

To the Board of Managers  
N. J. State Colony  
New Lisbon, New Jersey

*Approved 7/13*  
*File An. 10/13*  
*Colonial*  
*for filing*

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that I submit herewith my report of the administration of the New Jersey State Colony for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

INTRODUCTORY

The administration has been confronted with rather unusual problems during the past year. Whereas, during the previous years the aim of the administration was to run the institution along the lines of strict economy and yet not sacrifice in the standards of care and training given the boys, in other words, the program was simply to "carry on", this year, in addition to this it has been necessary to carry through a heavy program involving the reconditioning and modernizing of the plant as well as some new construction. The supervision of this work which was made possible by allotments of funds through the C. W. A., and the E. R. A., has been carried by the regular supervisory staff and, although it has caused a rather heavy strain at times, the results accomplished have been worth the added effort.

More detailed statements of the work accomplished in the School Department and Maintenance Department will be found elsewhere in this report. It does seem in order here to comment on the effect of such a program on the morale of the institution. This effect has been one of vitalization of the work of all of the departments of the institution and has presented a real challenge to the staff and employes.

As soon as it was known that the C. W. A., allotments were available, it was essential that men be put to work at once in order to ease the unemployment situation. The setting-up of worth-while projects, the drawing of plans, the ordering of materials and the supervision of the work required the best efforts of several of the supervisory staff, especially if the work was to be done without loss of efficiency.

Since the industrial supervisors were already familiar with the institution, they were drafted to supervise the work of the C. W. A., men in their particular lines of work. The work was under the general supervision of the Assistant Supervisor of Maintenance, the actual supervision of the men being under the Head Carpenter, the Chief Engineer, Painter, Plumber, Auto

mechanics, et al.

Through the cooperation of the County Emergency Relief office, well qualified mechanics were secured and, in general, the results were highly gratifying. There is no department of the Colony that is not in better condition as a result of this program which will probably be continued in a modified form under the E. R. A., during the coming year.

#### POPULATION

It has been possible throughout the year to keep the population within the limit of 775 which was set as a maximum by the Board of Managers. The Colony has continued to admit only the most urgent cases as shown by investigations indicating that the boys were presenting serious problems in the community and in many cases were a menace to the welfare of the community. In order to make it possible to admit such cases, a more liberal parole program was adopted by the Board.

The increase in the number of boys released after they seemed to have received the maximum of benefit from their training here seems justified by the small number of boys who have failed to adjust in the community. Also, more boys have been allowed vacations with parents and relatives. In most cases, the parents have returned the boys promptly at the expiration of the vacation period.

Some parents have been urged to take their boys on short vacations three or four times a year and this plan is working out satisfactorily. In this way, a boy is able to make his adjustment to the community gradually without the complete break from institutional routine which is experienced when a boy receives an indefinite parole.

The population has been set at 775 for the coming year and it is hoped that it will be possible to keep within this limit by an intensification of the training program and by a continuance of the present vacation and parole program.

#### SANITATION AND HEALTH

General health conditions have been good throughout the year as is shown by the report of the Resident Physician. The small number of boys who have suffered from illness is attributed to three causes: (a). Good health conditions in the general population, (b). A preventive program under the direction of the Resident Physician, and (c). Alertness in detecting illness in its early stages by the Cottage Fathers and Mothers.

The alterations in the hospi-

tal have facilitated the keeping of the same in a more sanitary condition and have contributed to its attractiveness.

The permanence of the medical, dental, and nursing staff has resulted in a stabilization which has been helpful.

The completion of the new hospital building will make it possible to use the present building as a housing unit for chronic cases requiring medical and nursing supervision without their coming in close contact with infectious or contagious diseases. This will include crippled boys, those suffering from the residuals of encephalitis lethargica and other boys who are too frail to stand the active life of the regular cottages.

#### EDUCATION AND PATIENT WELFARE

The outstanding development in the School Department has been the extension of school activities due to the addition to the teaching force of C. W. A., and E. R. A., teachers. This has meant that a higher percentage of the small boys could attend school all day.

Especially fine work was done in physical education. This will be continued if the new project which has been set up under E. R. A. is approved

for the coming year.

Some of the older boys from the working groups are realizing the need of more academic training along practical lines and during the coming year it is hoped that evening classes can be organized to meet their needs.

The recreational needs of the boys have been met by an enriched program as is shown by the statement in the report of the Boys' Supervisor. Such a program must necessarily be quite varied as different types enjoy different kinds of play. All of the boys, however, enjoy the Birthday parties, the talking pictures and the Fourth of July and Labor Day fireworks.

The plan for paroling more boys has resulted in a need for more social investigations as home reports must be available before a boy can be brought before the Board. In some instances visits to several places must be made. Whenever possible, the school and police officials, prospective employer and interested social workers are interviewed in order that they may hear of the improvement in the boy and be ready to welcome his return to the community.

The plan for presenting to the

Board a quarterly report on every boy on parole or indefinite vacation has been continued through the year. The members of the Educational Committee review these reports carefully and find them useful for reference whenever a boy is returned.

#### FARM AND GROUNDS

Assignments to the farm department are still considered as giving excellent opportunities for practical training to the older boys. Since jobs on farms are available to boys who have had general farm training, boys are shifted from one farm division to another in order that they may become familiar with all kinds of farm work.

The weather was especially favorable for the raising of vegetables of good quality. All surplus vegetables were canned as well as large quantities of fruits which were purchased and surplus vegetables from other institutions.

By attempting to plant the crops so that the rows follow the contour lines and by putting in shallow dams an attempt has been made to cut down the erosion which has seemed to become more serious each year.

More progress in improving the appearance of the grounds has been made than in any previous year due to the help of the C. W. A. workers.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

The new hospital as a P. W. A. project is under construction. Through the cooperation of the State and Federal inspectors, every effort is being made to insure first-class workmanship.

Work is progressing in the plans for the new unit for the care and training of Defective Delinquents. An appropriation of \$591,000 is available for this building, a part of which will have to be used to enlarge the power plant, sewage disposal plant and to provide an additional water supply.

The work of reconditioning and modernizing the older buildings has added thousands of dollars to their value as well as making them safer from fire and more comfortable and attractive as living quarters for the boys. A more detailed report on this work is to be found in the report of the Supervisor of Maintenance.

During the winter months, large groups of boys were kept busy cutting fire lines and doing reforestation work. The severity of the weather was

a handicap in this work as great care had to be taken to protect the boys from undue exposure.

#### PERSONNEL

The fact that there have been few changes in personnel has been conducive to efficiency in the whole organization.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Leroy A. Wilkes as Resident Physician in order that he might accept a position as Secretary of The New Jersey State Medical Society was filled by the appointment of Dr. Ralph G. Gladen. Dr. Gladen came to the Colony very highly recommended by Dr. Dan S. Renner, Superintendent of the Village for Epileptics at Skillman after three years of service there. He accepted the organization of the hospital set up by Dr. Wilkes and has been successful in building up a good morale among the nurses and patient assistants in the hospital.

#### FINANCIAL

The detailed report appended hereto will show how the appropriations under the several headings have been used. The per capita cost of the year was \$.7373 as compared with \$.6953 for the previous year.

the increase being due to the increase in commodity prices.

The budget for the coming year makes provisions for a few additional employes in departments where they are badly needed.

The collections for the care of private and county patients for the year was \$109,769.98, as compared with \$124,722.75 for the year ending June 30, 1933. The counties report that tax collections are increasing and it is hoped that the counties now in arrears will be able to meet their obligations during the coming year.

The Trading Post has contributed much to the happiness of the boys and employes and has shown a consistent profit which has been transferred to the Welfare Fund.

Parents have been more liberal in their contributions of money to be used by their boys and in some cases it has been necessary to urge them not to make undue sacrifices. This has been true with some parents of very limited financial ability.

#### GENERAL

The decision of the Legislature to locate the new unit for Defective Delinquents here and

to have it administered as a part of the Colony offers a serious challenge to the administrative force.

The selection of personnel for the new unit and the setting up of a constructive training and recreational program will present a real problem. Furthermore, the changes necessary to enable the Colony proper to furnish certain services such as heat, light, water, vegetables, milk and eggs will require careful planning.

It is confidently expected that the present personnel may be counted upon for the same cooperation and loyal effort in solving these new problems that they have shown throughout the past year.

Mr. Ellis P. Earle, President of the State Board of Control, and other members of the Board have visited the Colony during the past year and have shown a keen interest in the progress of the Colony.

Commissioner William J. Ellis of the Department of Institutions and Agencies has been a frequent visitor and has kept in touch with new developments through conference with the Superintendent in Trenton and through reports from the Directors of the several divisions of the Department. Their continued cooperation and aid has been a great source of satisfaction and inspiration to the Superintendent.

This report would not be complete without an expression of deep appreciation to the members of your Honorable Board for the unfailing interest and assistance in attempting to solve the problems presented to them throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. T. Jones  
Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY STATE COLONY  
NEW LISBON NEW JERSEY

Financial Statement as of June 30, 1934.

Account	Appropriations	-Transfers-	Disbursements-	Balance
Salaries and Wages	95,800.00	-1023.41	94,774.45	2.14
Med. & Surgical Fees	1,000.00	- 72.20	927.80	
Food	35,000.00	-3448.30	31,138.26	413.44
Clothing	13,500.00	+ 300.00	13,788.12	11.88
Fuel, Light & Power	19,000.00	+3000.00	21,984.32	15.68
Household Supplies	7,500.00	+ 129.41	7,624.26	5.15
Farm, Stable & Grounds Supp.	11,000.00	+ 703.62	11,647.63	55.99
Industrial & Vocational	1,500.00	- 300.00	1,190.20	9.80
Med, Surgical & Lab.	2,300.00	+ 500.00	2,795.45	4.55
Vehicular Transportation	2,000.00		1,995.78	4.22
Stationery & Office Supp.	500.00		499.65	.35
Educational, Recreational & Library Supplies	650.00		646.77	3.23
Other Materials & Supplies	250.00		250.00	
Tobacco	1,400.00		1,394.17	5.83
Current Repairs	5,000.00		4,988.83	11.17
Traveling Expense	900.00	- 199.30	700.70	
Telephone & Telegraph	1,600.00	+ 269.30	1,869.30	
Postage	550.00		550.00	
Insurance Other Than Fire	350.00	+ 40.88	390.88	
Entertainment	500.00	+ 100.00	600.00	
Freight, Express & Cartage	400.00		380.76	19.24
	200,700.00		200,137.33	562.67

July 1, 1934

Dr. C. T. Jones, Superintendent

Dear Dr. Jones:

I am submitting herewith for your consideration a report of the Industrial Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

The year that has just closed has been one filled with activity. During the time that I have been in the institution no greater demands have been made upon the personnel than during the year that has just closed, and I feel that the progress that has been made is due to the hearty cooperation of these people.

Cannery:

The cannery continued operation after the beginning of the past fiscal year and carried on until all the late vegetables were in and re-opened early in May in order to take care of the spring vegetables.

As in the past, the cannery has taken care of the preparation of all vegetables for the service building which has materially reduced the accumulation of dirt at that point.

The canning of corn in #10 cans has always been a problem and the experience of experts in canning is that it should not be handled in containers of this size. The matter was taken up with the American Can Company and

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they recommended either #2 or #3 cans be used, and as it is feasible to take care of all conditions necessary in #3 cans, this size of can was agreed upon, and a new sealer was rented from the can company for this operation. In addition to the canning of corn small quantities of other commodities were taken care of, by use of these cans, for individuals throughout the institution.

Our relations with other institutions remain harmonious and in this way we have been able to secure additional supplies of fruits and vegetables for canning on a percentage basis.

The total production for the year was as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>#10 cans</u>	<u>#3 cans</u>	<u>gallons</u>
Apples	674		
Asparagus cuts	887		
Beans, lima		257	
Beans, string	5,716	240	
Beets	551		
Corn		4,359	
Pineapple	406	200	
Tomatoes	8,124		
Tomato pulp	1,841		
Cucumber pickle	233		
Peaches	2,898		
Yellow tomato preserve	207		
Tomato juice	1,005	200	
Grapes	394	50	
Catsup	113	25	
Green tomato pickle	282	200	
Plums	1,069	200	
Carrots	188		
Pumpkin	408		
Beet greens	74		
Sauerkraut			1,950
	25,070	5,731	1,950

Returned to Other InstitutionsBurl. Co. Almshouse-Asylum-Sanatorium- Bordentown

String beans #10	45		172	492
Tomatoes #10	58	250	509	280
Tomato pulp #10	22	46	101	70
Pumpkin #10				154
Corn #3	790			157
Beets #10	11		307	
Carrots #10	52			

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General Farm

Farm crops for the past year have been very successful with few exceptions caused by the heavy rain and wind storm late in August. The fertility of certain sections of the farm seems to be increasing due to careful cover cropping.

The yield on the various pieces of irrigation has increased after recommendations made by Mr. Charles A. Thompson, County Agricultural Agent, were complied with. Some tests were made which showed that there was a deficiency of potash and when this was added and other phases of the planting program as outlined by Mr. Thompson were complied with, the results were commensurate with the effort. For the first time we had a surplus of corn which was stored for animal consumption during the year. The use of the sewage irrigation has shown outstanding benefit and as soon as possible the balance of the piece of land in the irrigation area should be

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placed under that system.

### Dairy:

The herd is in good shape. During the past year we received a certificate showing that we had passed the prescribed number of tests and were entitled to a certificate for bovine abortion eradication. The herd was also free from tuberculosis for the ninth time and was entitled to the gold seal for bovine tuberculosis control.

We have an exceptionally fine herd of young stock, nine of which will go into production during the next fiscal year. The balance are of an age ranging from five months up to a year. The total number of young stock is 20.

### Piggery

The piggery has produced in quantity as well as any past year, but the cost of feed against the price allowed for pork would not permit this department to show a profit. There is a question of policy that should be decided as to whether or not the number of pigs should be in excess of those required to consume garbage.

### Poultry

Production in the poultry department has been good in the last months. However, during the molting season and the cold months the egg production dropped considerably. Efforts are being made by fowl pox vaccinations to hold off the laying period of the pullets for approximately six weeks,

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which will carry them over so that their peak period will be reached during our previous non-productive months. There have been no epidemics of any kind in the poultry flock and the condition of the laying hens shows that they have produced well and are in good physical condition.

Production for all farm departments is as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>General Farm</u>		
Corn, grain, bu.	581	168.49
Ensilage, ton	1,171	1,054.00
Potatoes, bu.	2,717	3,414.01
Offal corn, bu.	197	27.88
<u>Piggery</u>		
Pork, lb.	11,905	985.07
<u>Poultry</u>		
Eggs, doz.	9,306 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2,481.23
Fowl, lb.	1,929 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	293.92
Broilers, lb.	2,149 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	398.91
<u>Dairy</u>		
Milk, qt.	117,100	9,368.00
Veal, lb.	1,020	84.31
Beef, lb.	2,235	189.75
<u>Truck</u>		
Asparagus	487 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28.38
Lima beans	160 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	119.55
String beans	3,070	2,050.23
Beets, basket	170 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	57.64
Cabbage, lb.	26,686	341.81
Carrots	1,587	691.77
Corn, sweet	59,377	698.45
Cucumbers	1,060	458.04
Lettuce, heads	72	49.65
Kale	4,064	407.83
Grapes	174	88.00

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>
Onions, basket	233	161.83
Onions, bunch	6,891	184.31
Peas	692	647.90
Peppers	219	195.20
Potatoes, sweet	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	62.99
Radishes	4,615	84.01
Rhubarb	1,317	39.11
Spinach	1,003	122.68
Squash	2,353	35.25
Strawberries	113	11.30
Tomatoes, red	2,174 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,056.43
Turnips, lb.	1,030	41.58
Rutabagas	55	12.75
Beet tops	30	16.90
Blackberries	4	.48

#### Power House and Utilities

The two boilers in the power house and all steam hot water vessels throughout the institution and sterilizers in the hospital and laundry were inspected by a representative of the Maryland Casualty Company during April and May and with the exception of minor changes all were approved. The condition of the tubes of the boilers was far superior to that shown last year.

During the month of December considerable trouble was experienced in keeping handhole gaskets on the boilers. It was hard to determine at first whether this condition was caused by faulty gaskets or internal conditions. A sample of the water was taken and it was found to contain 240 parts of free mineral acid which we were compelled to neutralize by the addition of soda ash. The pH value of this

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sample of water was between 3. and 4. I would strongly urge prompt action on the securing of a proper water treatment in order that the boiler may not be subjected to the hazards of such water conditions.

The Westinghouse turbine was given extensive repairs on two different occasions. The first was on account of ordinary wear and tear, and the second on account of clogging up of seal rings and runner with a material that resembled lime, and it was thought for a long time that this was an after-effect of the lime treatment that had previously been used on raw water. Subsequent examination of this material showed that it was aluminum sulphate and that it came from the raw water from the wells that had no contact with any pipes in which lime water had been used. This is another condition that should receive the attention of the proper authorities.

Both of the turbines had to have new rotors which were worn beyond efficient operation by the action of wet steam. The institution has taken every precaution to see that all water is eliminated before it goes into the turbine supply lines, but the condition still exists. I would strongly recommend the purchase of either a trarifier or valves for the elimination of this condition.

The electric current throughout the institution is now in first class shape. No drop in voltage is noticed and our lights are clear throughout the entire twenty-four hours.

Civil Works Administration

On November 19, 1933 we received a call to the effect that the project under the Civil Works Administration would start on the following Tuesday. On that day we had 40 men assigned to the institution, the greater portion of which were laborers. The balance were mechanics of various kinds. From then on various projects were created for the betterment of the institution and I believe that things were accomplished since that time that would have taken years, otherwise.

Some of the projects that were undertaken were as follows: painting of interior and exterior of buildings; changing electric lines to conduit on all exposed surfaces and using BX cable between the studs and in the ceiling in the various cottages; replastering in the various cottages. In many of these places it was necessary to install new lath. Erection of a garage for Laurel Cottage; erection of a cement block plant; landscaping, including grading and the transplanting of native flora; the division of one-half the basement of the school house into four separate class rooms; the erection of a roadway and five bridges and a roadway and two bridges over a stream at the rear of the institution; the erection of an ornamental walk over another stream at the rear of the institution; grading and the saving of top soil at the rear of the sewage irrigation tract; erection of a fire wall in the employees' garages; erection of one hot bed and two cold frames; filling all cracks in stucco walls; construction of ten A houses

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for use at the piggery; closing in the porch on the west side of the hospital for the use of Tb patients; changing heating systems from one pipe to two pipe; fabrication of a grill door for the outside basement entrance to the service building; changing feed lines on the steam kettles in the service building; installing new service lines on the west side of the institution, together with feed lines to the various buildings in that area; erection of enclosure for ice machine in the basement of the service building; architectural work in connection with studies and plans of various alterations and construction work; clerical work in connection with changes of various systems and surveys; miscellaneous repairs of various kinds in all different cottages, such as plumbing, carpentry and masonry.

When the project was completed, only two jobs were unfinished that had been started, namely, the garage for Laurel and the cement block house, both of which can be completed within a month's time.

### Roads

The major roads of the institution have been constructed of gravel and here as elsewhere the maintenance of such roads is a problem. After every rain it is necessary to fill up the washed out places and it is practically impossible to keep out the uneven spots on the roadbed. I would recommend that some kind of a hard surfaced road be decided upon for the institution and completed at the earliest possible date

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either with appropriated or E. R. A. funds, if the scope of that work is sufficiently broad to cover a project of this kind.

In connection with roads the question of storm sewers should be given consideration. The washed out condition of our roads is primarily caused by surface water that accumulates during rain. Detailed study of the surface of the institution should be made to see whether it is practical to include all areas into one central spill basin.

Industrial Shops

I would particularly call your attention to the location of the various maintenance shops of the institution. As you know, all are under dormitories and every shop constitutes a hazard, and I would recommend the erection of an industrial building at the earliest possible date to take care of these shops that are now located in the various cottages.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Scott G. Atkinson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Scott G. Atkinson

Dr. C. T. Jones, Superintendent  
New Jersey State Colony  
New Lisbon, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Jones:

I beg to submit the following report covering the activities under the direction of the Boys' Supervisor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

#### CLASSIFICATION

We have previously emphasized the necessity of studying each case in order that the boy may be happy and the existing "behavior kinks" straightened before any hope for correction may be realized. While this is fundamental, it goes much further. Careful observation of the boy's record after he has been classified is vital. He may show deterioration or instability. In this case, a further study is required. On the other hand, he may display an aptitude for the training already prescribed, and, despite his problem mentioned prior to his admission, he may not show any of those tendencies. When this is observed, we are inclined to believe that his classification is correct.

An example of the foregoing comes before us in a case of a young man who reached the sixth grade in public school. We discussed his case with his parents before his admission. According to his parents, this boy was a serious

problem in that he was sullen, stubborn, abusive and disobedient; he would stay out all hours of the night, refused to go to school and would not work. We obviously expected to see a difficult behavior problem. On the day he was admitted, however, we observed a friendly, cheerful and pleasant personality. He was assigned to a cottage with consideration for his behavior, according to his admission papers, and assigned to the Print Shop. This boy has been with us about four months. He is cooperative, cheerful, obedient, and his effort and energy are good. None of his behavior difficulties mentioned by his parents have been shown. Is this a case of improper parental guidance or is he in the hands of sympathetic and trained people who have studied his behavior with a sincere desire to use this material for reconstruction? During the past year we have made a close examination of the population for each cottage to ascertain whether or not a boy was improperly classified. In any instance where we found a boy who could not meet cottage conditions, he was assigned to another cottage for proper adjustment or transferred to another institution for supervision and care.

#### DISCIPLINE

We are constantly reminded of the importance of personal interviews when disciplinary action appears necessary. Frequently a heart to heart talk with the

boy brings out the cause for his disturbance. When the cause is removed, the boy will show excellent behavior for quite a long time. There will be another time, probably, when it becomes necessary to handle his case. It may be that the boy is psychopathic or he may be a defective delinquent, having an unstable and highly suggestible make-up. While the cause which prompted this disturbance may be insignificant, nevertheless, the boy is "thrown off" and we have an expression of, so called, bad behavior. If you can carry the boy over these "bumps," it is believed that eventually he will build up a resistance to the cause and a more stable behavior will be manifested. It is felt that good discipline will prevail if a general application of this theory is advanced. We have endeavored to convey this principle to those responsible for cottage discipline. One line of procedure will not apply to all. It is questionable sometimes whether the theory advanced, as stated, should be followed or an attitude of firmness applied. We have some cases who will respond only through the latter method. We feel that the general morale of the boys is good. Rules and regulations and a close adherence to the same are essential, but these will not take the place of individual handling and a study of the case from all sides before a decision is made for disciplinary action. We believe it is possible to bring about a greater improvement in our discipline by the use of these basic principles.

COTTAGE LIFE

During the past year we have experienced considerable difficulty in the matter of transferring a boy from one cottage to another. Many times the boy will come to the office and plead to remain in his cottage. The boy endeavors to explain his reasons for his request, but there is something he cannot express. After questioning we find that he is attached to his Cottage Master or Cottage Mother; he may appreciate the "home-like" day room, or he may be intelligent enough to realize that the cottage employees understand him better. Several times a boy has said, "Mrs. So-and-so is like a mother to me." While this reaction is quite problematical at times, we are pleased because we know the boy appreciates his "home." We are compelled, in some cases, to take an arbitrary stand, however, because we know it is for his welfare.

Very frequently cottage employees will bring back to their cottage, after being off duty, plants, pictures, games, and reading matter. Sometimes a party is given with refreshments, also brought back by the cottage employees.

During the past year, special emphasis has been advanced relative to hygiene and sanitation standards in our cottages. Daily bathing is now a routine matter after encouraging this practice; daily change of socks; more frequent changes of work clothing; monthly inspection of their bodies, together with a check on their weights.

Several prints and etchings were given to the Colony. These were neatly framed in our institutional repair shop and distributed to the cottages.

I feel that we have an unusual group of cottage employees. They are interested in the boys' happiness, welfare and development. They have caught the significance that an attractive and cheerful cottage meets with response and lessens their problems in handling the boys.

#### EMPLOYEE TRAINING

The welfare, development and happiness of our boys depends very largely upon the employee's intelligent handling of his duties prescribed by the administration. A routine may be established or a regulation issued, but the full purpose of these is lost unless the employee understands the true meaning of all of it. We have endeavored to point out the necessity of observing any physical or mental changes with his boys, and report them for investigation. The daily reports received from cottage employees are valuable in our study of behavior problems.

We have mentioned under the subject of discipline the importance of individual attention to behavior disturbances. It has been noticed that cottage employees are now requesting our cooperation in talking over these dis

turbances and, in many instances, an adjustment is made and a better feeling exists between the boy and employee. It is obvious that the general morale of our boys depends upon this procedure and it is believed the cottage employee is responding to this thought.

It is pleasing to note that very few changes are taking place with the personnel of our cottages. This has an important bearing upon the general morale of our boys. The old employee knows our methods through training. The new employee starts with his own ideas and, in some instances, it takes considerable patience and time to train him to our methods. It is worth while, however, and surely the results are outstanding.

#### DOMESTIC AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

During the past year, we have contacted many homes of those represented in our population. Investigations have been made and reports are on file. This is an important piece of work, and assists those responsible for scheduling boys' vacations and parole recommendations. It is surprising to see the reaction when you inform a boy that a visit was made to his home. To him, you are bringing his home a little closer to the Colony. He immediately asks many questions about his relatives and the conditions surrounding his home. It may be that the boys has not seen his home for several years and the information given to him assists in his adjustment. In the

event that the home conditions are not satisfactory, efforts are made to have the boy visit his home accompanied by an employee. If the home conditions are satisfactory, he is permitted to visit the home for a few days.

It is felt that contacting the boy's home brings a better understanding between the boy and his relatives, and assists us in making the boy's adjustment complete and, in many cases, a parole is perfected through our immediate knowledge of home conditions.

Our efforts are stimulated when the parents and visitors express their appreciation of the many improvements which they have observed. "Aren't your grounds beautiful?" "The boys seem to be so happy and contented." "I notice you have added new buildings." "Surely you have a wonderful place here." To us, these things are the result of daily thought and effort, but to the outside public, they strike a little deeper, perhaps, because they see the boys' home maintained as a place of progress rather than a home neglected.

It has been stated by our Superintendent that our institution should be an instrument of service to the community. Public functions requesting the use of our band and orchestra; emergency aid requiring man power in fighting forest fires; rendering assistance to our neighbors in digging out roads during the heavy snow fall last winter

in order that a sick woman could be rushed to the hospital by automobile; rendering first aid to accident cases through the facilities of our hospital; supply water to our neighboring C. C. C. Camps during the freezing temperatures last winter. These are a few outstanding acts of service which prove that the administrative policy is being carried out, much to the satisfaction and appreciation of all.

The "home" sends their boy to us to be helped. The Colony sends the boy out to help others.

#### RECREATION

If we are to maintain the desired morale with our boys, we must bring to the Colony amusement and interesting events. We are not exempt in our limitations so far as equipment and finances are concerned. Efforts have been made, however, to interest community organizations in bringing to the Colony entertainment. This is increasing and it is becoming an annual event.

Our baseball team has been equipped with uniforms purchased from a disbanded ball club. Also new playing equipment was provided. Thirty-six games were played last year. We won 19 games and lost 15, tied 2. Quite a few games were played with our neighboring C. C. C. Camps. Our grounds were loaned to these camps when not in use by our team.

The outstanding recreational event of the year consisted of a vacation to the shore of two days and one night, for those who do not have vacations due to no community contacts, and a day's trip for others. This was a real thrill and the event remained with the boys for several months. Over five hundred boys participated in this event.

The following is a list of some of the outstanding recreational activities:

Birthday parties and Colony store monthly.

Huckleberry "hunts."

Skating and Sledding.

Mouth Organ and dance contests.

Watermelon parties.

Entertainment by the Sheekinal Glee Club of Millville, N.J.

Mistrel Show given by the Maple Shade Welfare Association.

Entertainment by Brower Ensemble Collingswood, N.J.

Vaudeville show given through Mr. Fell, Trenton, N.J.

Fireworks display on July 4th, together with field sports and an entertainment given by the C. C. C. Camps as guests.

Annual Hallowe'en Party, 232 costumes in the parade.

Cross-country run with 19 boys participating and nine finishing.

-10-

Clam digging parties at the shore.

Weekly talking pictures.

Respectfully submitted,

R. G. Riggins  
Boys' Supervisor

Dr. C. T. Jones, Superintendent  
State Colony  
New Lisbon, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Jones:

I take pleasure in submitting a report of the work done by the psychological section of the Psychiatric Clinic at New Lisbon during the year ending June 30, 1934.

Analysis of cases examined will be found on the statistical summary sheet. Test materials used and recommendations made will be found on the following pages. The 1932-33 frequencies are listed together with those of 1933-34 for comparison.

Dr. D. W. Miles left this institution as Psychologist in July, 1933, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. F. Henry and Mr. L. A. Thompson. From September, 1933, to virtually the end of the fiscal year the institution was without a full time psychologist. During the interim, Miss Ann Berkowitz, a teacher in the institutional school, tested a large number of cases with the Stanford-Binet.

Respectfully submitted,

F. K. Berrien  
Assistant Psychologist

Institutional Cases  
 Annual Report for Year Ending June 30, 1934.  
 Statistical Summary

Psychologist, F. K. Berrien Institution - New Lisbon

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	1933-34	1932-33
Total number of individuals examined	125	702
New Cases	57	73
Old Cases	68	629
Adult Cases	17	290
Juvenile Cases	108	412
Male Cases	125	702
Female Cases	0	0

---

Number of cases interviewed	2	34
Number of cases tested	123	668

---

Occasion for examination:

Admission	60	105
Transfer from other institutions	2	32
Return from parole, escape	1	17
Routine reclassification	20	550
Special request of officers	1	20
Occasion not recorded	41	0

---

Mental level of new cases:

Superior	0	1
Average	1	4
Inferior	0	9
Borderline	1	7
Moron	33	46
Imbecile	21	15
Idiot	1	2
Undertermined	1	4
Undifferentiated	0	3

---

1933-34    1932-33

Recommendations:

Transfer to Woodbine	0	5
Academic training in the Colony	69	116
Vocational Training in the Colony	2	76
Maintenance and industrial training	7	401
Psychiatric Examination	0	5
Continue in detention cottage	0	13
Release from detention cottage	0	2
Occupational Therapy	2	7
No assignment	3	4
Suitable for parole	0	5
See Medical	1	4
Transfer to T. S. H.	1	0
Permanent custodial care	18	0
Transfer to School for Deaf	1	0
No recommendations	15	0

-----  
List Materials Used:

Test:

K. A.	1	1	23
	2	3	77
	4	3	93
	5	3	52
	6	2	81
	8	3	152
	10	4	174
	11	1	240
	12-	1	58
	13	3	65
	15	1	120
	16-	3	90
	17	2	177
	18	1	100
	19	1	137
	20	2	258

1933-34    1932-33

Materials Used Cont'd.:

Stanford Binet	90	157
Shakow-Kent F.B.	6	107
Mirror Drawing	6	119
Mannikin	2	20
Knox Cube	1	21
Witmer F. B.	3	79
Kent E.G. Y.	20	195
Digit Span	3	93
Porteus Maze	1	26
Ohio State True-False	1	0
Ship Test	1	8
Mare and Foal	1	39

To: Dr. C. T. Jones, Superintendent  
New Jersey State Colony  
New Lisbon, New Jersey

Social Service in connection with an institution reaches out to the families as well as to its parolees and those under its immediate care. It often finds opportunity to lend a helping hand with the problems in its neighborhood.

The New Jersey State Colony has thus brought into its files the records of visits, supervision and investigations made for other institutions.

The work during the past year has brought cooperation with the Elks, Moose, T. B. Leagues of different counties, Rehabilitation Department, Red Cross, Needle Work Guild, Sea Shore Home, Wills Eye Hospital, Burlington County Hospital, Cooper Hospital, Mercer Hospital, St. Francis Hospital and McKinley Hospital, County Adjuster, Judge, and State Police.

Twenty-six home investigations have been made and reports submitted before boys have been paroled to home, relative, or employer.

Seventeen boys have been taken to Wills Eye Hospital for treatment and glasses.

Twenty-three parolees, three of whom belong to other State Institutions have been under supervision and

received monthly visits.

Patients have been brought from various localities to the Out Patient Mental Clinic held at the Colony on the first Friday of each month.

Service rendered to families of Colony boys include procuring clothing, hospital care and placing child in Sea Shore Home in Atlantic City.

Hearings before Judge or County Adjuster have been attended, accompanying members of the families of boys.

Monthly reports of all parole officers have been reviewed and synopsis of each kept in loose leaf file for quick reference and a three months' report of all parolees submitting age, mental age, residence, employer, kind of work done, behavior, and remarks calling attention to particular facts.

One hundred and sixty three parolees are reported through eighteen officers, twenty-eight have been advanced to a quarterly basis, seventeen semi-annual, three annual, fifteen extended vacation.

Two boys have been accepted in the reforestation work and favorable reports received through the parents.

In reviewing the reports it is gratifying to note that almost in every instance of parole, a fair adjustment

is made for a boy either in his own home or in one in which he is placed. In several instances an exceptional and surprising improvement in industrial stability has been reported. In several cases the boy is helping to maintain the home.

It is obvious that a careful selection of employment, within the mental and physical ability makes the most hopeful adjustment for the boy whose parole seems justified after the care received at the Colony, now recognized as a Training School.

It has been a real pleasure to tell the story of the beginning and growth of this State institution to groups of people in various parts of the county and to exhibit samples of workmanship of the various departments. This has given opportunity, also, to emphasize the necessity of early diagnosis and institutional care of the mentally handicapped.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret S. Haines

Dr. C. T. Jones, Superintendent  
New Jersey State Colony  
New Lisbon, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Jones:

We respectfully submit our  
Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

#### PUPILS ENROLLED

Our school population consists in the main of those patients in the Colony who are of school age and who are mentally and physically able to attend classes and profit by the classroom activities. However, among those enrolled are included about twelve to fifteen pupils who are above sixteen years of age. For the most part these over-age pupils are attending Print Shop classes and the classes for the Blind. A few are still attending our regular classes.

In general, our policy has been to promote boys to outside assignments when they have reached the age of sixteen, but this is by no means a rigid rule. Usually when a school boy reaches his sixteenth year, his record is discussed in teachers' meeting and if it appears that a continuance in school attendance would be desirable because he is actively gaining in skills or academic lines, he continues for a longer period. Or if certain physical handicaps would make an outside assignment difficult, a boy may continue for a time in regular classes.

Usually the boys themselves look forward to the time when their age will entitle them to a "promotion" to work outside the school department; before a recommendation is made they are consulted as to any preference they may have in our Maintenance Departments.

Among the obvious physical defects noted in the pupils now attending school we list the following:

Defective vision-----	13
Defective hearing-----	9
Partial paralysis of hand, arm, or leg----	6
Nervous defects or unstable personalities-	9
Speech defects-----	21

The total enrollment during the year was 223. At the close of the year 180 were enrolled. Of these 113 attended full day, and 67 reported half-day only.

#### TEACHING STAFF AND CLASS ROOM ACTIVITIES

From June 1 to October 1, 1933, the Director of Education was absent from the Colony. Before leaving on this extended vacation a school program for the summer months was outlined.

One of our regular teachers was granted leave of absence for six weeks in order that she might attend the summer session of Rutgers University. Our manual

training teacher was obliged to take a vacation during June, July and August because of ill health. He returned to his duties as teacher September 1st.

Our Superintendent arranged for an exchange of teachers with the Wyoming State Training School at Lander, Wyoming; our teacher of printing going to the western institution for the month of June, while a teacher of handwork from that place came to our school for the same period. The latter introduced a new type of weaving to our pupils, the loom being a four-harness table loom. During the time this teacher was with us several boys learned to string the loom and become familiar with its use.

This exchange of teachers worked out so successfully that we hope it may prove to be but the first of such arrangements.

The teacher of basketry was frequently assigned to act as "relief" cottage attendant during the summer.

As in previous years the school pupils attended classes half days only throughout the summer. One group reported in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Our School Department gave the usual Children's Day exercises in the grove the first Sunday of July.

In the latter part of October a second student-teacher was added to our staff. This young

young woman was a recent college graduate, without teaching experience other than practice teaching during her senior year. She came to the Colony in order to gain further teaching experience, and remained with us for three months, leaving in January to accept a position elsewhere. Another assistant teacher joined us early in November and acted as helper to teachers of handwork. Later she was given charge of pre-primary classes.

On January 9th, four teachers under the C. W. A. became members of our staff; three were graduates of a Teachers' College, one had had two years training in the Kindergarten and Primary Department, University of Temple, with two years experience teaching primary grades and two years as Supervisor of Music and Art in Samuel Miller School, Mount Holly. A second had specialized in Physical Education. The other two had prepared to teach elementary grades.

The first mentioned was at once placed in charge of our Kindergarten Classes and met the Print Shop boys for academic work from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock. The second teacher was placed in charge of classes in Physical Education, and also of a class in a cottage. The other two C. W. A. teachers were assigned to meet older boys in classes organized in four of the cottages.

The Kindergarten teacher came to us with the expectation of working here six weeks. She remained twelve, and left then because duties in her home claimed her attention. The other three continued to teach, even when they were no longer on a payroll. From the first their attitude was excellent. They attacked their new problems conscientiously, giving considerable time outside the class room to directed reading, and meeting with the Director of Education for lectures and round table discussions twice a week during the first month.

The teacher of Physical Education remained with us until June 15th, at which time she left to be married. The other two are remaining to teach through the coming summer.

The work of these teachers deserves high praise. We feel their contribution to our department has greatly enriched our school program.

A clerk was assigned to assist in our office in the School Building, beginning her work on Monday, January 9th. Her first duties included work on our card file, answering phone calls, attending to records, checking up on reports, etc., but her activities were soon increased to include that of acting as substitute teacher in emergencies, assisting for a half hour to an hour daily with Kindergarten classes, and in various ways helping and cooperating with

school activities. We consider her assistance increasingly valuable.

In previous Annual Reports we have mentioned in some detail the work of our regular classes. We continue to follow the modified departmental plan described in the report of last year.

The Print Shop reports that the number of impressions run off in the year just closed is 406,126 as compared with 262,538 of the last year.

Among the special projects handled by our Print Shop should be mentioned the report cards, involving 6,000 impressions, for an outside institution, and the printing of 325 booklets of "Songs of Christmas" these containing ten favorite Christmas Carols.

The report as to the reading abilities of our pupils is as follows:

Can recognize a limited number of words-----	21
Can read in Pre-Primer-----	14
Can read in Primer-----	14
Can read in Book One-----	9
Can read in Book Two-----	6
Can read in Book Three-----	5
Can read in Book Four-----	13
Can read in Book Five-----	6

The activities of the classes for the Blind have been slightly enlarged. We found that two Print Shop pupils were becoming restless and we decided to try the experiment of placing them in the Class for Blind, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The boys entered the week of March 7, feeling it was a distinct privilege to have this opportunity to learn caning. Both have done excellent work there, and we believe other problem boys with good vision may from time to time be permitted to join this class when conditions justify the transfer.

Many of the boys attending the Class for Blind have become quite expert in caning chairs, although, of course, they work slowly. On June 9th, three wheel chairs and a large old-fashioned rocker were brought to us from The Burlington County Alms House to be repaired and caned. This was our first extensive order for caning. The caning was started Monday June 11th. By the end of the month the rocker had been caned, and work well on to completion on the wheel chairs. As we were urged to hurry this project the boys worked every Saturday, and practically all Braille work was held in abeyance. Each boy felt it an honor to do all he could to assist in the work. We hope more orders like this will be sent us, but in the future any such work will be accepted only on condition that it will be done as a regular part of the class work.

Our Music Classes have continued through the year, with every class receiving at least twenty minutes special instruction daily. Almost daily practice in whistling has resulted in a constant improvement in the quality of this accomplishment. Special instruction in Rhythmic Band and solo work with drum should be mentioned. A beginning has been made in part-singing.

The Glee Club has met from two to three times a week, and their work is reflected favorably in the Sunday Services.

November 13th we organized a new type of class with Miss Davis in charge. We had been giving careful study to a group of boys who were not responding satisfactorily in our regular classes. This group included seven boys who had fairly high I. Q.'s but had not learned to read; five boys who were among our most advanced in reading, who had high I. Q.'s, but were emotionally unstable or peculiar, and did not work to advantage with large groups; also three boys who were deaf, and two who were crippled and presented special problems because of their handicap.

A special schedule was worked out for each of these boys. They all attended one or more of the regular classes, but reported to Miss Davis for reading and other work. Her room was "home -room" for them all. Usually not less than three nor more than eight attended at a time.

When the formation of this "Adjustment Class" was first discussed we believed that, properly managed, it would work out to the advantage of the class in particular and the school in general, but it was in the nature of an experiment. How would the boys themselves react when they found their home-room was sheared by such diverse individuals as beginners in reading and some of our most advanced readers? By boys from Group One to Group Six? By deaf and crippled along with boys physically sound? From the first it was obvious that each boy was pleased with the change. In fact, so popular did this class become that other boys begged to be allowed to join it. The adjustment class has fully justified its creation.

On April 14th our teacher of Basketry resigned in order that he might return to his home and assist his father whose health was failing. At her request one of the C. W. A. teachers was placed temporarily in charge of this room.

During March and April and until the latter part of May, our Manual Training teacher was assigned to work outside the school; his new duties including tree-trimming and work on lawns and flower gardens. During his absence the Manual Training classes were in charge of another teacher.

VISITING DAYS

On Thursday, November 9th, our school was closed in order that the teachers might spend the day in Newark visiting Binet classes. We spent the morning at the Montgomery Street School, the afternoon at the Eighteenth Street School, returning with many favorable impressions of these well organized classes. Our second Visiting Day for the year was of a different nature. On Friday, April 6th, our teachers all went to Atlantic City where they attended the meetings of the New Jersey State Historical Congress.

GENERAL

The Burlington County Library Association continues to help our department through generous loans of books for teachers' use. As an illustration of their assistance we may mention two instances -- at a teachers' meeting March 13, the question was asked, "How can we make profitable contacts with the world outside?" This led to the subject of books and reports on education in other countries. Each teacher was then assigned to read and to report on the educational trends in a foreign land, and the County Library loaned us several books on this subject, covering the countries of China, Japan, India, Italy, France, England, Arabia, Turkey, Russia, and Hungary. In May two meetings were held, one in the evening, the other in the afternoon after school and the

reports were given, all were highly interesting and stimulating. Again, when we were planning for our coming summer program we visited the Main Library in Mt. Holly, and returned with sixty-seven carefully selected books which our teachers may have through July and August, and which should prove of great value.

We again express our appreciation of benefits obtained through this County Library.

As in the past our department cooperates heartily with the other departments of the Colony, and we are ever conscious of the cordial cooperation given us in return.

Respectfully submitted,

Charlotte Steinbach  
Director of Education

New Lisbon,  
July, 1934.

Dr. C. T. Jones, Superintendent  
New Jersey State Colony  
New Lisbon, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Jones:

I take pleasure in submitting the report of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Colony for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

HEALTH PROGRAM

During the past year careful study has been made of the needs and desires of the inmates of The New Jersey State Colony and insofar as their present facilities permitted, these needs were attended to. During April every boy in the Colony was given a physical examination in an all-inclusive survey, and a card index record was made covering each boy's infirmity, need of medical attention, surgical indications and latent medico-chirurgica probabilities.

It is felt that a survey of the scope of this one, conducted annually, will insure more prompt and efficient care, especially in the case of the chronic diseases, pertaining especially to the heart and lungs. Surgical indications are thus brought again to our attention and needed tonsillectomies, herniotomies, circumcisions, hemorrhoidectomies, adenoidectomies and the like are recorded, to be done as soon as time, equipment and other facilities will permit. In like manner, chest cases

can perhaps be diagnosed at an earlier stage; heart cases can be checked frequently, so that they can be given employment or rest as indicated.

Each boy admitted to the Colony is given a comprehensive physical examination, with his condition being catalogued as accurately as possible, subject to future reference.

### RECORDS

In order to record adequately the physical condition and progress or retrogression of inmates, a card index system, in conjunction with the usual records, is being used. Each boy has an individual record card on which his visits to the clinic or hospital are recorded in chronological order. In addition, special conditions are card indexed for ready reference, under the boy's name and also recorded under each special condition. In this way the number of boys, for example, requiring tonsillectomy can be determined on a moment's notice, as well as the names of the boys who are in need of tonsillectomy

### PERSONNEL

Changes have been made as follows:

Dr. R. G. Gladen assumed

duties as Resident Physician on Feb. 17, 1933.

Mrs. E. M. Palmquist assumed duties on Dec. 18, 1933, as Supervising Nurse.

An additional nurse was provided in December, 1933, giving the hospital staff the necessary relief and bringing the total of registered nurses on the staff up to four.

On the Federal Emergency Relief program a registered nurse was provided and our staff received approximately twelve weeks of much needed and appreciated relief work.

The services of a laboratory technician when needed in emergency are now available and while this improves the service, when the new laboratory is opened it is hoped that a full time technician can be supplied as this branch of our work will undoubtedly increase in importance.

There is a crying need for additional housing for inmates. The present crowded condition of the cottages is not conducive to physical and mental well-being of the boys, and as well prevents proper supervision. Too great intimacy among the boys is extremely deleterious.

Plans are under way to add

a visiting oculist who will work under the supervision of the Resident Physician. It is felt that this arrangement will greatly improve the care and attention required by the boys in the Colony among whom eye defects are extremely common.

#### MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC

An Out-Patient Mental Hygiene Clinic has been established at the Colony. On specified dates various clinics, charitable institutions and the like send in to our clinic boys and girls for the purpose of classification. Here they are subjected to a thorough mental and physical examination which includes an examination by a Clinical Psychiatrist, the Resident Psychologist, the Resident Dentist, and the Resident Physician. Thus, a quite accurate record is obtained of the child's mental and physical make-up at one visit. It is planned to make the examination more complete by taking blood Wassermanns, blood counts and urinalyses on these patients just as soon as our laboratory facilities will permit.

#### BUILDING PLANS

Plans for a new hospital building are being carried out. Ground has been broken,

the foundation is being laid. This new building will give us much needed space, and absolutely essential equipment, surgical, mechanical and laboratory, so that our service will be markedly improved. Noteworthy are the following: (1) a completely equipped laboratory, (2), a completely equipped operating room. When it becomes possible to install X-ray fluoroscopic apparatus as well as light and physio therapy apparatus, this new building will be all that a medical man could ask for.

#### EQUIPMENT

Equipment at present is inadequate for medical, dental, and surgical work. Additions are being made, however, and with the equipment accompanying the new hospital, which will include laboratory equipment, it is hoped that this important detail will be covered

Surgery has been limited, but lack of equipment has made even emergency work difficult. This will be eliminated by the equipment accompanying the new hospital.

#### STAFF ORGANIZATION

The hospital staff is under a Supervising Nurse who is responsible to the Resident Physician. The psychological division is under the

Clinical Department, but no direct reports are made to the Resident Physician. This holds true as well for the Occupational Therapy Department. The Dental Department head reports directly to the Resident Physician, and this arrangements provides for better supervision.

It is planned to have a visiting oculist in regular attendance who will work under the Resident Physician, thus improving the care and attention of eye defects which are preponderant among the boys in the Colony.

There has been a pleasing improvement in the morale of the staff in recent months, and the quality of service rendered in the interests of the boys has been enhanced.

#### SPECIAL TREATMENTS

Fairview Tuberculosis Sanatorium has cooperated with X-rays and diagnosis of suspected tubercular cases and those found positive and active have been cared for in our new Tubercular Ward which was opened in March and which will accomodate five cases. This was a needed improvement.

Further need is felt for additional isolation rooms and ward, and this will be pro-

vided by the additional room provided by the new hospital building.

Several urgent orøthopedic cases and eye cases were cared for at the Burlington County Hospital at Mount Holly and Wills Eye Hospital.

The greater part of the time put in by the hospital staff is employed in caring for boys who are ill in a greater or lesser degree. The number of visits daily to the clinic by inmates will average about one hundred.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Each admission to the Colony is immunized against diphtheria, typhoid fever, and small pox unless he has recently been so. He is also subjected to a Wassermann examination, and any special tests as indicated.

Isolation is resorted to when indicated. There is a need for greater isolation facilities.

With improvement of equipment there will also be an increase in the scope of the department. We will then be able to periodically check milk supply, water supply and food stuffs, thus increasing the health safety of the inmates as well as the employes.

Clinic Cases treated (visits)	36,758
Infirmery cases died	1
"          "    admitted	1,076
"          "    discharged	1,056
Operations performed	121
Immunization - Typhoid	463
"          T. A. T. Toxin	410
"          Small Pox	125
Diagnostic Wassermann	554
Antitoxin - Tetanus	9

Communicable Diseases - Newly diagnosed during year:

Pneumonia	3
Chicken Pox	5
Gonorrhoea	5
Erysipelas	1
Follicular Tonsilitis	1
Tuberculosis	11
Syphilis	9
Vincent's Angina	<u>107</u>
	142

Average number resident in hospital daily----28

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph G. Gladen, M.D.  
Resident Physician.

Dr. C. T. Jones, Superintendent  
New Jersey State Colony  
New Lisbon, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Jones:

I herewith submit a report  
of the work done in the Dental Department for the year  
ending June 30, 1934.

#### Dental Statistics

Total number of visits to Dentist	5,135
" " " examinations	973
" " " intra-oral x-rays	581
" " " extra " "	57
" " " Prophylaxis	288
" " " Vincent's treatments	2,073
" " " other treatments	854
" " " fillings	621
" " " extractions	1,294
" " " dentures	18
" " " impactions	11
" " " alveolectomies	7
Necrosis of Maxilla	1
Osteomyelitis of Mandible	2
Cystectomy	2
Surgicals	12
Retained Impacted Roots	1

The large number of Vincent's treatments was due to an epidemic of Vincent stomatitis lasting about six weeks during the months of September and October. About 80% of the treatments were given at that time. The cases were isolated in Birch Cottage and were treated with strict isolation rules. They were not discharged until two negative smears were obtained. So far there has been but slight recurrence.

The number of fillings inserted is out of proportion to other treatments but is explained by the fact that the dental engine was out of use for a period of five months.

Within the past year the dental quarters have been enclosed in a separate room by partitioning the operating. This has greatly facilitated the work in the department as it offers privacy and more efficient working conditions. Heretofore the inmates to be treated viewed all dental operations which proved to be a disadvantage when they were treated.

Although the efficiency of dental room has been increased by the altered quarters, the work is still hampered by old and worn out equipment. I am sure the condition would be improved sufficiently to warrant the replacement of this worn out equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

Horace P. Clark, D. D. S.  
Resident Dentist.

NEW LISBON

Year Ending June 30, 1934

ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF RESIDENT PATIENT POPULATION

Patients on books first of year	1023
Resident	763
On temporary visit	116
Receiving surgical or medical treatment elsewhere	
On escape	11
On indefinite parole	108
In state mental hospitals-temporary mental treatment	25
Admitted during year	159
First admissions	124
Readmissions	8
Transfers <b>Woodbine 14; VTS 13</b>	27
Total discharged	24
To community from institution	5
To community from parole or visit	10
To community while on escape	4
By transfers to Village for Epileptics	1
For extended or permanent care in mental hospital	
By death while out of institution <b>1 parole; 1 visit</b>	2
<b>To TB sanatorium</b>	1
<b>Deported</b>	1
Transferred <b>Woodbine 22; VTS 1</b>	23
Died in institution	2
Patients on books last day of year	1133
Resident	725
On temporary visit	202
Receiving surgical or medical treatment elsewhere	
On escape	24
On indefinite parole	135
In state mental hospitals-temporary mental treatment	47
Average daily resident population	743

NEW LISBON

Year Ending June 30, 1934

ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF NON-RESIDENT PATIENT POPULATION

1. On TEMPORARY VISIT first of year	116
a. Released on temporary visit	526
b. Returned to institution	433
c. Discharged while on visit <u>incl. 1 died</u>	7
2. On TEMPORARY VISIT last of year	202
3. On ESCAPE first of year	11
a. Escaped	86
b. Returned to institution	69
c. Discharged while on escape	4
4. On ESCAPE last of year	24
5. On INDEFINITE PAROLE first of year	108
a. Released on parole	42
b. Returned to institution	10
c. Discharged on parole	5
6. On PAROLE last of year	135
7. In STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS-Mental Treatment first of year	25
a. Sent to state mental hospitals	39
b. Returned from state mental hospitals	17
c. Discharged from this institution, for custodial care in state mental hospitals	
d. Died in, or discharged to community from, state mental hospitals	
8. In STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS last of year	47
9. Out of institution for SPECIAL MEDICAL OR SURGICAL CARE first of year	
a. Released for special care	
b. Returned from special care	
c. Discharged from institution while receiving special care	
10. Out of institution for SPECIAL MEDICAL OR SURGICAL CARE last of year	



Institution for Feeble-minded

NEW LISBON

Year Ending June 30, 1934

## COUNTY RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS BY COLOR

County of residence	First admissions			Readmissions		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Total	124	114	10	8		
Atlantic	4	3	1			
Bergen	8	8	-	2		
Burlington	3	3	-			
Camden	4	4	-	1		
Cape May	2	2	-			
Cumberland	11	10	1			
Essex	28	25	3	3		
Gloucester	1	1	-			
Hudson	10	8	2			
Hunterdon	1	1	-	1		
Mercer	7	7	-			
Middlesex	6	5	1			
Morrmouth	7	6	1			
Morris	8	8	-			
Ocean						
Passaic	7	6	1			
Salem	2	2	-			
Somerset	4	4	-			
Sussex	3	3	-			
Union	7	7	-			
Warren	1	1	-	1		
Not stated						

Year Ending June 30, 1934

## AGES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL STATUS AND COLOR

Age group	Mental Status					
	Total	Idiot	Imbecile	Moron	Borderline	Inferior
Total	124	2	25	76	20	1
Under 5 years						
5 - 9 years	15	2	3	6	4	
10 - 14 years	45		11	29	4	1
15 - 19 years	34		6	21	7	
20 - 24 years	13		1	10	2	
25 - 29 years	6			5	1	
30 - 34 years	3		1	1	1	
35 - 39 years	4		1	2	1	
40 - 44 years						
45 - 49 years	2		1	1		
50 - 54 years	1			1		
55 - 59 years	1		1			
Not stated						
White	114	2	23	69	19	1
Under 5 years						
5 - 9 years	15	2	3	6	4	
10 - 14 years	38		9	24	4	1
15 - 19 years	31		6	19	6	
20 - 24 years	13		1	10	2	
25 - 29 years	6			5	1	
30 - 34 years	3		1	1	1	
35 - 39 years	4		1	2	1	
40 - 44 years						
45 - 49 years	2		1	1		
50 - 54 years	1			1		
55 - 59 years	1		1			
Not stated						
Negro	10		2	7	1	
Under 5 years						
5 - 9 years						
10 - 14 years	7		2	5		
15 - 19 years	3			2	1	
20 - 24 years						
25 - 29 years						
30 - 34 years						
35 - 39 years						
40 - 44 years						
45 - 49 years						
Not stated						

Institution for Feeble-minded **NEW LISBON**

Year Ending June 30, 1934

NATIVITY OR COLOR OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL STATUS

Mental status	Nativity or Color				
	Total	Native born white	Foreign born white	White unspecified	Negro
Total	124	111	3		10
Idiot	2	2			
Imbecile	25	22	1		2
Moron	76	68	1		7
Borderline	20	18	1		1
Other - total	1	1			
Inferior					
Average					
Constitutional defective					
Deferred					

MENTAL STATUS OF READMISSIONS BY COLOR

Mental status	Total	White	Negro
Total	8		
Idiot	1		
Imbecile	3		
Moron	3		
Borderline	1		
Other - total			
Inferior			
Average			
Constitutional defective			
Deferred			

Institution for Feeble-minded NEW LISBON

Year Ending June 30, 1934

LENGTH OF TIME IN INSTITUTION BEFORE DISCHARGE BY MENTAL STATUS  
AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

Mental status and Condition on discharge	Total	Under 6 mos.	6 1 yr.	1-1:99	2-2:99	3-3:99	4-4:99	5-5:99	6-6:99	7-7:99	9-9:99	10-10:99
<b>TOTAL DISCHARGED TO COMMUNITY</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>						<b>1</b>
Under age	5	1	2	1	1							
Capable self support	6	2	2	1		1						
Capable partial self support	1											1
Incapable productive work	3	2			1							
<b>Idiot</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>							
Under age												
Capable self support												
Capable partial self support												
Incapable productive work	1				1							
<b>Imbecile</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>						<b>1</b>
Under age	3	1	1		1							
Capable self support	6	2	2	1		1						
Capable partial self support	1											1
Incapable productive work	2	2										
<b>Moron</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>								
Under age	2		1	1								
Capable self support												
Capable partial self support												
Incapable productive work												
<b>Borderline</b>												
Under age												
Capable self support												
Capable partial self support												
Incapable productive work												
Under age												
Capable self support												
Capable partial self support												
Incapable productive work												
<b>OTHER DISCHARGES</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>		
Transferred to Skillman	1						1					
Died on parole	2				1		1					
Transferred to TB San.	1									1		
Deported	1					1						
On escape	4			1	1	2						

