post-graduate course; 3 others.

Student Nurse Activities: The number of students enrolled at present is 26. Due to the difficulty in enrolling sufficient applicants having the accepted qualifications, only one class was admitted during the year. Applicants are required to be residents of the State and citizens, which limits the number. Many desirable candidates prefer to enter schools of nursing in general hospitals, because such institutions are located more conveniently than the State Hospitals. In 1930, applicants could be considered from other places and an allowance of \$45. per month for three years was made to cover expenses and transportation. In 1931, the allowance was reduced to \$25. per month; in 1932, it was discontinued during the year spent affiliating at General Hospitals. In the 1934 class, four students left while affiliating at Orange Memorial Hospital because of financial difficulty. Graduates of the School took State Board Examinations for Registered Nurses.

All passed, three with honors which represents an average 90 per cent. or more.

During the year 206 affiliating students were admitted from 13 schools connected with general hospitals in the State. Of these, there were two who did not finish. One left because of illness, the other because she was discontinuing nursing. All others completed the course successfully. Two were ill and went back to home schools but returned later to finish the course. One school, St. Joseph's in Paterson, discontinued affiliations to keep students in the home school; one new affiliation was established with Beth Israel Hospital of Newark.

Attendants: The attendant group continues to fluctuate, but has been in general a useful and satisfactory branch of the service. The 177 women attendants on duty June 30 were assigned as follows:

Ward, day and night.....	136½	} One attendant was on ward duty part time and special duty part time.
Special duties	35½	
Ill or absent.....	5	

The 217 men attendants on duty June 30, were assigned as follows:

Ward, day and night.....	171
Special duties	40
Assigned to other divisions	6

During the year 144 men attendants left the service and 154 began service. The reasons for leaving were various, chiefly dismissed or resigned because of inexperience, drunkenness, or other failure. A small number left to resume old jobs, some for other work having better wages.

Present day applicants for attendant work are mostly inexperienced, often young, and not always interested in continuing in the work. The nucleus of the personnel who have been in service for a number of years, patient, reliable, and efficient, represent a useful and desirable type of employee. Without them, care of the vast patient population would be impossible. The burden of exacting duties falls inevitably on a small number. In spite of long hours and arduous assignments, they continue faithfully and cheerfully in the performance of their work.

Instruction For Attendants: No prescribed course exists, but the attendant groups are assembled about twice a month; incidents

and plans are discussed; the basic duties are reviewed, changes, modifications, and improvements are presented. New attendants are assembled about once a week and duties, obligations and methods of procedure are taught. After new attendants have been instructed in one of the smaller groups, they attend the regular meetings thereafter. Miss Reese has conducted these assemblies and has achieved gratifying results. Since these meetings are held in the attendants' free time, they are planned to take about forty-five minutes. Moving picture and dance duty at patient entertainments are also extra assignments and it is felt that no more time can be taken away at present.

Educational Activities: Due to the recognized value of psychiatric nursing by leaders in general nursing, the administrative and teaching staff at Greystone have been called upon frequently to provide information and counsel for nursing organizations and for other schools developing interest in this important work. At the request of the President of the American Nurses Association, a copy of the paper presented by Mrs. How at the Convention of the National League of Nursing Education held at Chicago in June, 1933, with a table of statistics prepared to accompany it, was sent to each state association. The correspondence developing from this was flattering, but taxed the resources of the staff greatly. Several states wrote asking for post-graduate education, but due to the limitation imposed that only residents of the state could be received such requests were regretfully refused. Some of the candidates were nurses of outstanding ability and the value to mental patients of improved nursing care in other states might have been greatly increased.

Two Sisters of St. Francis from St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburg, came as guest observers for six weeks. They stayed with the Sisters of St. Dominic in Morris Plains, attended classes and performed nursing duties on the wards. They left regretfully at the end of their visit and the Superior of the Order joined them in expressing sincere thanks for the courtesy extended.

On September 26, Frau Doberenz, Nurse in Charge at Oberpflegerin, Psychiatrischen u. Nervenlinik der Universitat of Leipzig, Germany, visited the hospital. She was accompanied by her brother a druggist at Vaux Hall, and his wife. The party were escorted through the buildings. An affiliating student acted as interpreter. Since her return to Germany, letters of appreciation have been received.

On June 1 Miss Lydia Duquane from Northern State Hospital, near Seattle, Washington, came here for a period as guest observer. She was on leave of absence from her home school for the purpose of observing what eastern hospitals are doing for mental patients and had just spent two weeks at Butler Hospital, R. I. Since coming here she has been interested in nursing developments, records, cost of maintenance of patients, and so on. The work has proved of sufficient interest to her so that she is remaining for a longer period, giving service as a teacher in exchange for the opportunity to study methods here.

Post-graduate study has been diligently followed by members of the nursing group. A lecture course in ward administration was given by Professor Elizabeth Burgess, Department of Nursing Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, from October to January, sixteen weeks. Miss Burgess came from the College each Thursday evening, holding class from 7:30 to 9:10 p. m. The forty members of the class included the Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Nurse Examiners, three members of the nursing staff, from Morristown Memorial Hospital, and thirty-six of the local graduate staff. Those taking the course spent their free time and paid the fee of \$20. required in the interest of better nursing. Those who registered for credit passed the examination and received two points credit toward a B. S. Degree.

Five members of the teaching staff in addition to the above took a course in mental hygiene, presented by Rutgers and sponsored by the New Jersey League of Nursing Education. The classes were held in Newark, Tuesday evenings, October to January. The course counted two points of university credit. Nursing interest in this topic was stimulated at the Institute held at Greystone two years ago and followed since by discussion at meetings.

Miss Corcoran was absent on leave from February to June, attending spring sessions at teachers College, Columbia University. Full time class work for B. S. degree was successfully undertaken.

Staff meetings with the graduate personnel were held during the year about twice a month from October to January. These were conducted by Miss Corcoran and the subjects discussed were designed to stimulate interests which would promote better nursing and also broader personal development.

Organization Activities: July 6, 1933, Mrs. How and Miss Corcoran attended a meeting of nursing directors and educators at

Essex County Hospital for Contagious Diseases. Topics of mutual interest were discussed. A meeting of a similar group was held at Greystone Park, November 22. It was attended by twelve nurses. Among those present was a young instructor of one of the schools affiliating here, who not long ago had taken our course as an affiliate student herself. She took advantage of the opportunity to express her appreciation of the educational advantages offered her in that experience. Meetings of the State Nurses Association and the State League for Nursing Education were attended each month by a representative group.

On Thursday, December 28, the Committee on Nursing of the American Psychiatric Association met in New York City. Mrs. How and Miss McGibbon, Superintendent of Nurses at Butler Hospital, were present by invitation. In May the annual meeting of the same association convened at the Waldorf-Astoria, and on Thursday the 31st at a dinner meeting about 30 nurses from the official organizations and mental hospitals were present with psychiatrists discussing problems of mutual interest. Development of harmonious relations between these two influential groups is a splendid achievement in the promotion of which Mrs. How and members of her staff took active interest.

April 17—22 Miss Corcoran attended the Biennial Convention of three national nursing organizations held in Washington, D. C. She represented the hospital and school of nursing, while Miss Rose Peeler represented the Alumnae Association of our school. *Special Activities:* No entirely new activity has developed this year, but further progress has been made in several existing features.

(1) A report of sewing and mending on the wards shows that 36,796 garments or articles for ward use were made or mended. A surprisingly large number of patients were thus employed under the direction of the attendant conducting ward sewing activities. This represents far reaching economy in salvaging torn and worn articles as well as promoting wholesome service among patients too active or deteriorated to be employed in the occupational therapy division.

(2) The women patients' garden has continued to be a pleasurable activity. During the spring, summer and early fall, flowers and salad vegetables are produced. The flowers are distributed to the residences and dining rooms for employees, and the vegetables are sent to the dining rooms; patients engaged in gardening

have their share of both. On rainy days and in cold weather, reading classes on botanical topics are held on the wards. Nature walks through the grounds are conducted at frequent intervals during the year, when patients identify trees, shrubs and other growing things. Having a purpose in going for a walk promotes interest and enjoyment.

(3) The hairdresser has visited the wards regularly and during the year 10,670 hair trims, hair cuts, or other treatments have been given. The further development of this service is hoped for, since an interest in appearance marks the beginning of recovery in many cases, and even deteriorated patients respond to the satisfaction of improved appearance.

(4) The sewing and mending rooms, with 12 working patients and 3 women attendants, report the following work done during the year:

Mending of Patients' clothing, articles for Nurses' Residence, and Employees'

Residence:

Dresses	863
Slips	450
Drawers	186
Chemise	174
Night Gowns.....	837
Sheets.....	2,443
Spreads.....	1,939
Pillow Cases.....	1,721
Bath Towels.....	1,836
Hand Towels.....	431
Pants.....	13
Blankets.....	938
Ice Cap Covers.....	399
Head Compresses.....	427
Bed Pan Covers.....	751
Hot Water Bottle Covers.....	125

New Material:

Spreads.....	137
Bibs.....	1,531
Laundry Bags.....	32
Bathrobes.....	137
Wash Cloths.....	1,063
Pads.....	213
Men's Outing Shirts.....	2,135
Men's Under Shirts.....	1,922
Men's Under Drawers.....	1,925
Men's Night Shirts.....	1,649

Overalls	36
Drapes.....	369
Valances.....	369
Scarfs	97
Screen Covers.....	44
Burial Gowns	65
Uniform Dresses.....	132
Nurses' Caps.....	27
Napkins	51
Table Cloths.....	214
Grand Total.....	25,691

(5) The condemning room takes care of all unmarked laundry and gives out exchange for all discarded linen and clothing. Repair work and sewing for the year is given below:

Blankets repaired, tagged and bound.....	1,500
Bibs made from discarded bed spreads.....	1,200
Compresses made from discarded bed spreads....	1,000
Wash Cloths made from discarded towels.....	1,100
Ice cap covers made from discarded bed sheets...	800
Burial covers made from discarded bed sheets....	600
Rag rugs tagged and repaired.....	400
Bed spreads repaired.....	206

(6) Miss Helene Bossle has continued to carry on the direction of the diet therapy kitchen in an efficient manner. This year, in the fall of 1933, a special dining room for employees on active duty but in need of diet therapy was opened in the Clinic building, and has been given a separate listing in the report. Other employees under care on the sick ward of the Clinic building have been included in the general tabulation. The annual report of the metabolic kitchen runs as follows:

METABOLIC KITCHEN

Therapeutic Diets

Classification of Disturbance and Diet Prescribed	No. Each	Total
1. Cardiac Conditions:		
(a) Karell-Diet.....	20	
(b) Salt Poor, Low Protein, Restricted Fluid Diet	517	
Total.....		537
2. Renal Conditions:		
(a) Salt Poor, Low Protein Diets.....	685	
(b) Basic or Alkaline-ash Diets.....	19	
(c) High Caloric, Low Protein Diets.....	304	
(d) Lacto-Farinaceous Diets.....	23	
Total.....		1,031

Classification of Disturbance and Diet Prescribed (<i>Continued</i>)		No. Each	Total
3. Diseases of the Blood:			
(a)	Anemia (Special Order) Diets	1,282	
(b)	High Nucleo-Protein Diets	63	
	Total		1,345
4. Deficiency Diseases:			
(a)	High Caloric Diets (Emaciation)	11,161	
(b)	High Mineral and High Vitamin Diets	45	
(c)	High Vitamin B. Diets	278	
(d)	High Vitamin Diets (Purpura)	490	
(e)	High Caloric and High Vitamin Diets	116	
	Total		12,090
5. Diabetes:			
(a)	Diets calculated and weighed by student nurses	16,874	
(b)	Low Carbohydrate Diets	79	
	Total		16,953
6. Diseases of the Biliary Tract:			
(a)	Low Fat Diets	367	
	Total		367
7. Gastric Disorders:			
(a)	Sippy Diets	816	
(b)	Bland Diets	422	
(c)	Mayo Brothers Diet for Acute Gastritis	61	
(d)	Non-stimulating Diets	230	
	Total		1,529
8. Tube Feedings:			
(a)	High Caloric Fluid Diet	1,242	
	Total		1,242
9. Diseases of the Intestinal Tract:			
(a)	High Residue Diets	189	
(b)	High Caloric—Low Residue Diets	21	
(c)	Soft Bulky Diets	21	
	Total		231
10. Pediatric Diets:			
(a)	Diets for 4 year old and 12 year old children	533	
(b)	Infant Feedings (each)	1,437	
	Total		1,970
11. Arthritis:			
(a)	Low Carbohydrate Diets	416	
(b)	Pemberton Diets	445	
(c)	Alkaline—Purine Free Diets	231	
	Total		1,092
12. Diabetes—Nephritis:			
(a)	Diets weighed and calculated by student nurses	271	
	Total		271
13. Obesity:			
(a)	Diets calculated and weighed by student nurses (Low Caloric and adequate)	956	
	Total		956

Classification of Disturbance and Diet Prescribed (Continued)		No. Each	Total
14. Febrile Disturbances:			
(a)	High Carbohydrate Diets.....	33	
(b)	High Caloric, Low Carbohydrate Diets	43	
(c)	High Caloric Liquid Diets	78	
(d)	High Caloric, Semi-soft Diets	63	
(e)	High Caloric, Soft Diets	210	
(f)	High Protein, Liquid Diets.....	451	
	Total.....		878
	Total Therapeutic Diets (Ward Service)		40,492

PART II

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—PERSONNEL SERVICE—SPECIAL DINING ROOM

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed		No. of each	Total
1. Cardiac Disturbances:			
(a)	Cardiac (Special Order) Diets.....	562	
	Total.....		562
2. Renal Disturbances:			
(a)	Alkaline ash Diets (Renal Calculi)	531	
	Total.....		531
3. Emaciation:			
(a)	High Caloric Diets	2,028	
	Total.....		2,028
4. Gastric Disorders:			
(a)	Bland Diets	898	
(b)	Light, non-bulky Diets	617	
(c)	Friedenwald Diet for Hyperacidity.....	1,076	
	Total.....		2,591
5. Diet in Anemia:			
(a)	High Nucleo-Protein Diets	1,026	
(b)	High Caloric, High Mineral Diets	1,080	
	Total.....		2,106
	Total Therapeutic Diets (Personnel Service).		7,818

PART III

1. Routine Diets:			
(a)	Regular Diets	18,692	
(b)	Soft Diets.....	7,521	
(c)	Semi-solid Diets	446	
(d)	Liquid Diets	1,732	
	Total Routine Diets ...		28,391

PART IV

2. Miscellaneous:			
(a)	Nourishments	30,730	
	Total Nourishments....		30,730
	Grand Total		107,431

There has been much inter-ward transferring of patients this year. The admission rate has been so heavy that constant shifting of patients from the Reception building to other parts of the hospital has been necessary. The reconstruction on the fourth floor, north side of the Main building progressed sufficiently to permit one ward to be opened for patients on May 21, and 72 men were transferred there from the Clinic building. On June 11, 64 women were transferred to the Clinic from the Main building, and other inter-ward transfers made within the Main building to permit of the beginning of reconstruction work on the south side. In these various moves the inter-ward transfers of about 800 patients were involved. This required a vast amount of work in addition to the routine duties, which have themselves been increased by the continued high admission rate. Every patient on admission has been given special attention, and each treatment or activity has represented nursing care to a greater or less degree.

Sincere appreciation on the part of the School of Nursing is felt toward the medical staff for their faithful services in lecturing to the students, and also toward the associated staffs of mental hygiene clinics, social service, occupational therapy, and physical education for their cooperation in nursing education. Members of the staff have also contributed with cheerful willingness their special services in the care of the health of the personnel whenever need arose. In closing her report Miss Corcoran says: "The less tangible but equally valuable friendliness manifest at all times is a very welcome addition to assets. In this period of curtailment and deprivation, there has been no depreciation of the good will offered. In undertaking to carry on the duties of directing the nursing service, the Superintendent of Nurses asks for continuance of this helpfulness. It is her desire to cooperate with others in every way so that the progress established may not be curtailed."

Staff Matters

The set-up of the medical staff is now practically the same as a year ago. Dr. George Lorimer Nicoll resigned on November 7, 1933, to enter private practice, having been in the service of the hospital not quite a year. Dr. James J. O'Connell was appointed on November 8, 1933, to fill the position left vacant. Dr. David Schlein, medical interne, resigned on June 30, 1934, having completed a year's training here. Dr. Harold S. Hatch

is still listed on our staff as part time specialist in chest diseases and has continued his visits at the Tuberculosis building throughout the year. Two physicians, Dr. Earl W. Fuller and Dr. Lindsay E. Robinson, have not been included on our list for Table 1., although named in the officers, as they have been on full time duty with the mental hygiene clinics which are financed under special appropriation.

Of the twenty-nine resident physicians, eight have carried full time special duty: the superintendent, clinical director, pathologist, surgeon, electro-therapist, gynecologist, proctologist, and eye, ear, nose and throat man. A ninth, Dr. McMurray, has been in charge of the occupational therapy and amusement divisions, and has been appointed executive officer in the absence of the superintendent, in addition to his general oversight of the male wards of the Main building. Thus only twenty physicians have been on full time ward duty to care for 6,105 patients, an increase of 166 over the number under care in the previous year.

Housing conditions for the staff have remained unchanged for the past year. There is a great need for additional cottages. At the present time six members of the staff having one or two young children each are living in small apartments with no kitchen facilities. The difficulty of providing proper diets for small children in the regular staff dining rooms and the unavoidable inconvenience to other members of the staff caused by active children living in cramped quarters and close proximity are serious problems and naturally result in occasional administrative difficulties. The father of one of these families is a senior physician who has been a member of the staff for nine and one-half years. Small, detached cottages, simple in construction, would seem to be a justifiable expense in view of the importance attached by all governments to the well being of future citizens and the desirability of encouraging parenthood in the higher types of families.

Staff meetings have been continued on the same basis as in former years, under the charge of the clinical director, Dr. Lane. Five meetings have been held each week, four for the discussion and diagnosis of new cases and one for the consideration of patients for parole or discharge. Once each week the superintendent has held a conference with the heads of divisions in the medical service, including all physicians, for the discussion of general problems and the ironing out of any administrative

difficulties. An evening staff meeting each month has been added this year for the purpose of discussing autopsy findings and current, medical and surgical progress. During the winter Dr. Lane lectured to the staff one evening each week on psychiatric subjects.

Many members of the staff are showing the effects of strain as a result of increased work and responsibility. The heavy admission rate, overcrowded condition of all wards, and impossibility of proper segregation of patients all have thrown an extra burden on the doctors which has been added to further by the fact that the medical staff has remained stationary in numbers while the patients under care have steadily increased. Minor illnesses among the physicians have been rather frequent; many of the men are below par physically as well as tense and anxious mentally. Dr. Gambill has continued partly incapacitated and was away for some weeks under surgical treatment; Dr. Judd, who suffers from chronic arthritis, was given leave of absence to go South for his health during the late winter and early spring; Dr. Lasley was in bed for a time after being struck by a patient.

Owing to economic conditions, it has been impossible for members of the staff to do as much advance work in special subjects at well known clinics as in some other years. There have been no salary increases for some time and with the percentage cuts and maintenance deductions made two years ago still in force there has been very little margin for extras. Dr. Gebirtig, however, has continued to attend Dr. Timme's clinic on endocrinology in New York on his day off duty.

A number of meetings and conventions were attended by different members of the staff during the year. Since the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association was conveniently held in New York in June, the majority of our physicians able to be present at one or more meetings, while Dr. Lane, Dr. Fuller, and Dr. Curry were in attendance throughout the session; Dr. Curry served on the Council of this Association for the past year. Several members of the staff also attended the annual meeting of the Society for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, held in New York in December. Dr. Curry was present for part of the session of the New Jersey State Medical Society at Atlantic City in June. The Morris County Medical Society has continued to hold practically all of its meetings at this hospital, and the Tri-County Medical Society held one meeting here during the year.

Pharmaceutical Division

There has been no change in the personnel of the hospital drug service during the past year. Mr. Philip B. Roberts, Ph. G. has continued as pharmacist in charge, and Mr. Louis Bangert, Ph. G. as assistant pharmacist. The work has been kept up to its previous high standard, and the chief difficulty has been occasional failure to maintain some particular drug in stock until the arrival of the next order. In most instances this has been due to unexpected delay in filling our orders and has not been in any way a reflection on the drug room personnel.

Mr. Roberts has submitted a detailed list of the work done in his division this year, but for the sake of space I am including only the more striking items. Prescriptions filled, 11,632; solutions bottled and labeled, 8,690. This is a slight decrease in the number of prescriptions and an increase in the bottling, which appears to be due to a change in the method of physicians on the reception service who have been ordering more of the drug supplies and fewer individual prescriptions. Among the solutions bottled and labeled, the greatest amounts have been: tincture green soap, 1,587 pints; liquor antisepticus, 1,089 pints; bathing solution, 1,086 pints, saturated solution of boric acid, 104 gallons and 449 pints; saturated solution of epsom salts, 104 gallons and 285 pints.

As usual, large quantities of supplies have been manufactured by the drug room personnel, thus reducing costs to a marked degree. There are nearly one hundred different varieties on the list, including elixirs, ointments, spirits, tinctures, and others. The largest quantities are as follows: green soap 320 gallons; liquor antisepticus, 170 gallons; simple syrup, 63 gallons; calamine lotion, 16 gallons; hand lotion, 15 gallons; iron gargle, 12 gallons; elixir iron, quinine and strychnine, 320,000 cc.

All medical and surgical supplies have been ordered and checked in and out through the drug room as for several years past. It has been found more satisfactory to have this detail handled in a professional division than through the regular hospital storehouse.

Barber Shop

The barber service of the institution has been so long established and functions so quietly that I have never before made any formal report of its activities. The work is under the direction of Mr. Adolph Eberle, who is not only an unusually expert barber,

but thoroughly understands handling patients and planning his work efficiently so that there is as little interference as possible with other institutional functions. Under his supervision, a central barber shop was included in the reconstruction of the north side, Main building. Previously, barber chairs had been kept on the wards and it had been necessary to carry the various implements from place to place; under the present system, patients are brought to the central shop in groups by attendants assigned to this duty and the work is carried on with a minimum of delay and risk. A room has also been fitted up at the Dormitory building to which patients of this group are brought, and a small barber shop maintained at the Reception building for newly admitted patients. At the Clinic building and the Tuberculosis building, a barber visits the wards, since many of the patients there are physically ill enough so that they must be shaved in bed. For patients working in the various centres, such as the industrial shops and the laundry, visiting barber service is also maintained to avoid unnecessary interruption of their duties. The schedule provides for two shaves a week for each male patient and three a week for selected individuals; haircuts are also arranged according to schedule. During the year approximately 300,000 shaves and 30,000 haircuts were given.

Photography

There has been no change from the system in vogue for a number of years in the photography division. Mr. Frederick C. Wainright has continued to make photographs of the patients on admission and as otherwise required. He has also made photographs of construction work and other activities at the request of the hospital officials to establish a permanent record. Motion picture films have been selected and transported for the different shows held during the year, and he has had charge of the machines for running off sight and sound films. As a rule, each film has been used twice, for afternoon and evening performances.

Pictures made of the patients on admission for identification purposes have been taken in two positions, full face and profile, printed, mounted on cardboard, and filed in the case record. Mr. Wainright has submitted the following report:

Number new patients photographed	1,403
Number parole patients photographed	426

Number duplicate prints of escaped patients	20
Number patients photographed for deportation	13
Number x-ray prints made for Mental Hygiene	167
Number outside prints, buildings, and activities	115
Total	2,154
Motion Picture Shows selected and run	30

Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

Mr. William G. Beucler has continued as executive assistant to the superintendent a position which he has filled since its establishment several years ago. His duties have many ramifications, but are comprised chiefly in housing, furnishing, salvaging, and similar activities. He has cooperated with the nursing division in transfers of patients from one ward to another, which has been constantly in progress throughout the year and was particularly heavy in May and June owing to the start of construction work on the south side. Employees' housing has been a serious problem this year, one cottage, originally built for nurses but used for other ward employees since the construction of the new residence units, was returned to the nursing division to care for the larger number of students; the loss of this was approximately balanced by the new employees' building in the Dormitory group. Any increase in personnel since has had to be provided for by placing two beds in what had previously been single rooms. Mr. Beucler has organized a group of detail men, trained in moving furniture, so that the furnishings in new buildings, wards, or rooms can be installed with a minimum of damage. He has also assisted in the management of the Service unit, ordering and checking supplies and directing the personnel. When plans for new construction or reconstruction were being discussed, he studied them from the point of view of bed space, furniture arrangement, and efficient operation. In general he has cooperated with practically all divisions of hospital service and relieved the superintendent of much detail.

Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading

Through the past year Mr. Otto Koch has been in charge of this division of hospital activity and also of the vegetable gardens. The amount of work covered has been very large, and with the number of employees reduced and appropriations for supplies and equipment cut to a minimum it has been impossible to meet all

the requirements completely. The total accomplished and the manner in which so much detail has been handled reflects great credit on Mr. Koch, and any falling below previous records should be ascribed to the existing economic conditions rather than to factors under his control. Mr. Koch has handed me the following report:

"On May 7, Professor H. M. Biekart and four men from the Agricultural College at New Brunswick, N. J., paid a visit to the greenhouse and grounds. Members of the Board of Managers have made trips of inspection to gardens, roads, and grounds during the year.

The hospital chapel was decorated as usual for Christmas and Easter, and also for the funeral service of Mrs. Anne How. A display of plants in flower beds and rock gardens was set up at the Trenton State Fair at the request of the authorities; in recognition of the quality of the display, six first and one special prizes were given. A silver medal was received for group displays of chrysanthemums held at the Hotel Douglas in Newark, on November 20.

At the greenhouse plants have been grown for cut flowers, and also for plant and bulb stock; seeds have been tested for germination, and garden stock started under glass. The list of the latter will be found in the garden division. The total of plants and bulbs grown for cut flowers and for flower beds amounted to 67,258. The record of cut flowers included both those produced under glass and those grown outside in the summer months; the total was 116,775, distributed chiefly to the wards and dining rooms and given out to groups of patients for decorating purposes.

The usual greenhouse work has been carried on. Thirty hotbed shutters were made from new lumber and 380 flats for seeds and seedling plants were made from old lumber. Painting of houses and equipment was done as time permitted.

On the grounds $24\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grass seed and one bushel of special greens mixture were used in repairing lawns and golf course. Trucks were used cleaning up around the grounds a total of $104\frac{1}{2}$ days during the year. As the shrubbery planted around the entrance to the Reception building had been killed out by weather conditions, 31 large evergreen shrubs which had been in place for several years, were moved from the cottages on Central Avenue and with 60 azalea—new stock—were used to replace the planting. Small shrubbery and evergreen plants to the number of 196 were

planted around the cottages. In the nursery 9,500 Norway spruce seedlings and 31 evergreen plants were set out. Much damage was done to various plantings on the grounds by the severe weather of the past winter.

Work in the willow holt was carried on as required. The willows were of good size and were kept in condition by using 60 gallons of plant spray. The pond was cleaned out and 40 cubic yards of soil removed before the willows were cut.

Snow removal was more difficult than usual this year. The heavy truck with snow plow was used on 10 working days, 2 holidays and Sundays, and 2 full nights. Patients were kept busy shoveling walks and roads, digging out fire hydrants, and clearing exercise yards. Sixty-six cubic yards of ashes were used on slippery roads, and walks were sanded as required.

For the most part the grass has been cut with hand mowers operated by patients, but the tractor was used with gang mower attached for 24 days, the Coldwell motor mower was used 6½ days, and 6 days were spent in rolling the lawns with motor equipment.

Concrete work done during the year by this division was as follows: 1,000 square feet of sidewalk put down at staff house, 30 cubic yards of ashes and 31 cubic yards of top soil used; 2,040 square feet of sidewalk laid along Central Avenue, used 34 cubic yards of ashes and put in for drainage purposes 40 feet of 4" tile pipe and 48 feet of 6" tile pipe; 150 square yards of sidewalk were laid at the new employees' home; new concrete steps were put in at Voorhees cottage and new concrete platform, 400 square feet, was put in at the nurses' dining room.

The gasoline shovel was used during the year at the new employees' home, the Tuberculosis building, and the parking space. A total of 996 cubic yards of soil was removed, of which 756 were filling for roads and around the grounds and 240 top soil. Some of the hospital roads which were in bad shape were repaired and patched; the roller was used 3½ days on this work. New road construction included the completion of the corner near the Service building, begun last year; a road from the rear of the Nurses' home to the dining hall; and the main garage driveway. On these roads the gasoline roller was used a total of 18½ days.

With money assigned by the Federal Government for the Civil Works Administration a road was built from the new horse barn to the township road near the greenhouse and the township road

repaired and rebuilt from that point past the dairy barns to Hanover Avenue near Wilsonville. Although this section of road leads through the hospital grounds and is chiefly used by our vehicles, it is not technically our responsibility, since the highway antedates the institution. For our own convenience, however, we keep it in repair. Hospital employees and patients were engaged on this piece of road when the C. W. A. men were not working. The gasoline roller was used here for 15 days, making a total of 37 days that the roller was used during the year.

A garden for men patients was planted as usual near the Reception building. From this the following vegetables were sent to the kitchens: 12,233 lbs. cabbage; 662 bunches and 1,713 bushels of kohlrabi; 4,870 bunches and 173 bushels beets; 2,207 bushels tomatoes; 195 bushels egg plant; 92½ bushels peppers; 19½ bushels string beans; 1 bushel lima beans; 7,852 stalks table celery and 1,175 stalks soup celery. To the cottages were delivered 46 bunches beets, 12 bunches kohlrabi, 8 bushels string beans, 12 bushels lima beans. The garden for women patients has already been mentioned in the report of the nursing division. Seed and young plants were provided for this by the greenhouse and the heavy work of fertilizing and preparing the soil was done by this division."

Mr. Koch acted as judge at the International Flower Show in New York City and at a large show held in Rochester, New York. He received requests to judge at other flower shows, but felt that he could not spare the time to do so.

Clerical Division

The clerical activities of the medical department have continued to be carried on under the direction and general supervision of James E. Lauenstein, principal-clerk, since the reorganization of the clerical unit in 1926. The work this year has been maintained at its previous high standard. Mr. Lauenstein has submitted the following report:

"The division is organized so that it is sufficiently flexible for quick adjustment to meet emergencies in any particular unit. Because of the necessary subdivision into units for the various buildings, the plan works well to have in each unit a responsible member of the force to keep in close touch with the principal-clerk as to details so that situations may be met as they arise.

The medical, clerical, statistical, stenographic and typing service

and the allied units show no change in numerical personnel over last year, a total of 35; the classification remains the same, 1 principal-clerk, 1 senior clerk-stenographer, 1 senior statistical clerk, 25 clerk-stenographers and 7 clerk-typists. Of these 3 clerk-stenographers and 1 clerk-typist serve the hospital Social Service and 4 clerk-stenographers are assigned to the Mental Hygiene Clinic.

During the year the movement of personnel was the termination of service of 1 senior clerk-stenographer with a replacement by promotive examination from the rank of clerk-stenographer. There was a total of 4 terminations of service with an equal number of replacements under Civil Service rules and regulations and for the efficiency and adjustment of the service there were 4 intra-institutional transfers from and to various units of the service.

The main record room which is the convergence of all fundamental papers and documents relative to commitment and of the diversified statistics bearing upon the patient population has continued to function smoothly and with high efficiency under the immediate supervision of senior statistical clerk, Harold M. Prettyman, and with only a minimum of reference of complicated situations for advice and judgment of those of higher rank.

The increase of patient population automatically means that the elaborate ramification of duty and routine increases proportionally, the patient being the unit of work involved. Considering the ever mounting volume of duties the principal-clerk feels that on the whole a very praiseworthy effort has been made to meet the clerical situation and that this effort and cooperation has been well rendered, without serious friction or letdown in the prompt and competent handling of an enormous volume of physical and mental examinations of patients, progress notes, with records of the various specialties, the work with the various courts for final commitments, the keeping up of the various rotary indexes showing from day to day the exact building and ward location of each patient, those on parole or visit and on escape, and also a tremendous volume of correspondence with relatives and friends of patients, with the professions and various agencies of this state and others, including the Federal Immigration Department in reference to deportations, various certificates, affidavits, and other documents bearing upon the residence and the condition of patients in reference to lodge and insurance benefits, guardian-

ships and various lines of procedure that may be said to run directly to the fireside of the families of patients, and many other duties which the outside world has little opportunity even in a small way to appreciate."

Recreation, Amusement, Sports, Music and Entertainment

The program of entertainments and activities for the patients has, as usual, been carefully worked out in order to provide healthful recreation without over-stimulation, under the general direction of Dr. George B. McMurray, senior physician. The division of physical education has been of great assistance in this work, has had charge of many of the sports, and assisted in putting on a majority of the entertainments. Dr. McMurray has handed in a lengthy report of the year's activities, of which only a general summary can be included here.

"Moving picture shows were held throughout the year, except for the hot months of July and August, on all holidays and on alternate Fridays, afternoon and evening. The program consisted of a feature film, a cartoon, a news reel, and an organlog. Dances for orderly patients, men and women, were held on Monday of each week, with music by the hospital orchestra.

From Decoration Day through June, July, and August until Labor Day, baseball was a popular sport. Games were arranged for each Saturday and holiday afternoon and were attended by both men and women patients. The hospital team of employees played teams from neighboring towns with varying success. Whenever conditions permitted, the golf course was in use by patients, officers, and employees, many of whom found in it their chief source of outdoor exercise. A pleasant picnic ground has been arranged in the grove along the stream between the willow pond and the road, with a number of outdoor fireplaces. Here very enjoyable parties for patients have been held during the year.

The holidays were observed for the patients with careful attention to forestall as much as possible any feelings of loneliness or depression natural at such seasons. On Thanksgiving Day an excellent dinner was served and all the dining rooms were visited by members of the staff to extend greetings and make sure that everything was properly managed. In the afternoon visitors were received, most of whom brought gifts of food delicacies.

On the afternoon of December 15, through the kindness of Mrs.

Garrison of the Board of Managers, a very delightful song recital was given for the patients, by Miss Alice Mary Anderson, soprano, accompanied at the piano by Miss Viola Peters. As several Christmas selections were included, this marked the beginning of the holiday entertainment. Many parties were held on the wards and in the different divisions, and on December 23, the chief event of the season occurred, the big Christmas Tree Party. After the most excellent play provided by the Physical Education Division, Dr. Curry arrived in costume as Santa Claus and gave a brief talk to the patients, and then introduced individually several of the guests, who responded with greetings for all the patients and particular praise for those who had taken part in the play. Among those present were: Dr. A. S. Knight, President of the Board of Managers, with Mrs. Knight; Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, of the Board, with Mr. Garrison; Mrs. Jayne Millard Doyle, and Mr. Ridley Watts, of the Board; also Senator Frank D. Abell, with Mrs. Abell; Director Stephen Griffith of the Morris County Board of Freeholders; Dr. Henry O. Carhart of the State Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Murray H. Coggeshall. The distribution of gifts followed, and through the generosity of the hospital's many friends and the combined efforts of numerous workers, even this season of financial stringency found a suitable gift provided for every patient. On Sunday church services were held by the Roman Catholics, with Father Henebry and Father Brady from St. Virgil's Church, Morris Plains, officiating, and by the Protestants, with services conducted by Rev. J. Herman Shook of Morristown Methodist Church. Mass was again held on Monday morning, and at noon Christmas dinner was served, with the following menu: cream tomato soup with croutons, roast chicken, celery, cranberry sauce, stuffing, boiled sweet potatoes, creamed onions, bread and butter, mince pie, coffee, candy and fruit. On Tuesday, a Christmas talking picture show was held; on Wednesday Christmas parties were arranged by the Physical Education and Occupational Therapy Divisions; on Thursday, Holy Communion service was conducted by Rev. Karl G. Kumm of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Morris Plains; and on Friday a special Christmas Dance was held for the patients in the Amusement Hall.

Appropriate services were observed on Easter Sunday in the Chapel which had been beautifully decorated with flowers, ferns, and palms grown at the greenhouse by patients under the direction of Mr. Koch.

On March 27, Mrs. Garrison gave her annual party for the patients, always anticipated as sure to be both different and delightful. This year it took the form of an "Old Fashioned Farm Dance." The decorations were planned to give the effect of a country dance hall, Paul Victorin's orchestra furnished the music, and Mr. H. Stanley Haskins was the perfect master of ceremonies. Mrs. Garrison made a little speech of welcome, and then a grand march was featured in which pink and blue sunbonnets and farmer straw hats were distributed to the women and men patients taking part. Several novelty contests were held with prizes for the winners. A special acrobatic dance was given by Miss Irene Holbig, daughter of the Business Manager, which received great applause. Lemonade and cookies were served as refreshments.

On April 9, a most enjoyable concert was given by the C. W. A. Morris County Orchestra under the direction of Nicholas Pareela. Mr. Peter Garrity, baritone soloist, sang several selections, and patients and guests were even more appreciative than usual. On June 1, through the interest of Mrs. Earl Fuller, a musicale was presented for the patients. Mrs. Grace McManus Smith, soprano, with Miss Jean Mackenzie at the piano, and Mrs. Lallah Lehman, violinist, with Mrs. Fuller accompanying, alternated in groups of selections which made up a very attractive program.

A major project for providing entertainments for the patients which had been under consideration for a long time was finally worked up this year, a Central Radio System. When reconstruction was under way on the north side of the Main building, conduits for this installation were put in place. This year a small room on the first floor of the Main building was fitted up with duplicate receiving sets and a public address system. A loud speaker was installed on each ward in the north side, a total of twenty-six loud speakers were put in at the Dormitory building, four at the Tuberculosis building, and four at the Senile building. This gives each ward a choice of two programs; the programs are selected at the central radio room and any or all loud speakers can be switched on or off from this center. The public address system permits the making of announcements of any kind simultaneously to all wards. The cost of installing this system, about \$5,000, was taken from the patients' amusement fund.

Other radio sets on wards not yet connected with the central

system have been kept in repair during the year, also the victrolas and pianos of which there are a considerable number in the institution. The organ in the chapel has been completely renovated and is now in very fine condition. The bowling alleys were put in good condition at the beginning of the season and equipment replaced where necessary. Bowling is a favorite winter sport with men and women patients, employees, and officers. Billiard and pool tables were repaired and renovated, and other amusement equipment replaced or increased to fit the needs of the year."

Library Division

The same system of libraries has been used this year as for a number of years past. Two large libraries are maintained for the use of patients and employees. Visiting days have been arranged for the patients from the different buildings so that they may go to the library and select books or magazines for themselves; this privilege has afforded much pleasure. Weekly visits with the book cart have been made to the wards, a total of 2,389 trips, thus bringing reading matter to those not able to go to the library. In addition daily visits have been made to the ward for sick employees and various special trips to the wards with magazines.

Mrs. Ann M. Hopkins has remained in charge of the libraries and has submitted the following report:

"The circulation of books and magazines has shown an increase, the totals for the year being as follows:

	<i>Main Building</i>	<i>Coffin</i>	
	<i>Library</i>	<i>Library</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fiction.....	9,643	7,623	17,266
Non-fiction, including magazines.....	60,563	51,013	111,576
Foreign language publications.....	99	115	214
Total... ..	<u>70,305</u>	<u>58,751</u>	<u>129,056</u>

During the year we have borrowed 423 books from the Morris County Free Library; Miss Edith L. Smith, County Librarian, has been most kind in handling our requests. Mrs. Doyle of the Board of Managers has continued her interest in the library and during the year has purchased 50 books to add to our collection. The demand for up-to-date books, especially recent fiction, greatly exceeds the supply.

Donations of books and magazines by members of the Board of Managers, officers, and employees and numerous friends outside the hospital have been very generous. These have all been

81842

acknowledged with personal thanks or through the pages of the *Psychogram*.

The medical library in the Reception building has had a few new books added this year, and the circulation has increased. It is unfortunate, however, that funds are not available to provide more scientific literature for the use of the staff."

Religious Services

As in former years every effort has been made to provide all patients with religious counselors of the faith to which they give allegiance. The priests from St. Virgil's Church, Morris Plains, have held Mass in the hospital chapel on Sundays and Holy Days and have been always on call to visit the sick and the dying. Protestant services have been held in the chapel each Sunday afternoon, with clergymen from Morristown and Morris Plains, representing the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, acting in rotation. Jewish services have been held on Saturdays and the dates of special religious festivals. Once a week representatives of the nearest Christian Science congregation have held meetings at the hospital. The staff and officers have co-operated in arranging all regular services and in special observances as requested.

Fire Protection and Fires

Mr. Louis Kiseljack, fire chief since September 28, 1931, terminated his services on May 19, 1934; he was succeeded on June 27, by Mr. L. A. Vandegrift. Routine work of inspections and drills has been continued throughout the year. Hydrants have been tested and all found defective reported to the engineering division for attention. Fire extinguishers throughout the institution, numbering 339 in all, were recharged in September. Fire drills were held each month, a total of 28 outside and 20 inside the buildings; twenty-two men of the outside divisions have been assigned to fire duty and at the fire drills have been instructed in laying hose lines, raising ladders, carrying charged hose up the ladders, and the handling of all equipment.

During the year there were 8 still alarms and 11 sprinkler alarms; 2 of the still alarms were for fires in parked automobiles on the hospital grounds; 2 were smoke from burning insulation, no duty and no damage; 1 was smoke from lighted cigarette thrown on a

rag in duct by a Federal Relief employee, no damage; 1 was smoke from pump motor which had been on fire, but was shut off by electrician before arrival of firemen; 1 was smoke from rubbish pushed through radiator screen by patients, no damage; 1 smoke reported but nothing could be found upon investigation. Of the sprinkler alarms, all were false; 5 were due to frozen sprinkler heads; 2 were due to men working on the system; 2 were due to timing on pressure not being properly regulated; one was due to a short circuit; one, no cause for alarm found.

The number of still alarms sent in for smoke shows that all employees of the hospital are fully determined that no serious fire shall start because of individual failure to report the earliest signs. The effects on officers and employees of the great fires in the Main building are still deeply marked, with the result that an exaggerated care is maintained. This, of course, results in considerable unnecessary fire duty for the men and apparatus, but seems to the resident officers to be an error on the side of safety.

Water Supply

Through July and August of this fiscal year weather was dry and it was necessary to pump more water than was used, since the loss from leakage and evaporation is considerable in a hot season. There was no actual drought, however, and pumping was greatly decreased through the fall and winter and no pumping at all was required during April and May. The reservoirs were kept practically full at all seasons and for the first time in a number of years no anxiety was felt about our water supply being sufficient to handle anything but a most extreme emergency.

Although the quantity was so satisfactory, we were unable to maintain pressure required and continue chlorination. The matter was taken up with the Board of Health, Professor Ridenour and the Central Office. Plans are now being worked out for improvements including greater pressure, greater volume for certain buildings, greater versatility in supplying buildings from various pipe lines, all of which will give increased supply for fire protection, purer water for drinking, a separate supply for irrigation, improved accessibility of valves, and so on. While we have not been able to chlorinate the water to any extent for a number of months, careful check has been kept upon the purity of the supply by periodic pathological examinations.

Experimental wooden ducts were used during part of the year to feed water direct from the deep wells to reservoir filters. This gave cooler and purer water and also effected a saving on refrigeration costs by keeping colder water for use on the condensers. For some time we were troubled by water appearing in Central Avenue; the leakage was finally traced to an old line to the sewer field carrying water from the main line, and repair was effected without tearing up much of the road. There was only one complete shut down of the water supply this year; it occurred when a diffuser from the chlorine machine corroded off, and a repair was quickly made.

During severe weather a few sprinkler heads burst, sending in false fire alarms. In some locations heating units were installed to prevent recurrence. In the north side congregate dining hall during very cold weather numerous water lines in the walls of the building were split, and it was necessary practically to repipe the building. New exposed brass piping was run. In general there have been comparatively few leaks in the water system this year and routine attention to fixtures, hydrants, sillcocks, taps, and so on has helped to keep the water consumption down to a favorable rate per capita.

Under "New Buildings and Improvements" will be found described an addition to the sprinkler system installed this year.

Federal and State Relief Work, C. W. A., E. R. A., & P. W. A.

Late in November certain projects for work at this institution were favorably reported and we were notified that men would be sent here to work on December 1st under the C. W. A. program. Tools, supplies and equipment were immediately collected and a work schedule made out. The men were put to work promptly and have continued with occasional interruptions throughout the remainder of the year. They have been assigned variously according to the classification of the projects. Mr. Otto Koch has had charge of the groups working on roads and grounds; Mr. Henry Landesman, Chief Engineer, has directed part of the reconstruction and repair work and the remainder, with the sewage disposal system, has been under the supervision of Mr. Stanley J. Sailer, head of the Central Department Construction Office located here. References to this work have been made under the reports of the divisions concerned, and I am listing here only the projects and funds under which the program was developed.

<i>Project No.</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Materials</i>
615 Construction and reconstruction of roads	\$22,000.00	\$15,400.00	\$6,600.00
619 Grading and landscaping.....	8,000.00	6,360.00	1,640.00
618 Reconstruction and repair of farm buildings	10,000.00	6,200.00	3,800.00
603 Reconstruction and addition to sewage disposal plant	22,000.00	12,000.00	10,000.00
616 Increasing water supply for fire protection	25,000.00	15,500.00	9,500.00
617 Repointing and painting buildings....	50,000.00	50,000.00	Labor only
4318 Repair and construction of buildings	25,000.00	(10,500.00 (Skilled) 4,500.00 (Unskilled))	10,000.00
	<u>\$162,000.00</u>	<u>\$120,460.00</u>	<u>\$41,540.00</u>

Of the above list, the last, No. 4318, was added somewhat later than the original program. Still later, the sum of \$359,000.00 was assigned from P. W. A. funds for material and labor for the reconstruction and fireproofing of the four so-called "section" wards and the fourth floor and roof of the south side, Main building.

New Buildings and Improvements

Owing to the requirements for rigid economy in state construction, very little new work was done this year. The chief piece of reconstruction was continuing work begun last year on the fourth floor and roof of the Main building, north side; a few other necessary pieces of work were begun or continued, but funds were so reduced that construction work proceeded slowly. About December 1, funds from the Federal Treasury became available and could be used in many of the much needed betterments, provided workmen having suitable requirements were engaged for the projects.

A construction office has been maintained as usual at this institution by the Department of Institutions and Agencies. Early in the fiscal year the Commissioner requested that the Superintendent of the hospital establish close contact with the construction office, not only as to the outline of work to be done, but also as to the men employed and the payroll. I delegated this duty to Mr. Holbig, as business manager, and since that time he has exercised careful supervision of all details and kept me

constantly informed. The construction work has been handled by Stanley J. Sailer, M. E., while the office routine has been carried under the direction of C. C. Oakley, cost clerk. Close cooperation has been maintained between this office and the engineering division of the hospital, since there is much overlapping of function in many instances between maintenance and reconstruction. Mr. Sailer has submitted the following report of the work carried on this year:

Alterations to Administration Building

"In September of 1933 it was discovered that the large ornamental stone pediment at the fourth floor level of the Administration building was in a dangerous condition due to exposure to the elements for 60 years or more. After a number of inspections by several competent authorities, it was decided to remove all projecting stone work as far down as the third floor level.

To accomplish this purpose a heavy scaffold was erected and a large derrick rented. The heavy stone members, some of which were approximately 3,500 pounds in weight, were transferred from the building to the ground.

These old members were then recut to form a new cornice across the front of the tower of the same design as the cornice around the main body of the building. The stone trim at the third story, which was badly eroded by the elements was replaced and a new column cap featuring the acanthus leaf was carved from a solid block of stone.

At the fourth story there had been no windows in the front tower wall which resulted in greatly darkened living rooms at the fourth floor. Two single windows and one double window were cut in to the wall at this story giving each living room two windows in the front wall. The sandstone jambs, heads and sills were also cut from the old pediment members and the panels were recut from face stone taken out at the fourth floor. This operation of cutting in new openings was made especially difficult because of the 36" thick bearing walls which carry a large part of the tower load. The job was accomplished successfully without in any way impairing the structural strength of the wall. The entire front and two sides of the Administration building tower were pointed and a large part of the rest of the building was also pointed where the mortar joints had cracked and otherwise dis-

integrated. The Administration building is now structurally in better condition than it has been for a number of years. The work of pointing was finished on May 9, 1934.

Alterations to the Superintendent's office which had been contemplated for some time, were completed on December 15, 1933. These involved changes in door openings, installation of new toilet room and rewiring.

During the month of May 1934, the Barber Shop on the first floor rear of the Administration building, was completely redecorated. New electric light fixtures were installed.

Alterations to Nurses' Dining Hall

A new maple floor was laid over the old wood floor in the Main dining room of this building.

The addition to the Nurses' Dining Hall, which had been left in an incomplete stage for a considerable time, was finished on January 15, 1934. A maple floor was laid throughout the new area. Walls and ceilings were painted with textone which resembles a colored plaster. Wood partitions and doors were erected thus dividing this addition in a series of dining booths for members of the medical staff. All radiators were set, new electrical fixtures installed and a quarry tile floor was laid in the vestibule.

Work on the kitchen and serving equipment which was reported almost completed at the time of last year's report, was subsequently finished during July 1933.

Sprinkler System

Installation of the new sprinkler system in the rear of the Main building was complete on December 27, 1933. Sprinkling equipment was installed in the following areas: Machine Shop, Bakery, Flour Storage, Refrigeration Room, Carpenter Shop, Upholstery Shop, Basement, First and Second floors of the building immediately in back of the main kitchen known formerly as "Bakery Hall." The attics of these three sections and the attic over the Dynamo room were also protected with sprinkler installation. This new system is electrically connected to alarm indicators in the Fire House and in the Dynamo room.

Approved Underwriters cut-off doors were hung in the main tunnel between the scullery and the shops, and at the opening between the cannery and the main kitchen. Two new rolling

steel shutters all of approved Underwriters design, were hung in the window openings between the cannery and the Main kitchen.

This rear section of our Main building should now be ready for a materially reduced fire insurance rate.

Fourth Floor and Roof, North Side, Main Building

On May 1, 1933 Reconstruction of the fourth floor and roof of the north side of the Main building was begun. At the time of writing this report, the fourth floor of tier 4 is entirely completed and is being occupied by patients. Tier 3, fourth floor, will be ready for occupancy within a week. Tier 2 is completed with the exception of laying linoleum as soon as the moisture content of the cement floors drops to a safe percentage. Tier 1 is approximately 70 per cent. completed.

A brief description of the program follows:

The old mansard and pitch roofs are entirely removed down to the fourth floor level and the section of building now under construction, is kept under a temporary canvas roof supported on wood framing. New exterior walls of stone faced ashlar block are laid up to the required height and backed up with 8" of common brick. New wood window frames are placed as the walls are carried up. The roof framing is of steel supporting a 2" wood plank roof deck. The roof is composed of two steeply sloped portions with a flatter deck across the top. The two sloping sides are covered with slate, the top deck with a standing seam tin roof.

The exterior walls are furred on the inside and then covered with expanded metal lath to receive a plaster coat. All new ceilings are metal lath and plaster suspended on iron hangers from the steel roof beams above. Sanitary cement floors and base are laid similar to those on the three floors below.

All radiation is recessed in the exterior walls. Unit heaters and ventilators are provided in each corridor for circulating fresh heated air throughout the winter months. New bath and shower rooms have been installed having lead pans under the entire area, alberene shower partitions and tile walls. All shower bath controls are installed in locked cabinets accessible only to qualified attendants.

All electrical wiring has been installed in steel conduit, new lock type switches installed and new fixtures hung.

A new type of window guard has been installed throughout the

windows of the fourth floor. This guard has been developed in the Construction Office in collaboration with an ornamental iron contractor. It combines the best features of a number of guards now in use in some of the State Institutions. This guard is placed on the inside of the sash. The locking device is operated with a cylinder latch master-keyed with the Corbin system at this Hospital.

All walls and ceilings have been given three coats of paint, the final coat being of eggshell gloss enamel which is sanitary and washable.

New locks will be installed on all doors throughout the fourth floor, replacing old locks which have been in service for a great many years, the most of which have become very badly worn.

Every effort has been made throughout this Reconstruction to salvage as much material as possible. It has not been necessary to buy any rough lumber for furring, blocking or temporary framing. The only lumber purchased has been the roof plank and window and door trim. Where old walls were demolished brick was cleaned and reused. Plaster of the old walls was not demolished except where loose or in otherwise extremely bad condition. All doors have been cleaned up, patched where necessary and reused.

The job has been carried out in a number of successive steps, approximately 1-6 of the building being under temporary roof at one time. The extremely cold weather during February and March of 1934 slowed down operations, particularly the erection of exterior walls.

Despite the cyclical nature of the operation and the weather setback, progress has been very good, it is now being anticipated that the entire job will be completed in the 15 month's period.

Alterations and Additions to Sewage Disposal Plant, C. W. A.
Project No. 603.

Under Civil Works Administration auspices a program of Alterations and Additions to the Sewage Disposal Plant was started on December 19, 1933.

Approximately 3,000 cubic yards of old partially disintegrated slag was removed from the 2 contact beds and a large part of it spread upon the roads around the disposal plant. The program called for completing a new primary settling tank, addition to the dosing tank, the installation of distribution piping in the former contact beds, to convert them to trickling filters, the installation of a pump

line from the final settling tank to the pump house and other miscellaneous pipe necessary to connect the new work to the old system.

In accordance with C. W. A. instructions the maximum of hand work was used in order to keep the greatest possible number of men occupied. Excavation for the primary settling tank, a structure of 25' in depth, was carried down as far as possible by hand labor and completed with a clamshell bucket.

At this time the primary settling tank is complete except for connecting pipe, concrete for the dosing tank is being poured, erection of the distribution system is in progress.

Weather conditions during the winter were particularly hard for excavation work out in the open making progress very difficult during those months. The rotation system which the E. R. A. put into effect on about the 1st of April was another factor tending to delay the job because of the limited time that each man had to work and the uncertainty of being able to replace him when his allotted time expired.

During the past month actual progress has been made and it is now anticipated that the plant will be completed by July 31.

Reconstruction South Side, Main Building, 602—F18—P. W. 4A

Reconstruction of the south side of the Main building was begun on June 8, 1934. This project contemplates complete renovation of Tiers 4-A and 4-B south and the reconstruction of the fourth floor and roof similar to that which was done on the north side. Demolition at Tier 4-A south is practically completed with all old flooring and wood floor beams removed.

Structural steel, reinforcing iron and form lumber are being delivered to the job."

Overcrowding

It is impossible for me to describe the extent of overcrowding attained this year or to evaluate its effects upon all branches of hospital service and particularly upon the helpless patients whose maladies and misfortunes have brought them under our care. The increase of patients in the hospital at the end of the year was 278 persons only 4 less than the planned capacity of the Tuberculosis and Senile buildings combined. This added to the 170 increase last year makes 448 patients added to our population since the last new building was placed in service.

The completion of reconstruction on the fourth floor, north side of the Main building which should take place early this year, will eventually give us additional bed space, but we shall receive little if any actual relief from it this year because the start of reconstruction work on the south side means that eight badly crowded wards there will be gradually taken out of service. Whether or not any of them can be restored to occupancy before the major portion of the work is completed, remains to be seen. In any case, the other three floors of the south side and the entire Dormitory building are in such condition as to be, in my opinion and that of other resident officers, a serious fire hazard to the patients crowded in there, and should be reconstructed if humanly possible by any means.

Thus so far as this hospital is concerned, the most hopeful picture we can see for years ahead is constant shifting of patients from ward to ward and building to building while the existing structures are put into suitable condition to house those who must be cared for in them. Large new construction to the extent which would be required to take care of our excess population would be highly expensive here, since additional housing for employees, increase in boiler capacity, sewage plant capacity, water supply, food service, and all other service plants would be absolutely necessary. Whether or not further additions sufficient to care for our excess population could be economically made to the State Hospital at Marlboro, I do not know; if not, the alternative seems to be an immediate start on construction of a fourth state hospital. We cannot go on taking in patients at the rate of the past five years without soon reaching a point which no feeling citizen of the state could tolerate.

Business Department

In the Business Department there has been no relaxing of the rigid rules for economy. Mr. George J. Holbig, as Business Manager, has continued to watch carefully for all the leaks in the organization and to check up on all expenditures. Although rising prices compelled us to spend more money for food than last year, this was more than offset by the lower expenditures for salary and wages, so that even with our increased patient population the total cost of maintenance was held somewhat under that of last year. In addition to his routine duties, Mr. Holbig this year has been responsible for the construction work including Federal Relief

work being done at this institution, with general oversight of the assignment of men to the different divisions.

Mr. Henry Landesman as chief engineer has remained in charge of the engineering division and of the mechanics of the maintenance force, while Mr. E. I. Coursen, assistant business manager, has been responsible for the farm and animal industries. Mr. Coursen was seriously ill in the winter, but fortunately has now made a good recovery. Mr. A. J. Van Winkle, chief clerk and treasurer, has directed the work of the business office in the same painstaking and efficient manner as in past years.

Engineering Division

Mr. Henry Landesman, chief engineer, has continued in charge of the heat, light, water, and sewage disposal systems and of the mechanics, and in addition has supervised considerable groups of Federal Relief workmen assigned to his division. He has submitted a detailed report which I have incorporated in part as follows:

"The stagger system of labor of our maintenance force has been continued, having been carefully scheduled to interfere with work as little as possible. It has, however, together with the payroll cut, worked a hardship to the men, some of whom have been faithful employees for many years; they live outside the institution and with higher prices prevailing have found it increasingly hard to support their families. Two old employees retired on pension this year and, with one who retired last year, have not been replaced. It is hoped that this may assist in making it possible to return the rest of the men to full time at an early date.

About November 28, we were advised that moneys were allotted for specific state projects to be carried on by C. W. A. labor, beginning December 1. To prevent delay, we used State funds in the purchase of tools, equipment, and materials, and the men were put to work promptly and much useful labor has been accomplished by them. After the projects were under way, the Federal Purchasing Agent deputized us to carry on purchases according to government manual, which involved additional detail and clerical work. At the height of our program, we had several cuts, changes in pay rates, social investigations, labor turnover, etc., to contend with, and later the C. W. A. turned over its activities to state E. R. A., which necessitated new records, charts, and contacts. Nevertheless, this year has shown a bigger improvement to our

buildings than any previous year on our records. The work done under Federal and State relief programs has been listed in this report along with that done by the regular hospital force.

The water report shows a total of 217,026,000 gallons consumed, which is somewhat more than last year—when fears for the supply made it necessary to cut consumption—but only 199.1 gallons daily average per capita. The total pumped was 192,590,000 gallons. At the power house the daily average coal consumption was 84 tons, with a total of 30,883 for the year. June was low with an average of 50 tons daily, while February averaged 119 tons daily, and the four winter months all averaged 5 tons or more daily above the high month last year. In the dynamo room the total kilowatt load for the year was 2,902,789, with a maximum of 418 in August and a minimum of 70 in May. Ice production amounted to a total of 22,188 cakes, with a monthly average of 1,851. At the sewage disposal plant the daily average flow was 850,000 gallons, with a high in March of 958,500 and a low in July of 746,300; the average daily flow per capita was 195.2 gallons.

At the power house during the summer all boilers and equipment were put in good condition; the boilers were inspected by the insurance company and a certificate granted for operation. On January 10, boiler No. 1 burst ten of its cast iron headers, twisted the tubes, and required over two weeks' work, night and day, to complete repairs, at a cost of about \$4,000. The insurance company accepted responsibility, but made an exception in the claim on account of depreciation on the boiler tubes. During the long continued cold weather of February all four boilers had to be operated night and day; if the explosion had occurred then instead of a month earlier, there would have been more serious results. More than ever we were confronted with the absolute need of additional boiler capacity. Based on steam consumption, the coal used during the year was comparatively low, as we have been supplied with a good grade of fuel. Various repairs and improvements have been made to the power house during the year, including cleaning and painting with C. W. A. labor and material.

In the dynamo room and oil room painting and plastering were done with C. W. A. labor. A positive ventilating system is now being installed with a series of ducts and fans, labor and material being furnished through relief sources. The direct current loads have been so heavy that it has been difficult to shut down for

repairs. The alternating current generating unit has been in use three and one half years without shut-down. The need of a spare unit is now recognized, and we hope that one will be installed presently.

Careful attention has been given the sewage disposal system throughout the year. The sewage flow has materially increased during the time and reached peaks when there was a flow rate of a million and a half gallons in 24 hours, with a plant designed for 600,000 gallons. During the year practically all storm drains have been eliminated from entering sanitary sewers, but from the excessive flow during thaws and heavy rains, we have concluded that the old sewer lines must permit ground infiltration. Tests were made twice a month by the hospital pathologist; those on final affluent for stability indicated an operation condition safe from contamination of the Whippany river below Morris Township. Except for a few days when the chlorinating machine broke down, the plant has been kept remarkably free from flies and odors. The addition to the plant now under way and previously described in the report of the construction office should afford considerable relief.

Cold storage units throughout the institution have been continually maintained in good working condition. The refrigerators in the Reception building continue to show high maintenance cost. The insurance has been extended to care for accidents on the main refrigerating units.

The list of repairs, reconstruction, and construction carried on by the regular force of hospital mechanics and by the Federal Relief workmen is a long one. In the congregate dining halls, cracked plumbing fixtures were replaced, new piping installed, pointing up of walls done, and the north dining hall completely painted and about half the south dining hall finished at the end of the year. At the Main building a new hot water tank for the center was installed, new screens made for the physicians' apartments, physicians' offices redecorated, center hall was pointed up, and painted, center ducts were washed down, pointed up, and painted, main kitchen painted, wiring repaired and replaced as needed, and plumbing gone over. At the Clinic building exterior painting and repairs have been begun with the assistance of C. W. A. labor. At the Reception building one man and helper have been kept continuously at work painting walls and

ceilings with a spraying machine and finishing doors, radiators, and trim by hand. At the Dormitory building, largely by C. W. A. labor, much of the exterior and interior have been pointed up. Numerous wards painted, metal roofs have been repaired and painted, a new floor laid on one ward, physicians' and employees' quarters and the large amusement hall redecorated; the exterior woodwork is now being painted. At the Employees' building, Central Avenue, six community toilet and bath rooms have been completely reconstructed with new steel reinforcing, lead pans installed, and new tile floor and plumbing put in. At the South Attendants' Cottage three community toilets are in process of reconstruction. The North Attendants' Cottage has been painted both exterior and interior. In the Cafeteria numerous repairs were made, including repiping of all steam lines in the kitchen, and a new storage tank installed. At the greenhouse and garden, this division has cooperated with Mr. Koch in repairs, furnishing such paint and other material as were required, and making changes in piping as needed; an old cottage in the garden was put in good condition, the labor being furnished by Mr. Koch and the materials by this division; the hospital mechanics installed furnace and piping, built a new toilet, put in sinks, and did other skilled labor required. At the new horse barn, a toilet room was installed, piping put in, and closets built. At the dairy much work was made possible through the aid of C. W. A. labor and all needed repairs and painting were done; with the same funds and labor, the old piggery and the incinerator house connected with it were torn down and replaced with modern buildings; steelwork used was salvaged from the Main building north side, and much of the material supplied from current repairs; hospital mechanics cooperated with C. W. A. workmen in the construction. Twelve new hog colony houses and four brooder houses for the hennery were built.

There has been increasing need for garages for employees and funds supplied by rent paid for existing garages were allotted to new construction. Near the Hill Residence for employees two units of twelve and thirteen garage spaces were erected, and provided with light and heat. The thirteen car unit is so placed that its roof provides convenient parking space for cars; discarded rails were used to provide the structural steel needed. The cost was less than \$200.00 per car unit.

Routine inspections of buildings and plants have been made. A mechanic was assigned to the cannery during the season, and a mechanic and an electrician have been assigned daily to the laundry to look after the equipment there. All cottages have been kept in repair. Numerous reports and office studies have been made as required. Complete records of materials used and cost of labor of our maintenance force have been kept. The reports for the year show a total of 17,132 repairs made by hospital mechanics and 48 new jobs completed. The furniture repairs numbered 4,791, with chairs as usual heading the list, 2,560. At the large sterilizer 760 mattresses, 377 pillows, 124 sheets, 75 blankets, and various other articles were processed."

Laundry

The hospital laundry has continued to do a large amount of efficient work under the direction of Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan, who has submitted the following report:

"The equipment of the laundry remains the same as last year, no machinery having been added or replaced. The personnel is same in number—three women and one man laid off last year to reduce operating costs have not been replaced. A total of 5,811,331 pieces were laundered during the year, a decrease of 16,025 from last year; the average number per month was 484,277. In addition to this and not included in the above figures, 1,350 lace and muslin curtains have been washed, starched, and put on stretchers, and 3,863 have been washed and ironed. On February 1, a special luncheon was served to the patient help and greatly enjoyed.

In August, 76 boxes for women employees' clothes were installed, and in October the outside trim and casings of windows were painted. One old drying machine was dismantled, repiped throughout and put back into service and the staff dryer was taken down and repaired. At the time the laundry was electrified, shortage of materials prevented completion of the work; these materials have now been obtained and the work is being finished by E. R. A. labor. All machinery has been kept in good repair by mechanics from the engineering division."

Bakery

At the hospital bakery, bread and pastry have been made for patients and employees of the institution. On holidays when roast chicken was served to the patients, baking was done in

the bread ovens. The production for the year is as follows:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf.....	637,250
Cake, 5 lbs.	6,932
Cake, 6 lbs.	9,722
Pies, 8 lbs.	1,443
Pies, 10 lbs.	848
Pies, 3 lbs.	45
Coffee, cakes, 1 lb.	6,254
Muffins	22,740
Cinnamon buns.....	57,500
Cookies.....	37,500
Hot cross buns.....	1,250
Jelly rolls, 10 lb.....	81
Hard rolls	1,056
Milk rolls	444
Finger rolls	1,260
Total.....	784,325

Food Service

During the year the only change in food service methods was the opening of an addition to the Nurses' Dining Room for the use of the medical staff housed in near-by buildings. Six dining alcoves were constructed in order that each family group might be served with a degree of privacy. Previously these staff members have been served from the Main Kitchen in a dining room on the third floor Center of the Main building. The change not only made for better food service, but also provided another residence apartment, as reported last year.

Mr. William Walton has continued in direct charge of the kitchens, food service, and employees engaged in cooking and serving food. A woman assistant has been assigned to each kitchen to improve care in food handling and the quality of service. The work is complex and exacting, but has been run in a satisfactory and efficient manner throughout the year.

Cannery

At the hospital cannery during the fall canning season, 46,462 one gallon cans of tomatoes and tomato juice were put up, sufficient to meet the needs of the institution for the year.

Service Building

Mr. Beucler, who has general supervision of this activity, has handed me the following report:

"The Service building which houses the combination lunch room, registration office, and occupational therapy exhibit was opened on November 27, 1930, and has continued to prove of great value to the public and to the institution. The information desk provides each visitor registering with directions for reaching the building where the patient he wishes to visit is being cared for. The occupational therapy exhibit, displayed in show-cases, is in charge of a person who arranges sales or takes orders as desired. At the cafeteria light meals and refreshments are served at moderate cost, which is an especial convenience to visitors coming a long distance. The personnel includes three full-time employees, one half-time employee, and seven patients, working on regulated hours. The building is open from 6:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. A net profit was shown for the year and was placed in the fund for the patients' entertainment.

Garage

At the hospital garage, conditions described in last year's report continue, with the added burden of another year of service on each of our much worn vehicles. The only replacements during the year were in the cars used by the social service division of the mental hygiene clinics, and were as follows: April 12, 1934, Ford Tudor, model 40, V-8 was received in exchange for a Ford Fordor, 1929; May 8, 1934, Ford Tudor, model 40, V-8, received in exchange for Ford Tudor, 1930. The trucks and passenger cars used in regular hospital business are, with a few exceptions, in very poor condition and kept in service only by constant repairs. The garage service has remained under the direction of Mr. John Murphy who has been responsible for all supplies, arranged the time for drivers and mechanics and checked the responsibility and destination for all vehicles taken out.

Upholstery Division

The work of the upholstery shop has been carried on under the same system as in previous years. Mr. Albert Olin, who has been in the service of the institution for many years, has continued in charge, with Mr. John Macauley as assistant. The largest amount of work done as usual was in the making and renovating of mattresses and the repair of shoes—this latter being carried on in one corner of the shop by an experienced shoemaker. Other work consisted of putting up, taking down, repairing, and occasionally

making awnings; making and hanging curtains; making and putting down rugs and carpets; making feather and hair pillows; upholstering furniture, making slip covers, and making and repairing pieces of harness. The list is as follows:

NEW WORK

Double mattresses	3
Single mattresses	501
Hair pillows	283
Feather pillows.....	55
Double mattress ticks.....	3
Single mattress ticks.....	492
Pillow ticks.....	283
Pieces furniture upholstered	65
Chair cushions made	66
Carpets made.....	1
Linoleum laid.....	15
Curtains made, pairs.....	83
Curtains hung, pairs.....	100
Shades made.....	274
Slip covers made.....	31
Sofa pillows made.....	83
Flags made	6
Ticking mits made, pairs.....	75
Pieces of harness made.....	94
Miscellaneous work.....	229

Total pieces new work..... 2,742

REPAIRS

Double mattresses made over.....	3
Single mattresses made over.....	895
Hair pillows made over.....	410
Carpets repaired.....	97
Carpets taken up.....	11
Shades repaired.....	139
Chairs buttoned.....	12
Mattress ticks repaired.....	270
Awnings hung.....	413
Awnings taken down	465
Horse blankets repaired.....	60
Pieces of harness repaired.....	140
Shoes repaired, pairs.....	2,209
Miscellaneous.....	132

Total repairs..... 5,256

Total pieces of work done..... 7,998

Garden

This is the first full year since the hospital garden was placed under the direction of Mr. Otto Koch, who is responsible directly to Mr. Holbig. There have been many obstacles in the way of accomplishing the best results in this division, among which were reduced personnel, old equipment, and lack of sufficient irrigation. Despite these handicaps and lack of experience in raising vegetables on a large scale, Mr. Koch has done a commendable piece of work and deserves much credit. Even with the low prices prevailing, the valuation of the product amounted to \$13,008.35, which is an increase of \$2,311.70 over last year.

In the course of the work, 344 flats of seeds were sown and cared for at the greenhouse, and 96,416 plants were transplanted in flats; over 200,000 plants were transplanted in the garden proper, and 317,655 plants transplanted in the garden frames. In preparing the main garden, in addition to the manure hauled from the different barns and pens, 30,000 pounds of lime and 9,000 pounds of fertilizer were used, combined with 270 cubic yards of top soil dug by the gasoline shovel and spread on the land. Chiefly with patient help, 500 hot bed frames and sashes were repaired and painted, 178 wood covers for the hot beds were made and painted, and 25 hot bed shutters repaired and painted. The work also has included handling and delivering vegetables supplied through the purchasing department, such as turnips, cabbage, and potatoes. Crops such as wheat and rye, and vegetable tops were delivered to the dairy barns for green fodder.

In addition to the plants raised for the gardens at this institution, the following were sent to other institutions in the state: Annandale, 46,700; Totowa, 23,600; Clinton, 13,000. For the first time, onion sets were saved; the original total was about 72 bushels, but during the extreme cold weather some 30 bushels were lost. However, the amount carried safely through the winter made a substantial reduction in garden costs. Detailed report of the garden produce and valuation will be found in the tables at the end of this report.

Farm

The work of the farm has been continued under the direction of Mr. Coursen, assistant warden, with Mr. P. F. Havens as head farmer. Mr. Coursen has submitted a detailed report, which I have summarized as follows:

"During July, 1933, lack of rain affected the growth of oats, second growth alfalfa, and ensilage corn. Corn planting had been somewhat delayed by earlier wet weather, and one piece of ground had to be planted a second time because of poor germination. Tests of seed showed 79 per cent. dead seed. When harvested the ensilage corn crop amounted to 653 tons; the quantity was less than in previous years, but the quality was good. In the beet crop some trouble was experienced with fungus disease in one field and harvesting had to be early in order to salvage any of the crop; the other fields were not affected and the total crop was 82,645 tons. Sixty-five acres were seeded with wheat or rye as a cover crop. A considerable quantity of sludge from the sewage disposal plant has been spread on the farm lands and results will be checked to determine, if possible, its value as a fertilizing agent.

Rainfall was plentiful during May, 1934, and delayed plowing and planting. At the close of the fiscal year, 121½ acres of ground had been planted, 106½ acres in corn, 5 in mangel wurzel beets, and 10 in green oats for fodder. This spring, apple trees were badly infested with tent caterpillars; after the nests had been destroyed the trees were sprayed with lime and sulphur to which lead arsenate had been added. The men listed under farm help have been employed in many other activities about the institution, especially in unloading coal, sometimes to the detriment of needed farm work."

Stable

The farm horses have been used in the garden and for other needed work as well as on the farm proper. At present there are 18 in the farm stable. A number of cases of lameness have developed during the year and have been treated by Dr. Dustan; in all instances where the foot or leg was cut or a nail entered the foot tetanus antitoxin was promptly administered.

Dairy

The hospital dairy herd and milk supply has been given close attention throughout the year, both by Mr. Coursen and by Mr. L. E. Palmer, herdsman. The milk production for the year amounted to 778,677 quarts, an increase of 35,449 over last year, with a valuation at 8 cents per quart of \$62,294.16. Other products of the dairy brought the total valuation up to \$72,385.69.

Replacement of cows is being made with heifers raised at the dairy, the older cows and poor producers are being gradually eliminated. Thirty-nine cows were removed from the herd during the year: 6 died, 3 were slaughtered because of incurable sickness, and 30 were butchered for beef. Calves born during the year numbered 120, of which 68 were males and 52 females. The males were vealed, the females raised. A sire, Suzone Comet, aged 10½ months, was purchased on August 23, 1933, from Essex County Hospital dairy herd, and has been satisfactory. A second bull, King Sweet, purchased from the same source on October 19, 1933, reacted to the blood test for abortion bacillus on April 9, 1934. As the source of infection was doubtful, an adjustment was made with the superintendent of the Essex County dairy herd whereby King Sweet was retained at this hospital for use in the positive herd and a bull calf five months old was delivered here on May 28. One bull purchased in 1932 died on July 20, 1933, as a result of nail puncture of the stomach and pericardium. During the year 19 heifer calves were delivered to other institutions, 13 to Clinton and 6 to Annandale. These were in partial payment of pasturage and care of young stock and of bedding obtained when our supply was low. Arrangements have been made with the Epileptic Village at Skillman for about 100 tons of mixed hay raised at that institution to be given in exchange for heifer calves from the hospital herd.

The herd has been kept free from tuberculosis and infectious mastitis throughout the year. The precautions of using a strip cup for discovering any evidence of flaky milk has been continued, and at the first symptom of mastitis the cow has been carefully examined and the milk not used for human consumption until all evidence of trouble has subsided. Constant attention has been given to the prevention of the spread of bacillus through the herd. Four agglutination tests during the year added 9 positive or highly suspicious cows to the list; during the year 9 positive animals were slaughtered for food, 2 died, and 1 was destroyed because of disease. At the end of the year, 38 positive and 3 highly suspicious cows, a total of 41, were stabled in the positive barn. It would be desirable to eliminate these animals from the herd, but at the present time it is not felt that we can afford to do so. All milk used for food has been pasturized, as in previous years. The herd has been frequently visited by Dr. Dustan, all sick ani-

mals treated, and the carcasses of all slaughtered animals examined before being passed for food.

Throughout the year at the dairy, patients have been used to assist in the milking in order to economize in hired labor. On an average 12 patients have milked 56.6 quarts of milk each daily, or a total of 245,877 quarts for the year. Special food service and living quarters have been arranged for these patients to compensate for the difficult hours required by the work. During the year three of the men were able to return to their homes. Other patients have been employed about the dairy in simpler work of various types.

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1934

Milking cows	128	
Dry cows	16	
		144
Heifers.....	18	
Heifer calves.....	55	
		73
Bull calves.....	5	
Bulls.....	5	
		10
Total		227

Piggery

Conditions at the hospital piggery have been fair during the year. Pork to the amount of 61,296 lbs. was produced, and the value of the piggery products was \$5,878.08. Fewer hogs were slaughtered during May and June than last year because it was felt that it would be more profitable to hold them until they reached larger size, and also because of the hot weather this season. The usual losses in young pigs occurred, at birth and somewhat later; no method of preventing such loss has proved successful. One pig weighing about 25 lbs. died in July from tetanus, resulting from infection where a slight wound came in contact with the soil. In August and September a number of animals died from pneumonia and hemorrhagic septicemia; 218 were injected with vaccine with good results. In December, 3 pigs were examined at the Lederle Laboratories and found to be infected with hog cholera. Following the advice of Dr. Eichhorn of the Laboratory, 132 pigs were injected with anti-hog cholera serum and 37 with the serum followed by hog cholera virus and hemorrhagic septi-

cemia vaccine; there were no more deaths from cholera. Owing to lack of funds, feeding sows calcium phosphate in the grain ration was discontinued. During the year three sows were affected with paralysis, diagnosed as due to lack of calcium while suckling litters. Two died, one responded to injection of calcium gluconate and recovered.

A herd sire was purchased from the State Hospital at Trenton in December. The piggery was improved during the year by rebuilding the large pig house. Also ten new brood houses built by the carpenters replaced an equal number of old ones. Work of building fences, constructing new yards, and building a road has been carried on as time permitted, but is not yet complete.

PIGGERY CENSUS JUNE 30, 1934

Sucklings.....	25	
Shoats.....	204	
Boars.....	4	
Sows.....	42	
Fattening hogs.....	113	
Total.....		388

Hennery

The poultry plant has shown results this year as to production and financially which do not compare favorably with those of some previous years. Trouble has been experienced in obtaining healthy chicks and the flock has become infected with leukemia, fowl paralysis, and tuberculosis. This condition has reduced the number of pullets for paying stock and compelled the retention of hens at an age of decreased production. Any one of the three diseases diagnosed in the flock constitutes a serious problem, and rigid methods will be required for eradication. It is strongly felt by those in charge of the poultry plant that the economy effected in the purchase of chicks from any but the very best breeding stock is greatly over-balanced by the lowered production and added cost of a diseased flock. The eggs this year amounted to 17,998 dozen and the valuation placed upon products of the poultry plant was \$5,580.39. The hennery alone of the animal industries operated at a loss this year, but even so the hospital was better supplied with fresh eggs and table chicken than would have been possible without a poultry plant on the place.

POULTRY CENSUS JUNE 30, 1934

Hens	1,019	
Pullets	396	
Cockerels.....	58	
Young stock	1,192	
Total		2,665

Miscellaneous

Throughout the year the institution has employed an exterminator whose duties had to do with the destruction of mice, rats, and other vermin. By this means much loss has been avoided, particularly in food stuff.

Drinking water has been supplied as usual from the spring which has been piped into the Dormitory building, where bottles are filled. From this point the bottles have been transported to a total of 54 delivery places, and the empty bottles collected. During the year a total of 65,079 two gallon bottles were filled and delivered.

The branch railroad line over which supplies are brought to the institution was kept in repair. Some of the rail joints were leveled, two broken rails replaced, and 47 old ties removed and new ones put in. The track would benefit by more attention, but the lack of help prevented further work here.

Coal has been unloaded as soon as possible after delivery, although at times this interfered with other work. The number of loads of ashes hauled to the dump has been recorded; part of these are used around the hospital in road building and concrete work; part are given to the state highway department, and to the counties and townships for road work without charge; those sold to private buyers amounted to \$292.75 during the year.

Inventory

The annual inventory was made at the Business Office in the usual manner, after inventory lists had been made up in all divisions of the institution by those in charge. The appraised valuation was as follows:

Real estate, including buildings.....	\$11,384,948.05
Personal property.....	1,122,910.68
Total	\$12,507,858.73

This is an increase in real estate valuation of \$71,251.03 and a decrease in personal property valuation of \$9,892.99, making a total increase in valuation for the year of \$61,358.04.

Recommendations

Mental Hygiene Clinics

The work of the mental hygiene clinics has been acclaimed by all the best informed agencies of the state as being of the highest value to the communities and also to the state institutions, since it operates to adjust personal problems so far as possible without commitment to institutions. The general response to the clinics is so great that there can be no question of their filling a recognized need. The only criticism of their work has been due to the delays and the lack of complete service, both in reports and in follow-up, which were directly caused by the lack of funds to make possible sufficient personnel and equipment. I most earnestly recommend that the appropriation for these clinics be not only continued, but enlarged to permit the work to meet more satisfactorily the purpose for which it was established.

Reconstruction and Fireproofing Main and Dormitory Buildings

With the completion of reconstruction on the fourth floor and roof of the north side of the Main building, that entire wing and the center with its tower are in excellent condition. Through the P. W. A., funds have been assured for the beginning of work on the south side, the two "section" wings at the end and the fourth floor and roof. An appropriation should be made to complete this work by the reconstruction and fireproofing of the first, second, and third floors.

The entire Dormitory building should be reconstructed and made fire proof. This building is of later and less substantial construction than the Main building and is regarded as even more of a fire hazard than the other was before reconstruction. To the resident officers, it seems merely good luck that as yet no serious fire has started at this building. It is greatly overcrowded with patients, most of them of the long-resident type, and getting them quickly to a place of safety would be an almost impossible undertaking. If the state assumes responsibility for the care of people so helpless as these patients, it should at least provide reasonably safe housing for them.

Roads, Grading, Walks, Landscaping, Etc.

The hospital has approximately nine miles of road to maintain in repair, all of which are subjected to heavy duty. If sufficient

money is not made available to enable us to keep the surfaces in repair, the roads go to pieces very rapidly. At the present time, these roads need prompt attention to avoid excessive costs in rebuilding, and I recommend that a sufficient sum for road maintenance be appropriated.

Grading, the laying of concrete walks, and suitable planting along the roads and around the buildings have been carried on each year as time from other work permitted. An appropriation should be made of funds sufficient to cover the cost of material and equipment for such work as will be needed this year.

Changes in Piping and Other Large Repairs

A number of the toilets and bathrooms in different buildings have become subject to leakage either because of long service of the piping or because the original method of construction was not sufficiently durable to stand up under the type of wear to which it is subjected; other galvanized pipe lines have out-worn their period of usefulness; in some places water or sewer mains need replacement. The fund for current repairs is not large enough to take care of these more expensive but extremely necessary maintenance projects and I accordingly recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to cover these items.

Provisions for Additional Steam and Return Lines for Front Center Group

Under our present system, the steam for heating the Clinic, Cafeteria, Reception, and Employees' buildings, as well as the five staff cottages on the south side of Central Avenue, is carried by a line which is approximately fourteen years old. In case of a break in cold weather, there would probably be a freeze up in several buildings and possibly in the entire group before repairs could be made. It is accordingly recommended that a new steam and return line be run to protect this entire group. As an alternative suggestion, a tunnel between the Main and Clinic buildings would permit the installation of pipe lines in a readily accessible position, and would also serve many useful purposes by completing the tunnel system connection among all large buildings in which patients are housed.

New Equipment for Power Plant and Dynamo Room

During the past winter it was made manifest that the existing load on our heating and power systems was much too heavy for

safety. At the direction of the Central Office, consulting engineers were appointed to make a survey of the situation. This work has not yet been completed and the report has accordingly not been made, but in view of the condition as known to the resident officers, it hardly seems possible that improvements will not be recommended. In order that there may be no delay in meeting the more pressing needs, I am including in this report the recommendation that money be made available to cover the changes which may be demanded as a result of this survey.

Relocking Main and Dormitory Buildings

The old locking system of these two buildings is obsolete, the bitt lock pass key system being no longer manufactured. This makes repairs difficult; the locks and keys are badly worn; the locks of this type are too readily opened by improvised keys. In the reconstruction of the north side fourth floor, new locks were installed, and similar locks are to be put on in connection with the reconstruction now in progress on the south side. I accordingly recommend that a sufficient sum be appropriated to complete the relocking of the Main building and to carry through that of the Dormitory building. The locks should be modern type cylinder construction to tie in with the system in all the buildings of recent construction.

Farm Equipment

Ensilage cutter: The present machine has been in service sixteen years and parts frequently break, which stops all work in harvesting corn until new parts can be obtained from the factory and installed. A new machine is badly needed.

Two mowing machines: At present only one old mowing machine is in service to cut green fodder for the dairy, hay for the stock, and do mowing along the roads and around the reservoirs. The machine is in almost daily use during the summer and requires frequent repairs. Two machines would make it possible to give better service when needed.

Two dump wagons: These are needed to replace a like number which have been in service for twenty years and are worn out. They are used in carting manure, ashes, soil, and refuse.

Root cutter: The present machine is antiquated and should be replaced. It is required at the dairy for chopping up mangel wurzel beets and turnips for food for the milking cows.

Material for two silos: Tile, rods, roofing material, etc., are required for the construction of two silos to replace two of wooden construction which have been in continuous use for thirty-two years. The lumber in these old silos has deteriorated to such an extent that there is danger of collapse, despite yearly repairs.

Garden Equipment

Irrigation system: There is great need for an irrigation system to protect the garden crops during dry seasons. Much loss has been experienced in recent years, since the practice of hauling water for crops is neither economical nor successful. It is recommended that money for putting in an adequate system be appropriated.

Sprayer for crops: In order to protect the crops a new sprayer of suitable construction and capacity is needed.

Horses: The horses now used in the garden division are old and frequently unable to work because of lameness or other illness; at best they are not strong enough to do the required hauling. It is recommended that three new teams be purchased for use in this division.

Dump wagons: Three heavy dump wagons are needed in this division to replace three which have worn out; these are in addition to the two requested by the farm division, making five in all.

Automobile Replacement

As there have been no replacements for the past two years except in the care used by the mental hygiene division, our automotive equipment is now in bad condition. All of these machines are in constant use on hospital business and since they have now reached a state where repairs are frequent and costly the hospital service is handicapped and the repair budget increased to a serious extent by further attempts to keep them in useful condition. The replacement most urgently needed are as follows: Ambulance, to replace one of year 1925; seven passenger sedan to replace 1930 model; 18 passenger bus to replace 1931 model; suburban, to replace 1927 model; Chevrolet coupe to replace 1928 model; Reo #2 truck, to replace 1926 model; 3½ or 4 ton Mack truck to replace 1927, 2½ ton model; 1½ ton delivery truck to replace ¾ ton 1930 International truck; 2 tractors, Farm-All, to replace like

number in use 12 or 14 years, 1 for farm and 1 for garden; Ford truck for garden, to replace one badly worn.

Fire Alarm System

The fire alarm system is inadequate and inefficient. I think that money should be appropriated for modernizing and expanding the system to cover the institution, if not enough to complete the work in one year, at least enough to begin the necessary changes. A sprinkler system in the dairy is especially needed, since buildings of this kind are particularly liable to fire, usually with heavy loss of stock, and in our case the number of patients employed at the dairy renders the danger from fire even greater than on most farms.

New Continuous Bath Automatic Safety Control

Since the continuous baths were installed in the Reception building the manufacturers of controls and recording gauge systems have made many improvements which are of material value for safety, continuity of operation, better temperature regulation, and so on. It is recommended that an appropriation be granted that would enable us to change over to up-to-date equipment.

Hospital Type Doors for Clinic Elevator

A silent and safe type of doors for the Clinic building elevator is much needed, and safety locks are also needed for the freight elevators. An appropriation to cover these is requested.

Cottages for Physicians

At the present time, six members of the staff having one or more small children each, are living in the regular staff apartments. For many reasons this is bad for the children and not desirable from the point of view of the non-parents who must live in close proximity. One of these fathers is a senior physician now serving his tenth year on the staff. In order to retain a stable and permanent staff, I recommend that small, single cottages be constructed in order to provide suitable living quarters for married men with children.

Loss of Employees

During the past year five men and one woman died while employed here. Guneries Martensen, "Gus" to everyone on the

grounds, had been employed at the institution since June 1, 1911, and for many years had driven one of the hospital trucks on its constant trips with supplies to all the buildings. Willing and obliging, he had a host of friends. His death occurred at the Clinic on July 28, 1933, after an illness of considerable duration.

Eldridge Byrnes had been employed as a laundry worker since August 3, 1923. He was a faithful worker and died at the Clinic after a brief illness on September 2, 1933.

Horace A. Babbitt, employed as assistant storekeeper on April 9, 1928, was a lifelong resident of Morristown and maintained his home there after he came into institutional service. He died suddenly on November 13, 1933, in Morristown, having been taken ill on his way to work and returned to his home.

Russell S. Hand, employed as chauffeur since August 6, 1926, was well known and much liked among officers and employees. Both his parents are in the service of the hospital. He entered the hospital employ as a very young man, later married a girl here who continued her work at the institution. Russell was on regular duty at the garage, drove any of the motor vehicles as required, or assisted in repairs and routine work, but for the most part was assigned to the bus which took the nurses to and from the dining room. In January he became ill, but continued at work for a day or two and when he did report for medical examination he was in bad condition. Despite every effort on the part of the staff and a consultant who was called in he died of pneumonia on January 21, 1934.

Mrs. Ann How, employed as superintendent of nurses on April 3, 1928, died at the institution on March 19, 1934. Mrs. How's splendid service to the hospital has already been described in the section on nursing.

William Whitmore, employed as an attendant on June 22, 1933, died on March 28, 1934, of lobar pneumonia.

During the year four employees, three men and one woman, were retired on pension.

Andrew W. Chamberlain entered the service as a carpenter on October 5, 1896. For many years he was in charge of the carpenter shop with a number of men under his direction. Himself a competent and painstaking workman, it was a constant source of regret to him that every piece of work could not be completed with the utmost care and perfection. After almost thirty-seven

years of service to the institution, he retired on pension September 1, 1933.

Frederick W. Leegenhoch was employed as a painter on April 3, 1914. He was always interested in his work and a faithful employee. He retired on pension November 1, 1933.

Richard Richards was employed as a machinist on June 12, 1923 and always gave satisfactory service to the institution. Having reached his 70th year, he was retired on pension April 16, 1934.

Miss Margaret E. Carson was first employed at the hospital March 4, 1884. Her mother had entered the service of the hospital about six years earlier, and as soon as the daughter was of an age to be useful brought her here to work. Both mother and daughter were employed on the wards, and both were among the early graduates of the Training School after it was established. The mother completed forty-one years of service and died on February 12, 1919. Miss Carson had been taken from regular ward duty to act as usher years before this, and it proved a position for which she was ideally fitted. Her friendly and cheerful manner, her unflinching patience, and her remarkable memory for names and faces smoothed the contact between visitors and hospital many thousand times. Her sympathy never failed, and in her genuine simplicity and humility there was no hint of that institutional routine so chilling to sorrow filled relatives. When failing health made her unable to carry the entire duty of meeting the constantly increasing list of visitors, she was given a station near the registration desk in charge of sales for the occupational therapy division, where she continued her smiling contacts with visitors and her loyal service to the institution. After much consideration of the subject, she decided to retire, and on June 30, 1934, left the hospital on pension. Her hundreds of friends still miss her kindly presence and the Board of Managers adopted a resolution expressing deep appreciation of her more than half a century of devoted service.

Distinguished Visitors

Interest in the work being done at this hospital and in the people who are doing it has been shown by the many visitors reported throughout the year. Many have already been listed

under the section on Mental Hygiene Clinics; of those whose interest was primarily in the clinic work and who attended the Friday conferences at the hospital a considerable number included other parts of the institution in their visits. Among the guests from outside New Jersey were Miss Harriet Bailey of Bangor, Maine, author of one of our text books on mental nursing, who was at the hospital January 18,—23; Dr. Paul B. Magnusen of Northwestern University, who was here on March 27; and Dr. George Stevenson of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, who visited on October 6. Mrs. How's funeral on March 21 brought many prominent out of the state people to pay their last respects to her, among them Dr. McGaffney, Superintendent of the Children's Hospital, Randalls Island, New York; Miss Johnson, representing the American Red Cross and the American Journal of Nursing; Mr. Paul O. Komora, representing The National Committee for Mental Hygiene; and Miss Reed of Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I. Many prominent physicians from New York and Philadelphia have spoken before the Morris County Medical Society at the monthly meetings held at this institution.

New Jersey people in official positions have paid many visits to the hospital this year. Mr. Charles P. Messick, Dr. Carhart, and Mr. Joyce, Mr. Cronin, and Mr. Harper of the Civil Service Commission have all visited us during the year; Mr. John A. Redden, State Budget Commissioner has been here several times; Senator Loizeaux and Senator Reed each made an independent trip to the hospital; members of the Joint Appropriation Committee of the Senate and Assembly visited the institution on January 16, 1934; Assemblyman Elmer King, Jr. has visited us a number of times during the year, and Assemblyman Grey Higbie and ex-Assemblywoman Dr. Julia Mutchler have also been here. Mrs. Moore, wife of the Governor, made an informal inspection of the gardens and greenhouses. In October, Mr. Telfer and Mr. Titus of the State Chamber of Commerce paid us a visit. Col. Hamilton of the C. W. A. Committee was here on February 9; Father F. J. Halloran, State Chaplain of the American Legion, paid a visit on March 28. Other state visitors include Professor McClintock with 60 students from Drew University; Professor Biekart with 4 students from the New Jersey State Agricultural College; a group of State Normal School students;

groups of high school students; 20 members of the Garden Club of Chester, and many private individuals.

Officers of other institutions in the state among our visitors include Dr. J. B. Gordon, Medical Director of the State Hospital at Marlboro; Mr. Cox, Superintendent of that institution; Miss Blanche Eldon, Superintendent of Nurses; Dr. J. A. Toren of the staff with his wife and daughter; Dr. Guy Payne, Superintendent of Essex County Hospital at Overbrook; Mr. Tredwell, Business Manager; Mr. Atchley, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Trenton; Mr. Souter, Superintendent at Annandale; and Dr. S. B. English, Superintendent of the State Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases at Glen Gardner.

Mr. E. P. Earle, President of the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies, has continued his interest in this institution and been generous with his time, visiting us on frequent occasions during the year. Mr. Dowd and Mr. Fetridge of the State Board have also been here this year. Members of the Department of Institutions and Agencies who have visited here, most of them many times, include Mr. Fitch, Mr. Leathem, Mr. Rockhill, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Houston, Mr. Kline, Mr. Hankin, and Mr. Van Sickle. Commissioner Ellis has as usual devoted a great deal of time to consultations at Greystone Park.

Members of the Boards of Freeholders of counties having patients here have paid official visits to the institution. Mrs. Elizabeth Harris of the Essex County Board came with Dr. Payne for a special visit on November 13. Other visitors of note include former Senator Frank D. Abell of Morristown and Mrs. Abell, who is a member of the Board of the North Jersey Training School at Totowa; Mr. Murray H. Coggeshall and Mrs. Coggeshall, who is President of the Board of the Women's Reformatory at Clinton; Professor Lippman and Dr. Rudolfs with his assistant Professor Ridenour, who have acted as scientific advisors here; Mrs. Myra Allen Blakeslee, President of the New Jersey Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who spoke to the nursing group here on January 26; and many others whom we were glad to welcome and hope will visit us again during the coming year.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

James J. O'Connell, M. D. November 8, 1933

Resident Physicians' Resignations:

George Lorimer Nicoll, M. D. November 7, 1933

Other Staff Appointments:

J. J. Gindes, D. D. S., Dental Interne July 1, 1933

M. A. Liddy, D. D. S., Dental Interne August 1, 1933

E. F. McManus, D. D. S., Dental Interne March 16, 1934

Mary E. Corcoran, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses June 1, 1934

Other Staff Resignations:

Edward T. Piatt, D. D. S., Dental Interne July 31, 1933

M. A. Liddy, D. D. S., Dental Interne March 16, 1934

David Schlein, M. D., Medical Interne June 30, 1934

Acknowledgments

It is impossible to acknowledge here in anything but the most general terms the great number of gifts which have been received at the institution during the past year. Each number of the *The Psychogram* lists reading matter, tobacco and cigarettes, and various other articles sent in for distribution among the patients. At Christmas time, not only were gifts brought in large quantities for individual patients and for general distribution, but money was also very generously contributed for the purchase of gifts. The utmost care is always exercised by the hospital authorities in the listing, checking, and acknowledging of gifts received, but of course many articles are brought by visitors and given directly to the patients themselves, and of these we have no record. As listed under "Recreation" interested individuals and groups in the community have arranged on a number of occasions during the year to bring large scale entertainments to the hospital and thus provide pleasure for hundreds of the more orderly patients.

In addition to all these contributions from kindly individuals outside the institution, many of the officers and employees, not satisfied with devoting their time to the service of the patients, have made frequent gifts of money, clothing, and other articles which they knew would be appreciated. Beside the large number of social gatherings arranged by the division of physical education, many other divisions in which patients were employed have planned one or more parties or picnics during the year for their own groups.

As superintendent, I wish to express on behalf of the patients our grateful appreciation of the many gifts and kindnesses received during the past year and our thanks to the thoughtful and generous people who have been so constantly mindful of the sick and afflicted.

Conclusion

As I come to the end of my fourteenth annual report, I am deeply conscious of the tremendous amount of individual effort which has been put forth by the members of the hospital organization in order that such creditable results might be attained. The whole can be equal only to the sum of its parts and whatever has been accomplished this year goes back to each and every person who has helped in the work. The odds have been heavy; the difficulties of excess patients, inadequate equipment, and reduced personnel have often seemed insurmountable. Without a large measure of good luck, serious trouble might have come upon us in any one of a number of ways, but fortunately we were spared such disasters. I wish to thank my staff, the other resident officers, and all employees for the faithful and loyal service which they have rendered to the institution and the state this year.

The members of the Board of Managers have one and all been most constant in their devotion to the interests of the hospital. They have dropped their personal affairs many times to respond to calls from the resident officers, or to cooperate in placing the needs of the institution before the state authorities. We have missed during much of this year the frequent visits of "Uncle Dan" to the hospital, but however weakened his physical being, his loyal interest has never failed us. Dr. Knight, as President of the Board, has given us so freely of his time and his support that we cannot possibly picture a more helpful attitude by anyone in his position.

Mr. Earle, President of the State Board of Control, has kept in close touch with our problems and has been, with the other members of his Board, most fair and generous at all times. Commissioner Ellis, although Greystone Park is but one of the many institutions to which his days and nights must be devoted, has always made us feel that our difficulties and our successes were personally important to him and that we were free at all times to call upon him for help and advice with the certainty of finding friendly understanding and wise guidance.

In short, though the year has been so hard in many ways, it has developed still further the spirit of cooperation and loyalty to common ideals which is the keynote of real service. This

fellowship and the satisfaction to be found in doing a needed piece of work for human welfare are the strongest ties which hold men and women in institutional positions year after year. The coming autumn will mark for me the completion of twenty-five years on duty at this hospital. The physical changes have been amazing; the number of patients on the books has increased from 2,059 to 5,012; personnel and equipment have been greatly expanded; the methods of treatment and knowledge of psychiatry have been much improved; but the fundamentals are still unchanged. In the majority of cases a desire to help—backed up by knowledge, skill, and experience—and time for personal contact with the individual patient are the best medicines yet devised to minister to a mind diseased. I wish this were not so; I still dream that sometime the test-tube, the scalpel, and the drugroom will answer all our problems and enable us to turn every patient out at the end of three months as good as new, but I do not expect such a millennium. Instead, I expect that psychiatrists with their nurses and social workers and other trained assistants will have to go on struggling to work out the right adjustment for each individual who comes to them for help and finding their reward in the knowledge that now and then they have succeeded. Perhaps the ultimate answer will lie in better understanding of causes so that help may be given before the trouble starts—right conditioning in infancy, skilled leadership in the school period, better planning of the economic system. Perhaps it is true that for the majority the price of individualism is too high, that some more general social guidance is demanded by these times of increased population, wide industrialism, and constant competition. There can be no doubt that mental health is now a major problem and that some further solution must be worked out before another quarter of a century passes.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY,

Medical Superintendent

and Chief Executive Officer.

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S
REPORT**

TABLE 1.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Data correct at end of hospital year, June 30, 1934

1. Date of opening as a hospital for mental diseases.....	August 17, 1876
2. Type of hospital.....	State
3. Hospital plant—	
Value of hospital property:	
Real estate, including buildings.....	\$11,384,948.05
Personal property	1,122,910.68
Total.....	\$12,507,858.73
Total acreage of hospital property owned.....	929.49
Additional acreage rented	25.00
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year	240.00

4. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Actually in Service at End of Year

	Males	Females	Total
Superintendents.....	1	..	1
Clinical directors.....	1	..	1
Assistant physicians.....	25	1	26
Pathologists.....	1	..	1
Consulting specialists.....	1	..	1
Total physicians	29	1	30
Business managers.....	1	..	1
Assistant to Chief Executive Officer.....	1	..	1
Resident dentists	2	..	2
Pharmacists.....	2	..	2
Engineer.....	1	..	1
Graduate nurses.....	3	64	67
Superintendent of Nurses.....	..	1	1
Other nurses and attendants	240	219	459
Occupational therapists.....	6	6	12
Social workers .....	..	11	11
Teachers of Physical Training.....	..	7	7
All other officers and employees.....	254	87	341
Total officers and employees.....	510	395	905

TABLE I. (Continued.)
5. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Actually in Hospital			Absent from Hospital but Still on Books		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
White—						
Insane	2,048	2,111	4,159	232	220	452
Epileptics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	79	68	147	3	3	6
Alcoholics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics (without psychosis) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Total	2,127	2,179	4,306	235	223	458
Other Races—						
Insane	101	108	209	16	18	34
Epileptics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	3	2	5	..	..	..
Alcoholics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics (without psychosis) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Total	104	110	214	16	18	34
Grand Total	2,231	2,289	4,520	251	241	492
6. Patients under treatment in occupational therapy classes, including physical training, on date of report				363	1,819	2,182
7. Other patients employed in general work of hos- pital on date of report				942	597	1,539
8. Average daily number of all patients actually in hospital during year			2,142.1		2,174.2	4,316.3
9. Voluntary patients admitted during year				115	78	193
10. Persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year				809	893	1,702

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1934

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand from previous fiscal year	
Received from appropriations.....	1,515,351.07
Received from paying patients.....	115,697.70
Received from all other sources	385,985.26
Total receipts.....	<u>\$2,017,034.03</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Expenditures for maintenance of patients:	
Salaries and wages.....	\$872,152.24
Provisions (food).....	264,000.00
Fuel, light and water.....	117,198.87
All other expenditures for maintenance	<u>213,447.50</u>
Total expenditures for maintenance	\$1,466,798.61
2. Expenditures for all purposes other than maintenance, including new buildings, other additions and permanent betterments.....	30,968.55
3. Expenditures for repayment of loans and interest on loans.....	.....
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,497,767.16</u>
Amount returned to State Treasurer	519,266.87
Balance on hand at close of year.....	.....
Total disbursements	<u>\$2,017,034.03</u>

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF INSANE PATIENT POPULATION
For year beginning July 1, 1933, and ended June 30, 1934

	Males	Females	Total
1. Insane patients on records of hospital at beginning of hospital year:			
a—In hospital.....	2,101	2,141	4,242
b—On parole or otherwise absent.....	184	246	430
Total.....	2,285	2,387	4,672
2. Admissions during year:			
a—First admissions.....	603	542	1,145
(Includes all patients admitted for the first time to any hospital for mental diseases, public or private, wherever situated, in or outside of State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
b—Readmissions.....	113	138	251
(Includes all patients admitted who have been previously under treatment in a hospital for mental diseases excepting transfers and patients who have received treatment only in institutions for temporary care.)			
c—Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases.....	18	19	37
(Includes all patients coming directly from any other hospital for mental diseases, public or private, in same State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
3. Total received during year.....	734	699	1,433
(Includes total of items 2 a, b and c.)			
4. Total on books during year.....	3,019	3,086	6,105
(Includes total of items 1 and 3.)			

TABLE III. (Continued.)

5. Discharged from books during year:			
(Does not include patients away from hospital on parole, on visit, or on other temporary leave from hospital.)			
a—As recovered.....	131	143	274
b—As improved	95	102	197
(Does not include transfers.)			
c—As unimproved.....	9	12	21
(Includes all patients discharged not benefited by treatment, exclusive of transfers.)			
d—As without psychosis.....	38	14	52
(Includes all discharged patients who are found to have had no psychosis.)			
e—Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases.....	78	76	154
(Includes all patients sent directly to any other hospital for mental diseases, public or private, in same State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
f—Died during year.....	186	209	395
6. Total discharged, transferred and died during year	537	556	1,093
(Includes total of items 5 a, b, c, d, e and f.)			
7. Insane patients remaining on books of hospital at end of hospital year:			
a—In hospital.....	2,231	2,289	4,520
b—On parole or otherwise absent.....	251	241	492
Total.....	2,482	2,530	5,012

TABLE IV.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Nativity	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States....	370	367	737	215	225	198	213	219	198
Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Asia.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2
Australia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria.....	17	4	21	22	23	22	11	11	10
Belgium.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
†Canada.....	4	2	6	4	6	4	5	8	2
Central America..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia..	9	5	14	12	13	12	10	10	10
Cuba.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark.....	2	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	1
England.....	13	12	25	19	20	13	22	22	16
*Europe.....	6	5	11	7	7	7	8	8	8
Finland.....	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
France.....	..	4	4	2	..	..	6	5	5
Germany.....	33	18	51	62	54	47	57	52	49
Greece.....	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
Holland.....	1	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	4
Hungary.....	10	6	16	12	11	11	6	7	6
India.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland.....	13	23	36	54	61	47	60	62	52
Italy.....	47	40	87	75	74	73	60	60	59
Japan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jugo-Slavia.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Mexico.....	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Norway.....	3	2	5	3	4	3	2	2	2
Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland.....	37	21	58	53	51	51	31	31	31
Porto Rico.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Roumania.....	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	2
Russia.....	13	12	25	18	17	16	18	16	15
Scotland.....	7	3	10	9	7	6	7	7	5
South America...	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Spain.....	3	1	4	3	3	3	2	1	1
Sweden.....	4	4	8	6	4	4	4	4	4
Switzerland.....	5	1	6	8	9	6	1	2	..
Turkey-in-Asia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey-in-Europe	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Wales.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
†West Indies....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unascertained....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	603	542	1,145	603	603	536	542	542	486

*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	Aggregate			NATIVE BORN												FOREIGN BORN												Nativity unascertained								
				Total			PARENTAGE												Total			TIME IN UNITED STATES BEFORE ADMISSION														
	Native						Foreign			Mixed			Unascertained			Under 5 years						5-9 years			10-14 years			15 years and over			Unascertained					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Under 15 years..	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19 years....	19	22	41	18	22	40	6	10	16	7	11	18	5	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 years....	57	52	109	49	46	95	22	26	48	22	16	38	5	4	9	..	..	..	8	6	14	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 years....	55	43	98	45	35	80	16	18	34	22	15	37	7	2	9	..	..	..	10	8	18	2	..	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	3	3	6	5	8	13
30-34 years....	58	54	112	44	40	84	26	21	47	11	12	23	7	7	14	..	..	..	14	14	28	2	3	5	4	..	4	3	3	6	5	8	13	..	..	..
35-39 years....	55	57	112	40	43	83	22	26	48	13	8	21	5	9	14	..	..	..	15	14	29	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	5	8	9	6	15	..	..	..
40-44 years....	76	46	122	37	33	70	19	21	40	9	6	15	9	6	15	..	..	..	39	13	52	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	2	5	33	11	44	..	..	..
45-49 years....	69	56	125	35	27	62	19	15	34	6	8	14	10	4	14	..	..	..	34	29	63	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	28	26	54	..	..	..
50-54 years....	51	44	95	27	23	50	20	11	31	6	5	11	1	7	8	..	..	..	24	21	45	1	..	1	3	..	3	2	1	3	18	20	38	..	..	..
55-59 years....	48	27	75	24	19	43	14	7	21	7	9	16	3	3	6	..	..	..	24	8	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	12	8	20	..	..	..
60-64 years....	28	32	60	13	14	27	6	8	14	5	5	10	2	1	3	..	..	..	15	18	33	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	4	12	15	27	..	..	..
65-69 years....	26	28	54	10	22	32	6	9	15	3	10	13	1	3	4	..	..	..	16	6	22	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	6	21	..	..	..
70 years and over	60	78	138	27	40	67	18	24	42	6	15	21	3	1	4	..	..	..	33	38	71	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	3	31	34	65	..	..	..
Unascertained....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	603	542	1145	370	367	737	195	198	393	117	121	238	58	48	106	..	..	..	233	175	408	12	8	20	19	4	23	22	24	46	180	139	319	..	..	..

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	370	367	737
Citizens by naturalization.....	125	89	214
Aliens.....	108	86	194
Citizenship unascertained.....	..	..	..
Total.....	603	542	1,145

TABLE VI.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. TRAUMATIC PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	8	1	9
2. SENILE PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	13	58	71
3. PSYCHOSES WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.....	..	..	..	141	123	264
4. GENERAL PARALYSIS.....	..	..	..	90	23	113
5. PSYCHOSES WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS.....	..	..	..	7	4	11
6. PSYCHOSES WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. PSYCHOSES WITH BRAIN TUMOR.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
8. PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES, total.....	..	..	..	11	6	17
a. Cerebral embolism.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
b. Paralysis agitans.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
c. Meningitis, tubercular or other forms.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Multiple sclerosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
e. Tabes dorsalis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
f. Acute chorea.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
g. Other diseases.....	9	5	14	..	..	..
9. ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES, total.....	..	..	..	29	11	40
a. Delirium tremens.....	13	5	18	..	..	..
b. Korsakow's psychosis.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
c. Acute hallucinosis.....	15	5	20	..	..	..
d. Other types, acute or chronic.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
10. PSYCHOSES DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS, total.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
a. Opium (and derivatives), cocaine bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined.....	1	1	2	..	..	..
b. Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Gases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Other exogenous toxins.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. PSYCHOSES WITH PELLAGRA.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
12. PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES, total .....	..	..	..	5	18	23
a. Delirium with infectious diseases... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Post-infectious psychosis	2	3	5	..	..	..
c. Exhaustion delirium.....	..	4	4	..	..	..
d. Delirium of unknown origin.....	1	2	3	..	..	..
e. Cardio-renal diseases.....	..	3	3	..	..	..
f. Diseases of the ductless glands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
g. Other diseases or conditions	2	6	8	..	..	..
13. MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES, total. ..	..	..	..	45	94	139
a. Manic type	12	31	43	..	..	..
b. Depressive type	22	19	41	..	..	..
c. Other types.....	11	44	55	..	..	..
14. INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA.....	..	..	..	7	28	35
15. DEMENTIA PRÆCOX (schizophrenia).. ..	..	..	..	138	97	235
16. PARANOIA AND PARANOID CONDITIONS.....	..	..	..	13	9	22
17. EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES .....	..	..	..	7	3	10
18. PSYCHONEUROSES AND NEUROSES, total.....	..	..	..	10	10	20
a. Hysterical type.....	2	4	6	..	..	..
b. Psychasthenic type (anxiety and obsessive forms).....	4	3	7	..	..	..
c. Neurasthenic type.....	4	2	6	..	..	..
d. Other types.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
19. PSYCHOSES WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY.....	..	..	..	12	10	22
20. PSYCHOSES WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY.....	..	..	..	8	12	20
21. UNDIAGNOSED PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	20	18	38
22. WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS, total... ..	..	..	..	36	15	51
a. Epilepsy without psychosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Alcoholism without psychosis.....	23	3	26	..	..	..
c. Drug addiction without psychosis... ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
d. Psychopathic personality without psychosis.....	5	2	7	..	..	..
e. Mental deficiency without psychosis	3	8	11	..	..	..
f. Others.....	4	2	6	..	..	..
Total.....	..	..	..	603	542	1145

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			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....	8	1	9	1		1				5	1	6	2		2							
2. Senile.....	13	58	71	3	12	15	5	15	20	5	25	30		5	5			1	1			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	141	123	264	20	12	32	53	35	88	55	61	116	9	12	21	4	3	7				
4. General paralysis....	90	23	113	2	1	3	28	6	34	51	15	66	8	1	9	1		1				
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	7	4	11				3	2	5	3	1	4	1	1	2							
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	1		1				1		1													
7. With brain tumor...	1	1	2							1	1	2										
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	11	6	17	1		1	1	1	2	8	2	10	1	3	4							
9. Alcoholic.....	29	11	40	6	2	8	5	5	10	16	3	19	2	1	3							
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins.	1	1	2						1	1	1	1										
11. With pellagra.....																						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	18	23				1	6	7	3	9	12	1	3	4							
13. Manic-depressive...	45	94	139		1	1	8	14	22	24	55	79	11	21	32	2	3	5				
14. Involution melancholia.....	7	28	35		3	3		7	7	4	17	21	2	1	3	1		1				
15. Dementia præcox...	138	97	235	4	2	6	24	18	42	80	53	133	25	21	46	5	3	8				
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions...	13	9	22				4	1	5	6	4	10	2	1	3	1	3	4				
17. Epileptic psychoses.	7	3	10	2		2	1		1	4	2	6		1	1							
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	10	10	20	1		1		1	1	4	5	9	4	4	8	1		1				
19. With psychopathic personality.....	12	10	22				1	2	3	6	6	12	5	2	7							
20. With mental deficiency.....	8	12	20	1	3	4	5	4	9	2	5	7										
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	20	18	38	4	2	6	7	3	10	6	10	16	2	3	5	1		1				
22. Without psychosis..	36	15	51	1		1	2	8	10	23	5	28	7	1	8	3	1	4				
Total.....	603	542	1145	46	38	84	149	129	278	307	280	587	82	81	163	19	14	33				

*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		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	8	1	9	7	1	8	1		1			
2. Senile	13	58	71	11	53	64	2	5	7			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis ...	141	123	264	124	110	234	17	13	30			
4. General paralysis ...	90	23	113	86	22	108	4	1	5			
5. With cerebral syphilis	7	4	11	7	3	10		1	1			
6. With Huntington's chorea	1		1	1		1						
7. With brain tumor...	1	1	2	1	1	2						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	11	6	17	11	6	17						
9. Alcoholic	29	11	40	27	11	38	2		2			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins.	1	1	2	1	1	2						
11. With pellagra.....												
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	18	23	5	14	19		4	4			
13. Manic-depressive ...	45	94	139	41	83	124	4	11	15			
14. Involution melan- cholia	7	28	35	6	27	33	1	1	2			
15. Dementia præcox...	138	97	235	131	93	224	7	4	11			
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	13	9	22	11	8	19	2	1	3			
17. Epileptic psychoses.	7	3	10	6	3	9	1		1			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	10	10	20	7	9	16	3	1	4			
19. With psychopathic personality	12	10	22	12	9	21		1	1			
20. With mental deficiency.....	8	12	20	8	12	20						
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	20	18	38	19	18	37	1		1			
22. Without psychosis...	36	15	51	32	9	41	4	6	10			
Total	603	542	1145	554	493	1047	49	49	98			

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	8	1	9	..	..	..	6	1	7	2	..	2	..	..	..
2. Senile.....	13	58	71	5	5	10	7	42	49	1	11	12	..	..	..
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis...	141	123	264	25	16	41	92	80	172	24	27	51	..	..	..
4. General paralysis...	90	23	113	11	4	15	69	17	86	10	2	12	..	..	..
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	7	4	11	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. With brain tumor...	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	11	6	17	2	..	2	6	6	12	3	..	3	..	..	..
9. Alcoholic.....	29	11	40	6	2	8	21	9	30	2	..	2	..	..	..
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. With pellagra.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	18	23	2	2	4	3	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Manic-depressive...	45	94	139	5	11	16	35	73	108	5	10	15	..	..	..
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	7	28	35	..	3	3	5	19	24	2	6	8	..	..	..
15. Dementia præcox...	138	97	235	11	11	22	112	67	179	15	19	34	..	..	..
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	13	9	22	..	..	..	10	4	14	3	5	8	..	..	..
17. Epileptic psychoses.	7	3	10	2	..	2	5	2	7	..	1	1	..	..	..
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	10	10	20	1	..	1	6	5	11	3	5	8	..	..	..
19. With psychopathic personality.....	12	10	22	3	1	4	9	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. With mental deficiency.....	8	12	20	1	..	1	5	11	16	2	1	3	..	..	..
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	20	18	38	1	3	4	17	14	31	2	1	3	..	..	..
22. Without psychosis...	36	15	51	4	7	11	25	5	30	7	3	10	..	..	..
Total.....	603	542	1145	81	66	147	440	385	825	82	91	173	..	..	..

TABLE XII.

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

PSYCHOSES	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	8	1	9	2	1	3	3		3	3					
2. Senile.....	13	58	71	6	44	50	7	11	18		3	3			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis...	141	123	264	43	83	126	60	35	95	38	5	43			
4. General paralysis...	90	23	113	21	11	32	52	9	61	17	3	20			
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	7	4	11	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	1	2			
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	1		1				1		1						
7. With brain tumor...	1	1	2	1	1	2									
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	11	6	17	6	3	9	4	3	7	1		1			
9. Alcoholic.....	29	11	40							29	11	40			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	1	1	2				1	1	2						
11. With pellagra.....															
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	18	23		10	10	4	7	11	1	1	2			
13. Manic-depressive...	45	94	139	16	56	72	23	33	56	6	5	11			
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	7	28	35	2	16	18	4	11	15	1	1	2			
15. Dementia præcox...	138	97	234	60	63	123	59	31	90	19	3	22			
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	13	9	22	5	8	13	5	1	6	3		3			
17. Epileptic psychoses..	7	3	10	3	3	6	3		3	1		1			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	10	10	20	3	7	10	7	3	10						
19. With psychopathic personality.....	12	10	22	4	3	7	4	5	9	4	2	6			
20. With mental deficiency.....	8	12	20	4	9	13	3	2	5	1	1	2			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	20	18	38	4	13	17	12	5	17	4		4			
22. Without psychosis..	36	15	51	5	10	15	5	1	6	26	4	30			
Total.....	603	542	1145	187	342	529	261	160	421	155	40	195			

TABLE XIII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Single			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced			Unascertained			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....	8	1	9	3	1	4	4		4	1		1										
2. Senile.....	13	58	71	1	13	14	5	8	13	7	36	43		1	1							
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	141	123	264	21	19	40	73	46	119	29	44	73	15	9	24	3	5	8				
4. General paralysis....	90	23	113	22	3	25	45	13	58	8	5	13	12	1	13	3	1	4				
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	7	4	11	2		2	4	3	7	1	1	2										
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	1		1				1		1													
7. With brain tumor...	1	1	2				1		1		1	1										
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	11	6	7	6	2	8	2	4	6	1		1	1		1	1		1			1	
9. Alcoholic.....	29	11	40	10		10	10	7	17				8	4	12	1		1			1	
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	1	1	2				1	1	2													
11. With pellagra.....																						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	18	23	1		1	3	12	15		2	2	1	4	5							
13. Manic-depressive...	45	94	139	18	32	50	22	53	75		1	1	3	5	8	2	3	5				
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	7	28	35	3	5	8	3	20	23	1	2	3		1	1							
15. Dementia præcox...	138	97	235	103	45	148	27	34	61	2	6	8	5	9	14	1	3	4				
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	13	9	22	5	4	9	6	4	10	1	1	2	1		1							
17. Epileptic psychoses..	7	3	10	4	1	5	3	1	4					1	1							
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	10	10	20	2	4	6	6	3	9				2	3	5							
19. With psychopathic personality.....	12	10	22	4	4	8	7	3	10		1	1		2	2	1		1				
20. With mental deficiency.....	8	12	20	8	10	18		1	1		1	1										
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	20	18	38	6	6	12	11	7	18		4	4	2		2	1	1	2				
22. Without psychosis..	36	15	51	10	10	20	15	4	19	3		3	5		5	3	1	4				
Total.....	603	542	1145	229	159	388	249	224	473	54	105	159	55	40	95	16	14	30				

TABLE XIV.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

PSYCHOSES	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses	3		3
2. Senile psychoses.....	1	3	4
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	11	18	29
4. General paralysis.....	2		2
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	1		1
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea..			
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases..	5	1	6
9. Alcoholic psychoses	2	3	5
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins			
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....			
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases.....	1	3	4
13. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	22	45	67
14. Involution melancholia.....	4	1	5
15. Dementia præcox.....	32	51	83
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	1	2	3
17. Epileptic psychoses			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....		3	3
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality.....	8	4	12
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency	1	3	4
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	2		2
22. Without psychosis.....	17	1	18
Total.....	113	138	251

TABLE XV.

DISCHARGES OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES
AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

PSYCHOSES	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	2		2	2		2						
2. Senile	1		1				1		1			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	28	34	62	19	25	44	7	9	16	2		2
4. General paralysis....	28	6	34	23	5	28	5	1	6			
5. With cerebral syphilis.....		2	2		2	2						
6. With Huntington's chorea.....												
7. With brain tumor....												
8. With other brain or nervous diseases...	5		5	2		2	2		2	1		1
9. Alcoholic.....	15	13	28	14	11	25	1	2	3			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	2	1	3	2	1	3						
11. With pellagra.....		2	2		2	2						
12. With other somatic diseases	4	7	11	3	5	8	1	1	2		1	1
13. Manic-depressive....	57	86	143	44	64	108	13	20	33		2	2
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	5	18	23	3	10	13	2	7	9		1	1
15. Dementia præcox....	52	57	109				48	53	101	4	4	8
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions	4	7	11	1	1	2	3	5	8		1	1
17. Epileptic psychoses..	2		2				2		2			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	11	13	24	6	10	16	5	3	8			
19. With psychopathic personality.....	13	4	17	8	3	11	3	1	4	2		2
20. With mental deficiency	2	1	3	2	1	3						
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	4	6	10	2	3	5	2		2		3	3
22. Without psychosis...	38	14	52									
Total.....	273	271	544	131	143	274	95	102	197	9	12	21

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			4-7 months			8-12 months			1-2 years			3-4 years			5-6 years			7-8 years			9-10 years			11-12 years			13-14 years			15-19 years			20 years and over		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
1. Traumatic.....	13	2	2																																							
2. Senile.....		34	47	2	11	13	2	11	13	4	7	11	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	1	2																					
3. With Cerebral arteriosclerosis....	72	63	135	13	8	21	17	14	31	7	4	11	5	4	9	17	20	37	6	8	14	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	3			1	1					
4. General paralysis....	32	10	42	5	1	6	9	2	11	6	2	8	5		5	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1															
5. With Cerebral syphilis.....		1	1																				1	1																		
6. With Huntington's chorea.....		2	2								1	1				1	1																									
7. With brain tumor....	1	1	2								1	1				1	1																									
8. With other brain or nervous diseases...	6	4	10				2		2	1		1		1	1	2	1	3				1	1	2																		
9. Alcoholic.....	2	1	3	1		1		1	1																	1		1														
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins...	1		1													1		1																								
11. With pellagra.....																																										
12. With other somatic diseases.....	2	6	8		4	4	1	2	3	1		1																														
13. Manic-depressive....	8	26	34	1	12	13	1	1	2	2		2	1		1	2	3	5		3	3		1	1												2	2	1	2	3		
14. Involution melancholia.....	3	10	13	1	3	4		1	1	1	1	2	1		1											1	1															
15. Dementia præcox....	31	34	65				1	1	2	1	1	1			1	6	5	11	1	6	7	2	3	5	2	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	1		1	5	5	11	11	22	
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	7	5	12										1	1	1	2	3																									
17. Epileptic psychoses..		1	1		1	1																																				
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....		1	1		1	1																																				
19. With Psychopathic personality.....	1		1													1		1																								
20. With mental deficiency.....		3	3																																							
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	5	3	8	3	1	4	1	2	3							1		1																								
22. Without psychosis...	2	2	4	1	2	3	1		1																																	
Total.....	186	209	395	27	44	71	35	35	70	23	16	39	14	8	22	38	35	73	9	21	30	6	9	15	5	3	8	5	2	7	3	7	10	2	2	4	9	9	19	18	37	

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	18	
1 year less than 2	14	14
2 years less than 3	10	10
3 years less than 4	13	13
4 years less than 5	12	12
5 years less than 10	72	72
10 years and over	598	598
Not stated		
TOTAL	737	719

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	11		9
1 year less than 2	5		3
2 years less than 3	10		5
3 years less than 4	8		4
4 years less than 5	10		8
5 years less than 10	42	42	42
10 years and over	322	322	322
Not stated			
TOTAL	408	364	393

COUNTY OF LEGAL RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND MANNER OF SUPPORT

	Total	State Indigent	County Indigent	Private	Un- classified
Atlantic	1			1	
Bergen	196	1	189	6	
Essex	359	12	334	13	
Hudson	139	1	130	8	
Hunterdon	1		1		
Mercer	1	1			
Middlesex	2		2		
Monmouth	4			4	
Morris	107		100	7	
Passaic	133		124	9	
Salem	1		1		
Somerset	11		4	7	
Sussex	18		14	4	
Union	170		157	13	
Warren	2			2	
TOTAL	1,143	15	1,056	74	

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY COLOR

State of Birth of Native Born	Total	White	Negro	Country of Birth of Foreign Born	Total	White	Negro
Alabama	6	2	4	NORTHERN EUROPE			
Arizona	1	1		Denmark	3	3	
Arkansas	1	1		Finland	1	1	
California	3	2	1	Netherlands	3	3	
Connecticut	8	8		Norway	5	5	
Florida	5	2	3	Sweden	8	8	
Georgia	20	1	19	EASTERN EUROPE			
Illinois	5	5		Russia	25	25	
Indiana	1	1		Roumania	2	2	
Iowa	1	1		SOUTHERN EUROPE			
Kansas	1	1		Greece	2	2	
Kentucky	6	4	2	Italy	87	87	
Maine	2	2		Portugal	2	2	
Maryland	5	2	3	Spain	4	4	
Massachusetts	10	10		WESTERN EUROPE			
Michigan	5	4	1	England	24	24	
Minnesota	1	1		France	4	4	
Missouri	3	2	1	Ireland	36	36	
Nebraska	1	1		Scotland	10	10	
New Hampshire	1	1		CENTRAL EUROPE			
New Jersey	395	372	23	Austria	21	21	
New York	137	135	2	Czecho-Slovakia	14	14	
North Carolina	15	1	14	Germany	51	51	
Ohio	8	7	1	Hungary	16	16	
Oklahoma	1	1		Lithuania	9	9	
Pennsylvania	33	30	3	Poland	58	58	
Rhode Island	2	2		Switzerland	6	6	
South Carolina	16		16	OTHER EUROPE			
Tennessee	2	2		Miscellaneous	4	4	
Texas	1	1		OTHER COUNTRIES			
Vermont	1	1		Asia	3	3	
Virginia	28	1	27	Canada	6	6	
Washington	1	1		Mexico	1	1	
West Virginia	2	1	1	South America	1	1	
Wisconsin	1	1		All Others	2	2	
United States	8	4	4				
TOTAL	737	612	125		408	408	

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

THE BUREAU OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT REPORT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Farm

152.67 tons green alfalfa	\$1,643.42
60.6375 tons green oats	485.10
47.0775 tons green grass	282.47
8.64 tons hay	155.52
82.645 tons cow beets	817.60
653.4671 tons ensilage	5,881.21
241 tons manure	482.00
7.72 tons green fodder	46.32
.915 tons turnips	9.15
10.325 tons green rye	82.60
76 16 qt. baskets apples	30.40
	\$9,915 79

Dairy

778,677 qts. milk	\$62,294.16
20,115 lbs. beef	1,677.12
679½ lbs. beef liver, heart, tongue	56.54
4,490 lbs. veal	369.62
279 lbs calf liver, heart and tongue	22.93
3,562½ tons manure	7,125.00
Hides	358.12
54 gals. kreso	50.22
13,071 burlap bags	428.38
2 new manure forks	2.70
10 lbs. flaxseed	-90
	\$ 72,385.69

Hennery

17,998 2-12 doz. eggs	4,531.77
1,038 lbs. roasters	159.34
3,028½ lbs. broilers	604.28
57 tons manure	285.00
	\$5,580.39

Piggery

61,296 lbs. pork	\$5,165.22
1,489 lbs. liver, heart, tongue	124.86
196 tons manure	588.00
	\$5,878.08

Garden

60 bunches asparagus	\$ 7.97
127 5-16 bkts. lima beans	135.36
311 7-16 bkts. string beans	177.16
1,433¾ bkts. beets	527.89

1,074 bunches beets.....	32.14
45 heads broccoli.....	9.00
45,656½ lbs. cabbage.....	481.46
3,717½ bkts. carrots.....	1,588.63
2,591 bunches carrots.....	77.73
51 hds. cauliflower.....	6.06
1,066½ bunches celery.....	396.15
31,619 ears corn.....	298.75
222½ bkts. cucumbers.....	93.89
902½ bkts. eggplant.....	277.28
149½ bkts. grapes.....	61.15
937 bunches kohlrabi.....	23.53
41⅞ bushels kohlrabi.....	41.88
1 1-5 bunches leek.....	.03
53,769 hds. lettuce.....	2,115.01
1,015 1-16 bkts. onions.....	578.99
24,439 bunches onions.....	702.76
1,365 bunches parsley.....	30.29
300½ bkts. peas.....	205.03
1,147 3-16 bkts. peppers.....	381.66
12,205½ lbs. pumpkin.....	122.78
33,213 bunches rhubarb.....	788.63
1 4-16 bkts. rutabagas.....	.46
360⅞ bkts. squash.....	141.07
472 quarts strawberries.....	65.60
3,843 13-16 bkts. swiss chard.....	961.04
2 4-16 bkts. tomatoes, green.....	.90
3,626 13-16 bkts. tomatoes, ripe.....	1,800.04
540⅞ bkts. turnips.....	225.51
4 bunches turnips.....	.12
	<u>\$12,355.95</u>

Plants

7,000 cabbage plants.....	28.00
3,100 lettuce plants.....	12.40
39,600 tomato plants.....	184.14
	<u>\$ 224.54</u>

Green Fodder

23.4725 tons rye, green.....	187.78
22.4445 tons wheat, green.....	179.56
3.3625 tons hay.....	60.53
	<u>\$ 427.87</u>

Total Garden..... \$13,008.36

Male Patients' Garden

2 bkts. lima beans.....	2.50
68½ bkts. string beans.....	68.55

348 bkts. beets	103.20
4,916 bun. beets	147.48
12,233 lbs. cabbage	152.32
689 $\frac{3}{4}$ bch. celery	250.75
390 bkts. egg plant	134.15
62 bu. kohlrabi	62.00
1,725 bun. kohlrabi	43.14
117 bun. leek	2.93
185 bkts. peppers	62.25
4,492 bkts. tomatoes	2,232.00
	<u>\$ 3,261.27</u>

Female Patients' Garden

410 heads lettuce	12.30
	<u>\$ 3,273.57</u>

Summary

Farm	\$ 9,915.79
Dairy	72,385.69
Poultry	5,580.39
Piggery	5,878.08
Garden	13,008.36
Male and Female Patients Garden	3,273 57
	<u>\$110,041.88</u>

FLORIST'S REPORT

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS
AND CUT FLOWERS

Easter Lilies	800
Spireas	100
Hyacinths	1,000
Narcissus—Double	2,000
Geraniums	5,260
Calla Lilies	260
Chrysanthemums	9,800
Carnations	558
Gladiolus	9,150
Dahlia	920
Snapdragon	9,000
Roses	1,350
Ageranthus	1,000
Delphiniums	1,100
Asparagus—Sprengeri	150
Cannas	2,600
Ferns	690
Begonias	3,700
Vincas	4,000

Zinnias	2,000
Scabiosa	1,300
Helichrysum	1,500
Salvias	2,300
Petunias	3,200
Violas	100
Marigold.....	2,700
Pansies	720
Total	67,258

CUT FLOWERS

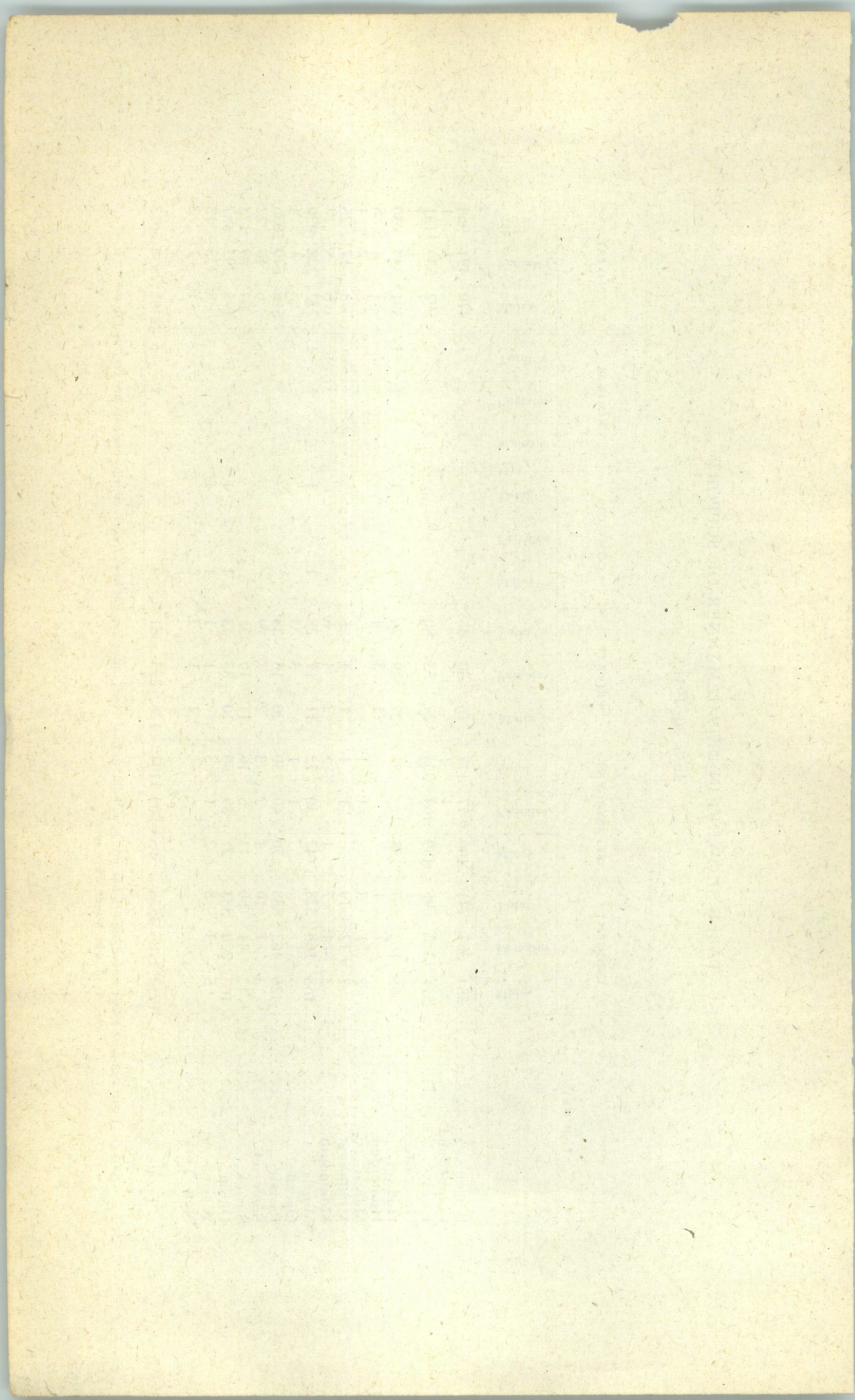
Roses.....	16,691
Carnations	4,335
Sprengeri Strings.....	1,597
Scabiosa	24,450
Snapdragons	26,548
Gladiolus	16,105
Dahlias	2,648
Delphiniums	2,287
Marigold.....	2,764
Zinnias	7,134
Fern leaves	1,209
Calla lilies	1,083
Violas, bunch.....	50
Peonies	180
Chrysanthemums, large.....	2,899
Chrysanthemums, medium	3,402
Chrysanthemums, sprays	1,101
Easter lilies, flowers.....	1,675
Narcissus, double.....	617
Total	116,775

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

JUNE 30, 1934.

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bergen.....	354	387	741	100	77	177	15	30	45				1		1	470	494	964
Cumberland.....					1	1										1	1	1
Essex.....	374	322	696	189	164	353	27	53	80				2		2	592	539	1131
Gloucester.....		1	1													1	1	1
Hudson.....	205	162	367	158	127	285	27	49	76	1		1		1	1	391	339	730
Hunterdon.....		1	1					1	3	4						1	4	5
Mercer.....	2	1	3		1	1										2	2	4
Middlesex.....	7	12	19		1	1	1	4	5							8	17	25
Monmouth.....	3	4	7	1		1	2	4	6							6	8	14
Morris.....	168	160	328	42	30	72	11	17	28	1		1		1	1	222	208	430
Ocean.....					1	1		3	3								4	4
Passaic.....	426	462	888	70	60	130	20	18	38							516	540	1056
Somerset.....	3	7	10	1	2	3	2	7	9							6	16	22
Sussex.....	42	44	86	11	5	16	11	10	21							64	59	123
Union.....	163	220	383	21	39	60	10	33	43	1		1				195	292	487
Warren.....	5	3	8	2	1	3		1	1	1		1				8	5	13
New York.....							1	1	2							1	1	2
Total.....	1752	1786	3538	595	509	1104	128	233	361	4		4	3	2	5	2482	2530	5012

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.



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

