

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

GREYSTONE PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th

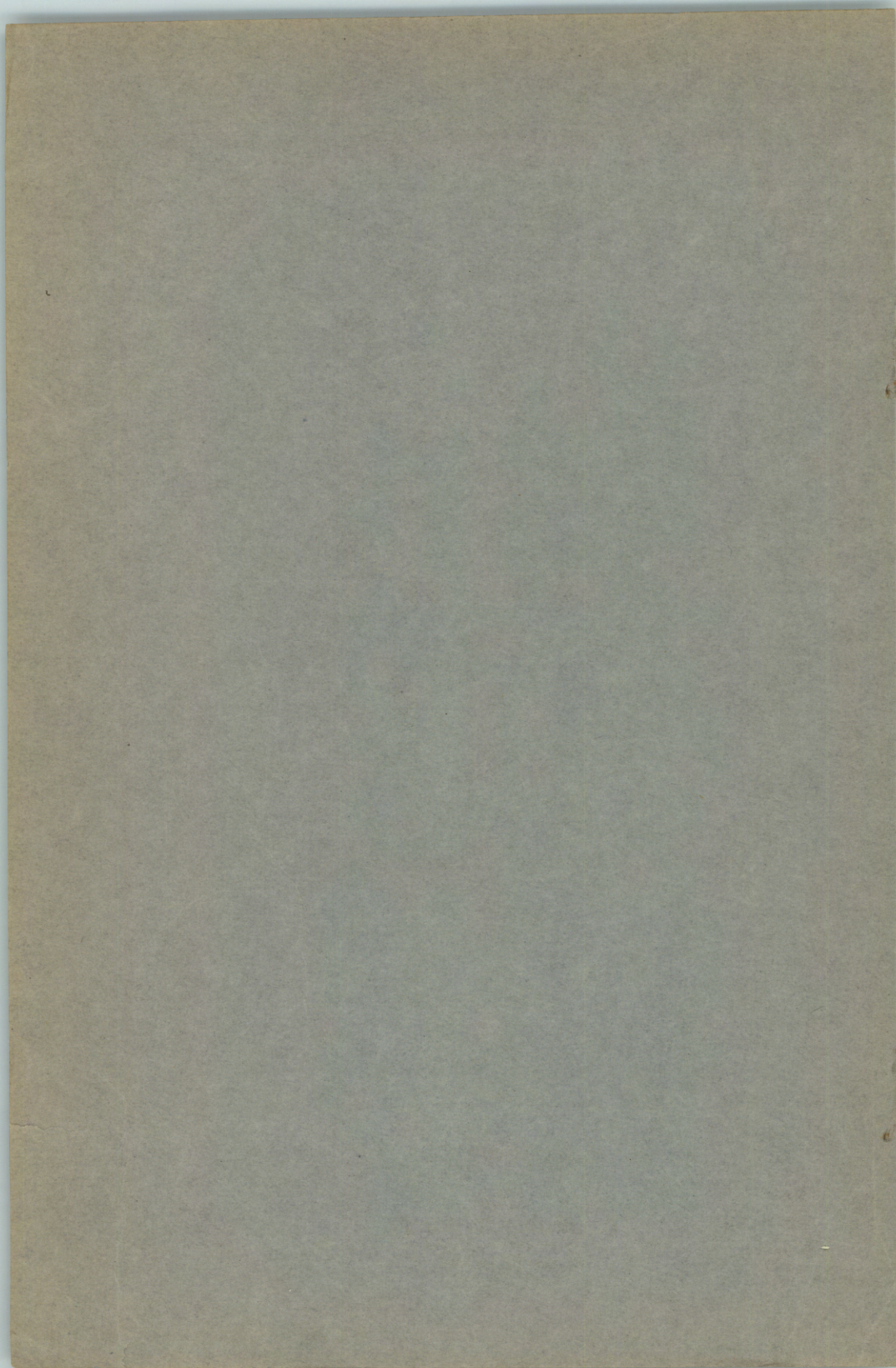
1926

HOSPITAL PRINT

1926

New Jersey State Library

PROPERTY OF
RECEIVED
APR 10 1927
NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY
TRENTON



Compliments
of
Dr. Marcus A. Curry
Superintendent

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

GREYSTONE PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th

1926

HOSPITAL PRINT

1926

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES

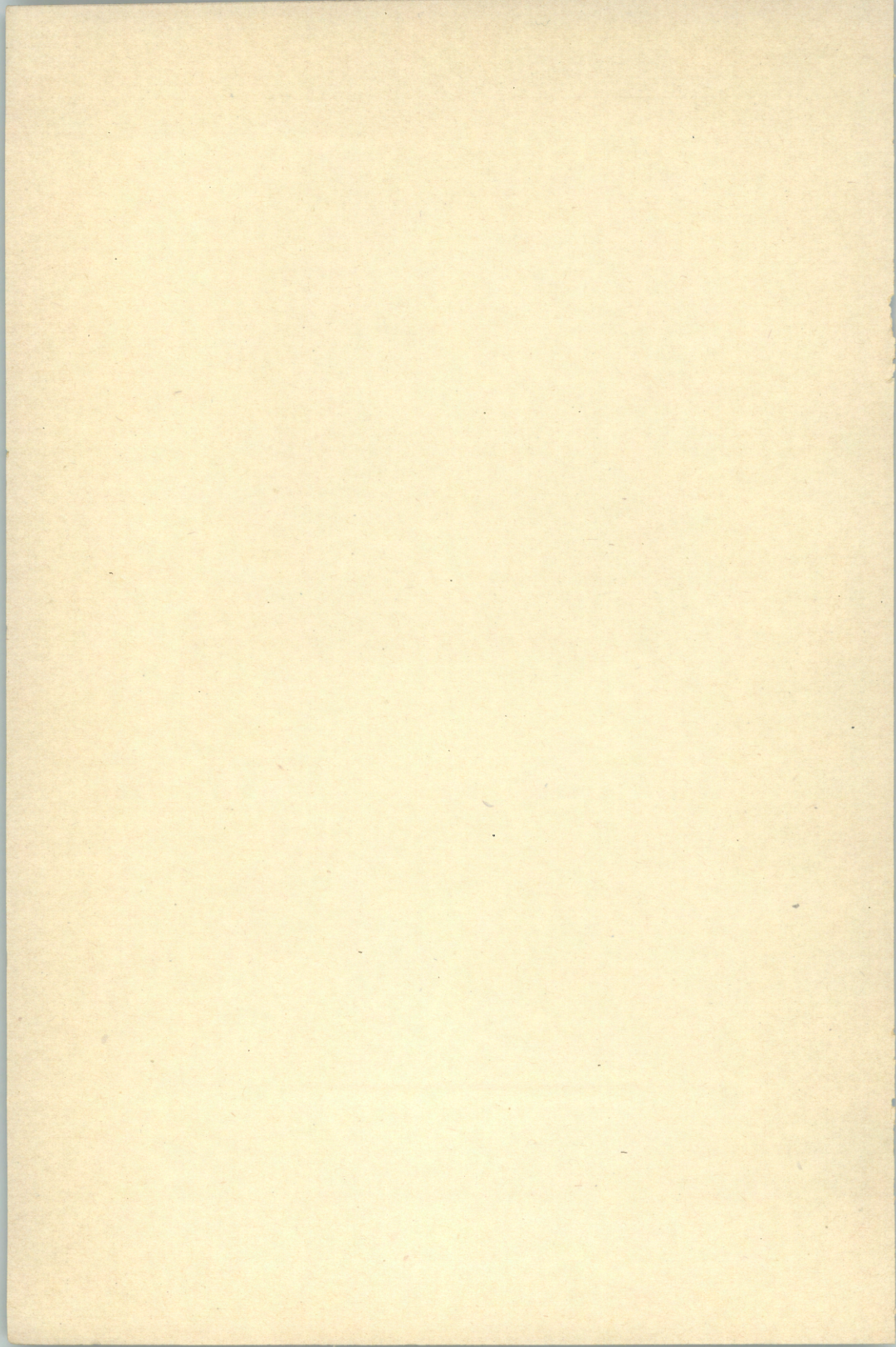
NEW JERSEY STATE HO-1111

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th

CHICAGO PHYSICAL DIVISION
 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 1956
 1957



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



MANAGERS

PRESIDENT.

DANIEL S. VOORHEES.....Morristown

VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. L. R. LYND.....Dover

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M.D.....Gladstone

A. B. LEACH.....South Orange

GEORGE RICHTER.....Boonton

MRS. JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE.....Newton

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

JAMES E. LAUENSTEIN.....Secretary

MANAGER

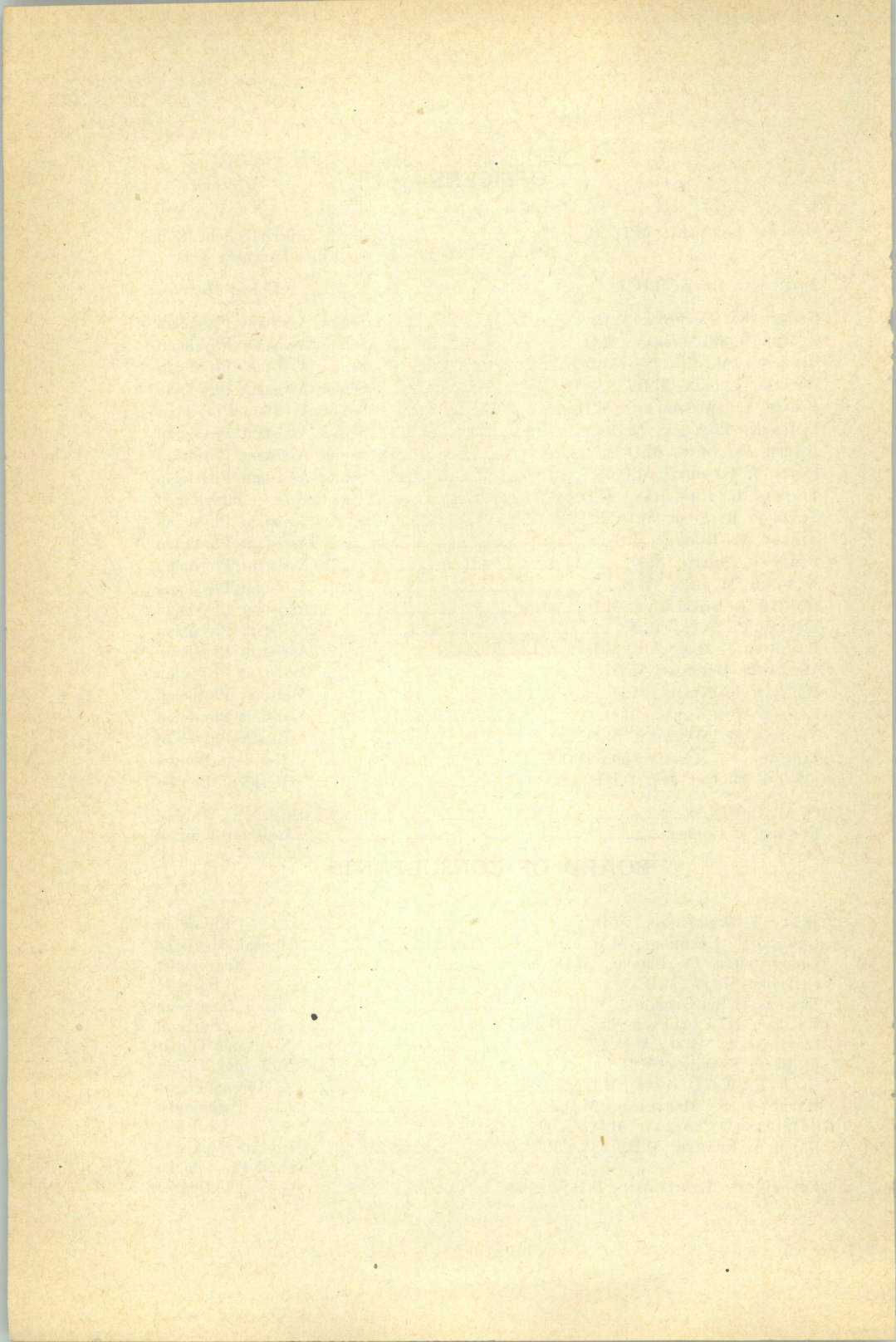
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend to the same at present. I will endeavor to do all in my power to expedite the same as soon as possible. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. [Name]

OFFICERS

MARCUS A. CURRY, M.D.....	Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer
ARTHUR G. LANE, M.D.....	Clinical Director
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M.D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M.D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M.D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
WILLIAM J. LEIN, M.D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M.D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
JAMES K. POLLOCK, M.D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M.D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M.D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
THOMAS B. CHRISTIAN, M.D.....	Pathologist
THEODOR R. FORD, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
ALBERT V. ROCHE, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
PERCY L. SMITH, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
ANTONIO HUBERT, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
DONALD J. HOLDCROFT, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
EDWARD P. RYAN, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
RAYMOND J. HARQUAIL, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
MARGARET DOUGLAS, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
WILLIAM F. NELMS, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
GEORGE W. COMEAU, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
THOMAS M. MAXWELL, M.D.....	Assistant Physician
JACKSON F. HENNINGSEN, D.D.S.....	Resident Dentist
EDWARD M. GREVATT, D.D.S.....	Resident Dentist
O. M. BOWEN.....	Warden
EDWARD I. COURSEN.....	Assistant Warden

BOARD OF CONSULTANTS

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M.D.....	Physician
GEORGE H. LATHROPE, M.D.....	Clinical Medicine
CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M.D.....	Neurologist
CLIFFORD MILLS, M.D.....	Surgeon
FRANCIS H. GLAZEBROOK, M.D.....	Surgeon
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, JR., M.D.....	Surgeon
LEONIDAS L. MIAL, M.D.....	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
E. BLAIR SUTPHEN, M.D.....	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M.D.....	Dermatologist
HARRISON S. MARTLAND, M.D.....	Pathologist
CLARENCE O'CROWLEY, M.D.....	Urologist
DAVID A. KRAKER, M-D., F.A.C.P.....	Gastro-Enterologist and Proctologist
FRANCIS C. BARTLEMAN, D.D.S.....	Dentist



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

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 respectfully submits to you its fifty-first annual report of the institution, covering the year from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926. Incorporated in full is the detailed report of the Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer as submitted to us by Dr. Marcus A. Curry.

Again, as you well know, the building program has been an object of continous and careful attention throughout the year. New construction work under contract during the year includes the congregate dining hall for men, the main kitchen, the reception building and the kitchen and dining hall adjacent thereto. Of these, only the congregate dining hall for men has been completed. The Board has been in frequent consultation with your Department and has devoted much time to the study of plans for new buildings to be constructed from the half-mill tax of 1926, especially the housing for employees—a cottage for sixty nurses, a building with rooms for 240 ward employees and an addition to the firehouse to accomodate 50 employees—and the occupational therapy building. We hope that work on these much needed structures may be begun early in the next fiscal year as the full use of the new reception building will be impossible until housing is provided for the people who work there.

Another problem which has been the object of unremitting study and upon which much expert advice has been obtained is the question of addition to the water supply of the institution. We have been fortunate in the past year in suffering from no actual shortage, although at times the supply was deficient and great anxiety was felt lest a fire should occur or the drought be prolonged, in either of which contingencies serious and perhaps appalling results would ensue. A sum of money for experimental purposes was provided by the Legislature, but as yet we have no definite decision to report.

The Committee on Furnishings, particularly Mrs. Garrison, has spent much time and effort in the selection of furnishings for the new reception building and we feel that the results are highly satisfactory. Insofar as possible, arrangements have been made for the furnishings selected to be delivered as soon as the workmen are out of the building, in order that we may experience no delay in putting this much needed structure into active service.

The internal affairs of the institution have been conducted in a satisfactory manner during the past year. We are pleased to report that the superintendent, Doctor Curry, has directed the opening of mental hygiene clinics in three counties of the hospital district. These clinics have been under the personal supervision of the clinical director, Dr. Arthur G. Lane, and the directress of social service, Miss Mildred H. Hurley. Both have done the same excellent work here as in the hospital proper and the results so far obtained have amply justified this important extension of the activities of the institution and demonstrated that the community is ready to welcome expert advice for the solving of its psychotic problems.

The work of the hospital medical staff has been maintained on a high plane; surgical results of operations upon those physical conditions that can be cured are always especially impressive, and the skill and success of Doctor Collins and Doctor Gambill have attracted much favorable attention. Good work has also been accomplished by Doctor Christian in the pathological laboratory, Doctor Hampton in the X-Ray division and Doctor McMurray with occupational therapy, while the routine ward duties, perhaps the most vital of all, have been carried on by both senior and junior members of the staff with that degree of diligence which comes only from genuine personal interest in the work.

Although a change in the nursing force occurred in the midst of the year, when Miss Mary B. Moylan resigned from the position of superintendent of nurses and was replaced by Miss Cathrine F. Wheeler, the efficiency of the service has not been impaired and the first class to graduate from the school of nursing since its reorganization was given its diplomas this year. The shortage of housing crippled this division more seriously than any other and, as is usually the case, the insufficient personnel resulted in a rapid turnover. Standards have been maintained to a surprising degree under these adverse conditions.

The curative workrooms under the direction of Miss Rebecca A. Adams and the division of physical education with Miss Edith S. Moodie at its head have continued their excellent work with patients of the more difficult types. We feel that the attention given the more deteriorated patients in this institution is worthy of especial commendation. In fact, the entire organization of the hospital has functioned very well during the past year; the trial visit system has been continued and at the present date 234 patients are outside the hospital walls, a large number when the general feeling in the various com-

munities towards those who have been committed for mental disorder is taken into consideration. The recovery rate has shown an improvement over last year and the death rate has been slightly lower. The staff of physicians as well as the force of nurses and attendants are considerably below our requirements, because of lack of living quarters, which makes the good results obtained the more creditable.

Among the other divisions of the hospital, work has been carried on effectively and in many instances remarkably well. We feel that the success achieved by Otto Koch, florist and landscape gardener, and John J. Kelly, gardener, may be given special mention. Mr. Koch has done an immense amount of grading during the year around the various new buildings, using chiefly patient labor, and has saved the State many thousands of dollars over the cost of the same work done under outside contract. His flowers and greenhouses have not been neglected, as shown by fact that at the annual flower show of the Morris County Gardeners' and Florists' Society, an organization which includes in its membership some of the best men in the country, he won two silver cups and fourteen other prizes of first rank. Mr. Kelly at the exhibit of institutional produce at the Trenton State Fair won the silver cup and blue ribbon for the size of collection, kind, number and value of varieties, quality and attractiveness of arrangement. He also won twenty-four first prizes. At the Morris County Fair in general competition he obtained eleven first prizes and eight seconds. He was asked to put on an exhibit of produce at the Morristown Flower Show; at this event his goods were not placed in competition, but the judges voted him a silver cup for the excellent quality of the display.

Certain changes have been made in the personnel during the past year. Henry Landesman, C.E., was appointed engineer-in-charge on August 1, 1925, and has been a valuable addition to the hospital officers, since his professional training enables him to check up on the efficiency of the various plants, to suggest improvements and to avoid waste. He has also been able to plan and direct certain new construction and to offer advice in the discussion of the mechanical sections of the plans for the new buildings.

At the end of this fiscal year the resignation of Mr. O. M. Bowen, for seventeen years Warden of this institution, went into effect. As a Board we wish to place on record our appreciation of the long and faithful service which Mr. Bowen has given to the State and to express our hope that in the new field to which he is going he will find wide opportunities and achieve marked success.

The Board of Managers feel that this year, as in the past, the efficiency of the hospital organization and the earnest attitude of the personnel reflect the spirit of the superintendent, Dr. Marcus A. Curry. Throughout the year he has devoted his entire energy to the service of the institution, often beyond the limit of his physical strength, his constant aim being to promote the welfare of his patients and to maintain the comfort and encourage the efforts of all who are working to that end. His unfailingly charitable attitude and his sympathetic manner of receiving complaints and adjusting differences have won many friends for the institution, as well as solved a multitude of internal executive problems. What such constant giving of himself, heart and soul to his work costs the superintendent only those in most intimate contact with him can guess, but the resident executive officers of a large state hospital carry a crushing burden of responsibility, as we have had startlingly brought home to us within the past year by the sudden deaths of two men in a neighboring state who at their years should have been in their prime, but who dropped in harness without warning.

The public is always a hard taskmaster, but never so nagging as in its attitude toward those who are devoting their lives to the welfare of state wards. The universal tendency is for the great body of people who are proud of their institutions and well pleased with their executives to remain in contented silence, while the few who have a grievance, real or fancied, raise a clamor to high heaven and smirch the front pages of the public prints with false statements which, weeks later, are refuted in the briefest and most inconspicuous of paragraphs. The harm done to public opinion by such unconsidered demonstrations is enormous and often destroys in a day a progressive and favorable attitude which has been built up by months or even years of patient achievement and painstaking education. And it is the strain of being constantly on guard against such attacks, as venomous and unprovoked as those of an enraged copperhead, even more than the burden of responsibility, which wears out the lives of hospital executives.

The law says that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty, but public opinion continues to try, condemn and execute on false or perverted evidence, and without even a hearing for the defense. Happily nothing of the kind has been leveled against our institution and happily also the ablest, most thoughtful officers of the State at Trenton (particularly the State House Commission and the Appropriation Committee of the Legislature) have invariably shown a

sympathetic desire and purpose of cooperation with us in the management of this hospital wholly for the benefit and welfare of its patients and in the interests of the State.

Constructive recommendations are set forth in the report of the Chief Executive Officer, which have our unqualified indorsement and concurrence.

At the close of the year covered by this report there remain on the books of the hospital 3,568 patients; 1,768 males and 1,800 females; an increase of 117 patients over last year. Of this number 234 patients—104 males and 130 females—are outside the institution, under the supervision of the social service organization, but still carried on the hospital records and subject to return without medical or legal procedure, if deemed advisable. During the year there were admitted, including first admissions, readmissions and transfers from other institutions for the insane in this State, 730 patients—388 males and 342 females. The discharges totaled 348—167 males and 181 females; 156 were recorded as recovered, 154 as improved, 32 as unimproved and 6 as without psychosis. The deaths during the year numbered 265 patients—136 males and 129 females.

During the year the Board of Managers held 12 regular and 1 informal meetings, with a total attendance of 71. Visits and attendance at committee meetings and conferences reached the number of 285, making a grand total of 356 trips to the hospital by the individual Managers; besides many unrecorded visits by some of the members and many conferences of the Medical Superintendent, Clinical Director and Superintendent of Nurses at the offices of the Medical Committee.

In closing our report, we wish to record our sincere appreciation of the constructive attitude toward this institution which has been shown by your Department and our profound gratitude for the deep personal interest and active desire for thorough knowledge of facts and conditions which has characterized your connection with The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL S. VOORHEES, *President.*

W. L. R. LYND, *Vice-President.*

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M.D.

A. B. LEACH,

GEORGE RICHTER,

JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE

MARIAN K. GARRISON

June 30, 1926.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

THE SECOND

VOLUME

CONTAINING

THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

FROM

THE

DEATH OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

TO

THE

DEATH OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

THE SECOND

VOLUME

TREASURER'S REPORT

TRASH NEWS SERVICE

TREASURER'S REPORT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

RECEIPTS

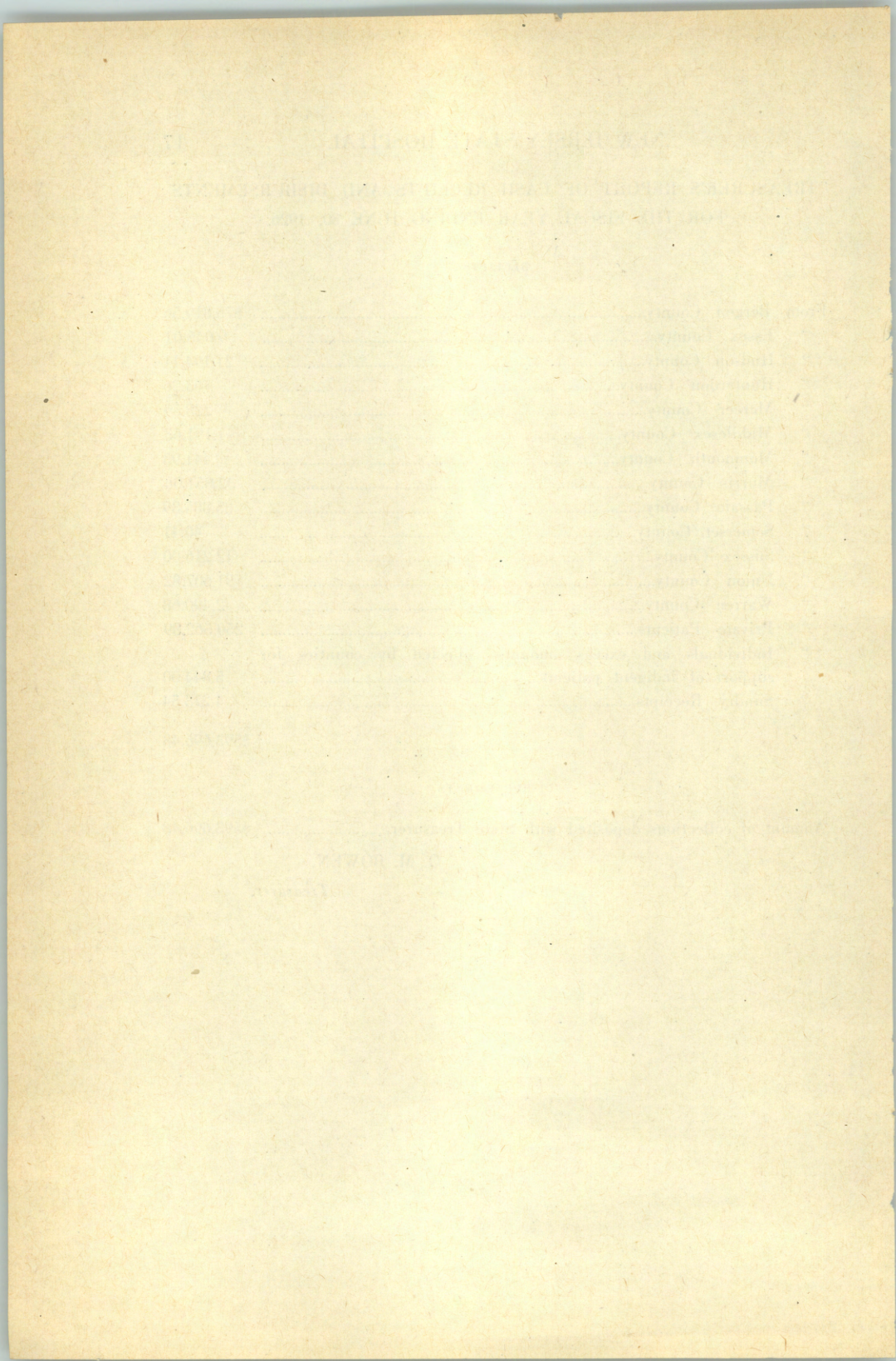
From Bergen County.....	\$75,819.56
" Essex County.....	9,045.01
" Hudson County.....	21,194.11
" Hunterdon County.....	63.36
" Mercer County.....	228.59
" Middlesex County.....	1,191.63
" Monmouth County.....	441.93
" Morris County.....	32,851.06
" Passaic County.....	85,885.89
" Somerset County.....	40.41
" Sussex County.....	12,216.00
" Union County.....	91,607.82
" Warren County.....	2,490.68
" Private Patients.....	250,562.89
" Individuals and excess amounts collected by counties for support of indigent patients.....	5,844.00
" Sundry Receipts.....	4,213.54
	<hr/>
	\$593,696.48

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of collections deposited with State Treasurer..... \$593,696.48

O. M. BOWEN,

Treasurer.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF REVENUE

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

To the Board of Managers:

As directed by the laws of New Jersey I, as Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, hereby place before you the fifty-first annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the year from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926. Owing to a change in the date of issue made several years ago which necessitated two reports within a period of twelve months, the numerical title does not coincide with the age of the institution, which will not actually complete its fiftieth year of activity until August 17, 1926.

It is impossible in the space permitted to review the many and vast changes from fifty years ago, but a few figures may be of interest. At the end of the first year after the "State Asylum at Morristown, N. J." was opened for use there were 445 patients cared for by a staff of three physicians; the land amounted to 408 acres which had been purchased for \$78,732.36; the Main Building, with the attendant structures then housing the power plant, bakery, workshop, laundry, and so on, had been built at a cost of approximately \$2,250,000.00. Incidentally, when this building was first discussed by the Commissioners it was decided that the limit of capacity should be 600 patients, " * * * that, according to the opinion of those best acquainted with the subject, being as large a number as should be placed in one institution * * * ," to quote from their report for 1872.

It might be mentioned in passing that after all these fifty years, two patients of the number transferred from Trenton at the opening of this institution are still resident here. Both these patients are women and when brought from Trenton in August, 1876, one had been an inmate of that institution for seven years and the other for ten.

Methods of treatment within the institution have altered almost as much as the outward appearance, but at least the germ of much modern development may be discovered in reading the old reports. We have expanded extensively the divisions of occupational therapy and recreation, for as wise old Doctor Buttolph, the "Superintendent and Physician," said in his report for the first year: "Next to useful labor, recreation and amusement may be reckoned as important to the mental, moral and even physical welfare and improvement of the insane." One of the missions of our clinics and social service

division is to educate the public. Clinics and social service work were unknown fifty years ago, but Doctor Buttolph remarked: "Among the agreeable duties and useful services of the officers of the institution is that of receiving and attending to visitors—enabling intelligent persons to form more correct and definite views of the nature and extent of the work here performed, and to judge more correctly of the adaptation of the system and means by which it is accomplished, much of the vague and unfounded prejudice frequently entertained against institutions of this class is thus removed and friends of insane persons thereby become willing to place them under care and treatment promptly after the attack, and while the disease may be regarded as curable."

We cannot go back to the original idea of six hundred patients to an institution, but we are endeavoring to place the patients in smaller groups and give them personal attention as individuals, which was largely impossible during the long periods when continual overcrowding forced the adoption of mass custodial care. As yet we are a long way from our ideal in this respect, but the past year has shown progress and the future now appears promising.

In reviewing the developments of this fiscal year the building program naturally comes first to mind. The congregate dining hall for men was placed in service during the winter and has proved very satisfactory, enabling food to be served in better condition and with less labor, and also relieving congestion on the wards of the Main Building, North Side, by permitting the transformation of the old dining rooms into dormitories. The main kitchen is now nearing completion. Work on the Reception Building and the adjacent Dining Hall and Kitchen has been continued throughout the year, and we expect to put these buildings in service late in the fall. The situation in regard to housing employees has not yet improved, but the new construction scheduled for the coming year should provide radical relief, including as it does, rooms for sixty nurses, two hundred and forty attendants and fifty other employees.

Various improvement in medical equipment have been made, particularly in the line of electrotherapeutic apparatus. The operating room has also received further equipment, among which is an up-to-date fracture table. Additional baths have been installed in the Clinic Building and in the Dormitory Building small rooms have been converted into shower baths. A contract for additional shower baths in the Main Building has been let.

Certain new methods of treatment are being tried out in several of the medical divisions. Promising results have been received from

the use of the alpine lamp in various physical complications, especially those of a tuberculous character. The Kromayer lamp has been found valuable in nose and throat work. A careful series of tests have been carried on during the entire year dealing with the malarial treatment of paresis, but as yet we have no conclusions to report.

I have continued the system of conferences held on Mondays. In the forenoon I meet with the heads of the divisions in the Business Department and in the afternoon with the medical staff and the heads of the different divisions dealing directly with the care and treatment of patients. Not only have these conferences enabled me to keep in close touch with the work being done in all sections of the institution, but they have facilitated adjustments of duties and personnel, enabling the various divisions to correlate their work without undue overlapping and consequent friction. Monday at nine o'clock I meet the Clinical Director and go through the wards to interview personally all patients admitted during the previous week.

The most important departure instituted during the present year has been the opening of mental hygiene clinics in Elizabeth, Paterson and Hackensack. For the first time this institution has made a definite extension of its therapeutic functions in an effort to establish contact with the prospective patient before he has reached the stage of commitment, hoping that by means of intelligent advice such readjustment of personality and surroundings may be brought about that the individual will be able to continue in the community without hospitalization. Although in operation less than six months these clinics have proved highly successful and evidently fill a recognized community need.

The hospital personnel has shown but slight change in numbers this year owing to the impossibility of enlarging the service under present housing conditions. The number of resident physicians at this date is nineteen, two below that of last year, but an appointment has already been made for one position and the increased demand for family quarters precludes further expansion. Two more social workers have been added to the staff, bringing the total up to seven. Three of these are living outside the institution. The number of graduate nurses has been increased from twenty-one to twenty-nine by the addition of four men and four women. The number of other nurses and attendants, however, shows a decrease of three. The total personnel of the institution is now 707, an increase of 48 over last year. Until additional housing is available permitting the number of employees, particularly those engaged in active ward duty, to be

brought up to the standard ratio, it will not be possible to give our patients that full measure of personal attention which promises the best therapeutic results.

Certain important changes have occurred among the resident officers during the year. In July the position of engineer-in-charge was created and filled by the appointment of Henry Landesman, C.E. His duties are supervisory and advisory. He oversees the entire hospital plant and the maintenance force of the different mechanical shops in consultation with the Business Department, attends to all repairs and carries on new minor construction work as directed. He also studies all plans and specifications for projected buildings and equipment, as well as the functioning of existing systems and recommends such changes or additions as seem to him necessary.

In December Miss Mary B. Moylan, R.N., resigned from the service of this institution and Miss Cathrine Wheeler, R.N., was appointed to fill the position of Superintendent of Nurses. I am convinced that in an institution of this class the nursing force is second only to the medical staff in importance and that suitable applicants for the highly responsible and difficult position of superintendent of nurses are not easily found. Consequently, I feel that we were very fortunate in being able to replace Miss Moylan immediately with a woman of the unusually high type of Miss Wheeler.

On June 30th, the resignation of Mr. Orlando M. Bowen became effective. For seventeen years Mr. Bowen had served the State faithfully as Warden of this institution, beginning while the system of dual management was still in force, and when the warden was directly responsible for the expenditures of large sums of money for clothing, food, fuel and other daily necessities now supplied through the Purchasing Department, he continued in service through the readjustment period after the medical director became the chief executive officer. Although eligible for retirement under the pension act, he did not consider leaving the institution until a new position was offered him so tempting in its lighter duties and larger salary that few persons in State service would have thought twice before accepting. Mr. Bowen considered the matter long and carefully and when he finally decided to hand me his resignation it was with the deepest regret. I think that I am speaking for all who knew and worked with him when I say that Mr. Bowen will be greatly missed here at the State hospital and we feel that we have lost a valued personal friend who in the long years of service, during which he never permitted himself a real vacation, made a large place for himself in the history of the institution and in the lives of those connected with it.

During the intervening months between the time when Mr. Bowen announced his intention of resigning and the date when he was actually to leave the service, many applicants for his position were considered. The final choice was made on June 15th, when I submitted to the Board the name of Captain George J. Hamberger, who seemed to have the most satisfactory qualifications. Captain Hamberger will begin his duties here on the opening day of the new fiscal year, and we trust that his association with the institution may be long, happy and successful.

The heads of the numerous divisions of institutional work have submitted detailed reports to me, indicating precisely the things accomplished during the past twelve months, together with such recommendations as they wish to make at this time. These reports I have incorporated with such omissions and additions as seemed requisite in order to give a clear understanding of the facts without burdening my report with unnecessary detail. All recommendations have received careful consideration and certain items which are discussed fully in a section near the end of this report seem to me to be worthy of particular attention or explanation. Many others of a more self-evident type I have simply included in the Budget without enumeration in this report.

HEALTH

Throughout the past twelve months we have maintained an excellent health rate among both patients and employees. There have been sporadic cases of infectious diseases—one of mumps, two of scarlet fever, two of measles and several of erysipelas. In no instance has the disease spread. A sick employee who shows any symptoms indicative of contagious disease is immediately transferred to the isolation hospital in Morristown, while patients who are suspected are placed in isolated rooms and all precautions used to prevent dissemination of the infection. Two temporary wards, so constructed as to be practically independent of the building to which they are attached, are being utilized for the segregation of tuberculous patients, but the institution is greatly in need of an adequate and properly designed hospital for this group. In the autumn all patients excepting only the aged and feeble were inoculated with typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine as a precautionary measure. The vaccine was prepared in our own laboratory. Routine tests of water and milk have been made have been inspected by a veterinary before being used, and constant at frequent intervals, the carcasses of all animals slaughtered for food attention has been given to matters of general hygiene.

STATISTICAL RESUME

The Record Room has remained in charge of Mr. William J. Littell, senior clerk and statistician, and the accuracy of our records is largely due to his persistence in checking data. Complete statistics compiled according to the forms recommended by The National Committee for Mental Hygiene will be found in the appendix to this report, but Mr. Littell has prepared the following summary of the principal tables:

During the hospital year ending June 30, 1926, there were 730 patients admitted—388 males and 342 females. This is the highest number of admission in any one year since the opening of the institution. There were 596 first admissions—312 males and 284 females; 126 readmissions—70 males and 56 females, and 8 patients—6 males and 2 females—who were transferred from other institutions for the insane within this State.

The total number of patients discharged was 613—303 males and 310 females—making a gain of 117 in population over that at the close of the preceding year. The total number under treatment during the year was 4,181—2,071 males and 2,110 females.

The highest number of patients actually in the hospital at any one time during the year was 3,345. At the close of the year 234 patients—104 males and 130 females—were carried on parole.

The native born first admissions numbered 361 and the foreign born 231, the latter constituting $37\frac{3}{4}$ percent of the total and showing a decrease from recent years. The nativity of 4 patients was unascertainable. Over 76 percent of the foreign born patients were natives of six countries: Austria, 24; Germany, 31; Ireland, 25; Italy, 49; Poland, 24, and Russia, 23. Nearly $45\frac{1}{2}$ percent were from Germany, Ireland and Italy. Ninety-one were naturalized citizens. The citizenship of 60 patients could not be ascertained.

Concerning the psychoses of first admissions, 127 were diagnosed as suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 56 from general paralysis, 89 from manic depressive psychosis and 188 from dementia precox. These four psychoses comprise over 77 percent of the total number, and dementia precox alone over 30 percent.

The principal races of the first admissions were African, 43; German, 49; Hebrew, 34; Irish, 53; Italian, 55 and Slavonic, 63—nearly 50 percent of the total.

Nearly 45 percent of the first admissions were between the ages of 20 and 39 years at the time of admission. Thirty-two were under 20 years of age and 294 (approximately 50 percent) were over 40 years. In the latter group 55 had passed the age of 70.

Over 56 percent of the first admissions were classed as having acquired a common school education. Sixty were high school and 16 were college graduates. The illiterate numbered 40 and those with ability to read and write only numbered 81. In the case of 64 patients the degree of education was not ascertainable.

Regarding environment, over 90 percent of the first admissions had an urban residence. Fifty-one patients are recorded as having a rural residence. The residence of 8 patients could not be ascertained.

Concerning the economic condition of the first admissions, 153 are classed as dependent, 311 (over 52 percent) as marginal and 127 as in comfortable circumstances.

In the table relative to the use of alcohol, 340 patients were alleged to be abstinent—57 percent of the first admissions. The temperate number 111, intemperate 75 and in 70 cases information was unascertainable.

Concerning the marital condition of first admissions, the table shows that 235 patients—149 males and 86 females—were single; 254—120 males and 134 females—were married, and 93 were widowed. Seven patients were separated and 4 divorced.

Of the readmissions, 17 were diagnosed as suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 25 from manic depressive psychoses and 50 from dementia precox—73 percent of the total.

The number of patients discharged during the year, exclusive of those who died, was 348—167 males and 181 females—divided as follows: Recovered, 156; improved, 154; unimproved, 32, and as without psychosis, 6. The percentage of recoveries, based on the number of first admissions, was 26.17, an increase over the preceding year. Those discharged as improved comprised 25.83 percent, computed on the same basis. The psychoses of the greater number of those discharged as recovered were: Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, in 23 cases; alcoholic psychoses, in 20; manic depressive psychoses, in 65, and psychosis with psychopathic personality, in 15 cases.

The deaths during the year numbered 265—136 males and 129 females. This is a percentage of $6 \frac{1}{3}$, based on the total number under treatment, and is slightly less than in the preceding year.

The more prominent causes of death were: Pulmonary tuberculosis, in 27 cases; general paralysis, in 53, and diseases of the circulatory system, in 120 cases—constituting over 75 percent of the total deaths. Fifty-four of those who died were afflicted with senile psychosis, 64 with psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 53 with general paralysis and 42 with dementia precox—over 80 percent of those who died.

Over 66 percent of those who died were over 50 years of age. Seventy-one had passed the age of 70 years. The average age at death during the year was 57.29 years.

Regarding the duration of hospital life of the patients who died, 143 (nearly 54 percent) had been under hospital care and treatment over a year. Sixteen patients had been confined for periods in excess of 20 years.

CLINICAL WORK

In a mental hospital of this size it is physically impossible for the superintendent to devote the personal time and attention to staff instruction, the observation and study of patients, including the supervision of the work of the social service division and the formulation of suggestions for treatment in individual cases which these most vital functions demand. Hence, the Clinical Director is called upon to assume such duties and become the chief channel of contact between the superintendent and the medical work. Naturally, because of his close association with the patients and their care and treatment, he is constantly called into consultation during the consideration of plans for new buildings and equipment and his advice regarding advanced methods and recent progress in the field of psychotherapeutics is found invaluable. During the past year Dr. Arthur G. Lane, as clinical director, has continued to carry on in a highly successful manner the duties of his position and has had additional burdens placed upon him by the instituting of extramural clinics in different communities of the hospital district.

As in previous years, the various divisions engaged in the clinical work of the hospital have each, in separate reports, tabulated the facts lending themselves to statistical formulation, together with explanatory statements of their activities. These individual reports make it unnecessary for me to go into the details of the work. However, I feel that we can refer to them with pride, as the information therein contained, I believe, is convincing evidence that we have not been laggard in our endeavors, that we have constantly kept in mind the ideals of therapeutic service and have aimed to attain the utmost

that our facilities offer. We invite a comparison of our results with those of previous years and with those of similar institutions.

It is my desire to commend the personnel of these divisions who have labored loyally and earnestly for the maintenance of our ideals, but I cannot omit a statement of some of the handicaps with which we have contended, realizing while making such statement that no criticism can be attached in any form to the institution or those directly responsible for its welfare. The shortage of housing accommodations renders it impossible to provide a medical staff of sufficient size to do the intensive work and give the degree of personal attention that is so productive of good results in understanding and treating our patients. With the opening of the new reception building this inadequacy will be still further emphasized. The same lack of housing accommodations for nurses and attendants is even more marked and to a very great degree tends to handicap the clinical activities. I know that both of these factors are very apparent and fully appreciated by all those interested in the development of the hospital and that a partial solution is soon to be realized in the building program.

A rearrangement of ward classification has made it possible to segregate the cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis in wards where more appropriate and systematic treatment is made available for this class of doubly afflicted individuals. It is certain from the clinical viewpoint that still further provision should be made for this purpose in the future building plans. The space made available for dormitories by the opening of the new dining halls has in a certain measure relieved the overcrowding on the night wards. This is greatly appreciated as it tends to add to the comfort of the patients and to facilitate a still greater classification on these overcrowded wards.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to the opening of the new reception building not alone because of its modern construction and advantages for intensive study and solution of our purely mental problems but also from the fact that it will relieve our clinic building from performing as reception wards and allow us to use it more intensively for the medical and surgical care and treatment of such cases as are found to be in need of such advantages.

While we feel very proud of our intramural activities I wish to stress the inauguration of our community mental clinic service. This added strain on our personnel has already furnished us gratifying results as can readily be seen from perusal of the record of attendance by patients and interested persons as summarized in a report by the social service division. The preparatory and organization work in

each community entailed much labor, but the earnest cooperation of the various authorities and agencies made us feel that our efforts were appreciated and acted as an added incentive to our interests and endeavors. We are deeply indebted to the public press in each of our communities for their invaluable aid in publishing a large volume of mental hygiene literature in our educational propoganda and from time to time the clinic date announcements. The Clinical Director besides supervising these activities, furnishing this publicity material and circularizing the medical profession of our hospital district with explanatory pamphlets has been called upon for addresses before welfare organizations who have expressed a desire for a more comprehensive knowledge of our work.

We have endeavored to make these clinics very broad in their scope that they may be available to each community as a complete mental health consultation center in the fields of psychometric examination, child guidance, mental hygiene and neurology. The State Department of Institutions and Agencies obligingly contributed the services of a psychologist who served to complete the staff whose personnel was otherwise furnished by this hospital. A general invitation to cooperate was extended to physicians, social welfare organizations, the clergy, the courts, teachers and to relatives and friends of individuals who, because of nervous or mental abnormalities, are having difficulty in making a normal social adjustment. That we are only just beginning this great work is indicated by the popularity of the established clinics and the demands being made by other communities desiring that they shall have them. It is confidently expected that our next annual report will show a greatly expanded community service.

The regular staff meetings for the discussion of diagnosis and treatment of recently admitted patients have been held four times each week. One additional meeting of the staff has been held weekly for the purpose of recommending trial visit privileges to suitable patients and for determining the mental status of such patients who are to be discharged either directly from hospital or from trial visit. The Clinical Director throughout the winter months lectured to the staff one evening each week on the subjects of psychiatry and psychological problems. In addition full courses of lectures on psychiatry and mental hygiene have been given to the nurses' training schools of two general hospitals and to one visiting nurses' association.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS, ACCIDENTS, BIRTHS, ETC.

The surgical work of this institution is considerable in amount and varied in character, as might be expected in a community of over four thousand persons. Dr. Laurence M. Collins, senior physician and resident surgeon, has performed the greater part of the major operations. Frequently Dr. Clifford Mills, of Morristown, consultant, has been called in to operate, assist or advise. The minor injuries and ailments requiring surgical attention have been handled on the wards and in the small operating rooms of the various buildings by the physicians in charge. I feel that our large operating rooms in the Clinical Building and the results obtained with the present equipment and personnel, compare very favorably with those to be found in general hospitals of the better grade.

Dr. Collins has submitted the following tabulation of his work for the year:

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
4	Right inguinal hernia.....	Bassini	Recovered
1	Incarcerated right inguinal hernia....	Bassini	"
2	Femoral hernia.....	Sac resected and hernia re- duced	"
3	Left inguinal hernia.....	Bassini	"
2	Double inguinal hernia.....	Bassini	"
2	Acute catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy	"
7	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy	"
2	Acute suppurative appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage....	"
1	Left ovarian cyst and right and left salpingitis.....	Left oophorectomy and right and left salpingectomy.....	"
1	Right and left salpingitis.....	Right and left salpingectomy....	"
1	Right salpingitis with right ovar- ian cyst.....	Right salpingo-oophorectomy....	"
3	Fibroid tumors of the uterus.....	Hysterectomy	"
1	Right ovarian cyst.....	Oophorectomy	"
2	Cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystectomy	"
1	Acute gangrenous cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystectomy with drain- age	Died
1	Chronic cholecystitis with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Cholecystectomy with appen- dectomy	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Chondroma of testicle.....	Orchidectomy	Recovered
1	Penetrating wounds of abdomen.....	Intestines sutured and drain- age inserted.....	"
1	Volvulus	Freeing of twist of gut.....	Died
2	Carcinoma of right breast.....	Amputation	Improved
1	Carcinoma of left breast.....	Amputation	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to en- teroliths	Removal of fecal impaction.....	Recovered
2	Carbuncle of neck.....	Incision and drainage.....	"
2	Laceration of cervix.....	Amputation	"
1	Chronic endocervicitis with lac- eration	Amputation	"
1	Incomplete abortion.....	Curettage	"
1	R. O. P. (Pregnancy).....	Low forceps.....	"
1	Antiflexion of uterus.....	Dilatation and curettage.....	"
1	Vulvovaginal abscess.....	Incision and drainage.....	"
1	Fistula-in-ano	Incision and curettement.....	"
1	External hemorrhoids.....	Hemorrhoidectomy	"
4	External and internal hemorrhoids.....	Hemorrhoidectomy	"
1	Elongated prepuce.....	Circumcision	"
3	Lacerated wounds of neck.....	Wounds sutured.....	"
1	Sebaceous cyst of scalp.....	Excision of cyst.....	"
1	Cellulitis of neck.....	Incision and drainage.....	"
1	Papilloma of hand.....	Excised	"
1	Ischio-rectal abscess.....	Incision and drainage.....	"
1	Abscess of hip.....	Incision and drainage.....	"
5	Infection of hand.....	Incision and drainage.....	"
1	Fracture of neck of right femur.....	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"
2	Colles fracture of right wrist.....	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"
3	Colles fracture of left wrist.....	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"
1	Fracture of middle third of right humerus	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"
1	Fracture of middle third of left humerus	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Potts fracture of right leg.....	Fracture reduced and splint applied	Recovered
1	Fracture of middle third of ulna....	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"
1	Fracture trochanter of left femur....	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"
1	Sprain of left ankle.....	Immobilized	"
1	Dislocation of patella.....	Reduced	"
1	Anterior dislocation of shoulder.....	Reduced	"
1	Dislocation of small finger.....	Reduced	"
1	Infection of foot.....	Incision and drainage.....	"

There have occurred during the past year a certain number of accidents and injuries, which seem to be inevitable in an institution of this type. Most of these have been of a very minor character, but a few were sufficiently serious to require especial mention. In September a woman patient, known to be depressed and suicidal and given special attention on that account, was left in bed apparently sleeping while the nurse assisted an old and feeble patient into the corridor. Hardly had the nurse stepped out of the ward when she heard a crash and returned to find that the patient had broken a window and slashed her neck with the glass. Prompt surgical attention was given and the patient recovered from her injury. In April a male patient, quiet and orderly with no known suicidal tendencies, was taken with a group of others to a baseball game on the hospital grounds. He went to the lavatory and did not return. When the attendant went for him, he was found to have committed suicide by hanging himself in the lavatory. In the same month a colored patient, male, who had previously shown no violent tendencies, while pushing a heavy polishing block about the floor of the ward, suddenly picked it up and struck another colored patient on the head, fracturing the skull. The injured patient died four days later of meningitis following trauma. In the latter part of May a quiet and orderly male patient, while working in the dining room, suddenly stabbed himself in the abdomen with an ice pick. He was immediately treated in the operating room, made a good recovery from his injuries and stated that he realized that he had done a very foolish thing and did not know why he did it. While still confined to bed, he developed pneumonia and died as a result.

About the middle of June a male patient suffering from delirium tremens, the day after his admission to the hospital became excited and another patient attempted to subdue him, causing a fracture of the left arm at the site of an old fracture. The matter was reported to the Commissioner who investigated and then advised that, in addition to the staff and consultant physicians who had already gone into the case, Dr. Elmer P. Weigel, of New York City, an orthopedic surgeon, should be called in. Doctor Weigel accordingly has taken over the treatment of the fracture.

The record of births at the institution during the year is as follows:

Patient admitted September 23, 1925; male child born December 20, 1925. Child removed and taken to home of father by social service division January 30, 1926.

Patient admitted November 7, 1925; male child born February 22, 1926. Child removed by social service division April 9, 1926.

Patient admitted August 13, 1925; female child born March 6, 1926. Child removed by father April 10, 1926.

GYNECOLOGICAL DIVISION

This year the gynecological work of the hospital is given a separate division, since it has been concentrated in the hands of one member of the staff instead of being left to the attention of the various physicians on the women's service. Dr. Margaret Douglas makes a through gynecological examination, including smears for laboratory study, of all women patients soon after admission, excepting only the very aged or critically ill, gives treatment where indicated, and if an operation seems advisable a request for permission is sent to the nearest relative. No operation is performed in this or any other division of the hospital without permission, excepting in an emergency case. The gynecological work is carried on in a small operating room used for that purpose alone, in order to avoid all possibility of contaminating the general operating room. The following brief summary indicates the scope of the work:

EXAMINATIONS

Patients—	
New admissions.....	335
Referred	81
Reexaminations	7
Employees	125

TREATMENTS

Patients	2,208
Employees	149

OPERATIONS

Requests for operation.....	42
Operations performed—	
Patients	13
Employees	4

SMEARS

Positive for gonococci.....	42
-----------------------------	----

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DIVISION

While the eye, ear, nose and throat division has been in active operation only two years, it has proved to be a very valuable feature of the improved hospital service. The patients respond to the treatments with better physical health and increased capacity for occupation, and in many cases the mental health also shows a decidedly favorable reaction. Routine examinations are made of all newly admitted patients, so far as their condition permits, and similar examinations are extended to patients resident in the institution as time allows. Special examinations are made when requested by physicians of the staff. The opportunity for examination and medical and surgical attention likewise afforded to employees has been of decided advantage in raising their efficiency. The work of this division is done by Dr. P. J. Gambill, a competent and highly trained specialist, and the appended tabulation of examinations, operations and treatments bears witness to his industry. An enumeration of the wide range of conditions which have been given treatments during the past year would require so much space that I have condensed the list into a numerical summary.

EXAMINATIONS

	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients—					
Routine.....	779	779	779	779	3,116
Special.....	72	61	66	89	288
Employees—					
Special.....	59	64	49	84	256
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	910	904	894	952	3,660

MEDICAL TREATMENTS

Patients—

	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. treated.....	381	284	447	171	1283
No. treatments.....	648	700	1585	478	3411

Employees—

No. treated.....	180	142	145	122	589
No. treatments.....	354	377	512	347	1590
Total treated.....	561	426	592	293	1872
Total treatments.....	1002	1077	2097	825	5001

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cataract extraction.....	3	..	3
Drainage of frontal sinus through nose.....	..	1	1
Ethmoidectomy	2	..	2
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess..	3	..	3
Iridectomy	3	..	3
Myringotomy	7	7	14
Ossiculectomy .....	..	1	1
Radical antrum.....	2	..	2
Removal aural polyps.....	6	2	8
Removal nasal polyps.....	14	1	15
Removal of cholozion from eyelid (local anaesthesia) .....	..	1	1
Tonsillectomy under general anaesthesia.....	101	5	106
Tonsillectomy under local anaesthesia.....	..	9	9
Turbinectomy	2	..	2
Submucous resection of septum (local anaesthesia)	15	..	15
Total operations performed.....	158	27	185

DENTAL DIVISION

The work of the dental division has continued for the past year under the direction of Dr. J. F. Henningsen as resident dentist, with Mr. P. R. DeNapoly as dental technician. On April 15th, Dr. E. M. Grevatt reported for duty as assistant resident dentist, and throughout the year Dr. F. C. Bartleman, formerly resident dentist at the institution and now engaged in private work in Newark, has paid weekly visits as consultant, particularly in surgical cases. A nurse is assigned to regular duty at the dental office.

Although the staff was one man short of its quota during the greater part of the year, the work accomplished has been excellent in quality and very creditable in amount. In addition to the work among the patients of the institution, a small amount of time has been assigned during the year, as for some years previously, to the young occupants of the Morris County Children's Home, located a short distance from the hospital. Doctor Henningsen has submitted the following report to me.

Since the first of the year a detailed clinical and radiographic examination of every newly admitted patient has accompanied the physical examination in the case record and as soon as the dental work has been completed a report of the treatment performed is inserted in the progress notes. In radiographing it has been our custom to take head plates, bite plates and films of every newly admitted patient, excepting those too disturbed or feeble. Because of this during the year a large number of impactions, cysts and other pathological conditions have come to our attention which might otherwise have been overlooked and unsuspected. In every case of cysts and benign tumors operated upon, check up radiographs have been taken at a period about three months after operating. Complete bone regeneration was noted in every such case.

Regarding the choice of anesthetics for extractions and surgical operations, we are able to perform by far the majority of such under local anesthesia. The use of general anesthetics has been confined to those who are overly nervous, acute cases and children. In the prosthetic branch of our division we have been able to supply the denture needs of all patients where, due to the removal of oral sepsis, mouths were left entirely or nearly edentulous. Our technician, who is thoroughly conversant with this specialty of dentistry, has been able to finish satisfactorily all cases undertaken this year.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

Full upper dentures.....	48
Full lower dentures.....	35
Partial upper dentures.....	12
Partial upper dentures (palatal bar).....	1
Partial lower dentures.....	8
Partial lower dentures (lingual bar).....	12
Dentures repaired (fractured).....	20
Dentures rebased.....	6

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Amalgam fillings.....	154
Cement fillings.....	199
Silicate fillings.....	54
Temporary fillings.....	113
Prophylaxis	41
Removal of calculus.....	201

ORAL SURGERY

Extractions	3,177
Impactions	140
Fracture of mandible.....	2
Necrosis of mandible.....	1
Alveolectomy (surgical reduction of maxillary arch).....	2
Radical antrum (for removal of cyst).....	1
Removal of cysts.....	13
Removal of fibromas.....	4
Removal of foreign body in mandible (knife blade).....	1
Removal of area of sclerotic bone in mandible.....	1

The following is a report of work performed for the Morris County Children's Home during August and September, 1925, and the first week of April, 1926:

Extractions	31
Amalgam fillings.....	27
Cement fillings.....	20
Temporary fillings.....	4
Severing of cicatricial band in buccal fold.....	1

PATHOLOGICAL DIVISION

The pathological laboratory is the control center for a large percentage of the medical and surgical treatments carried on in the institution, and is absolutely essential for accurate and well organized hospital work. Under the very competent direction of Dr. Thomas B. Christian, pathologist, the laboratory has not only maintained its previous high standard of efficiency, with an increase over last year of about 22 percent in the total number of examinations made, but has further widened the scope of its usefulness by providing large quantities of vaccines of different types for inoculation purposes. Doctor Christian's report indicates in a very concentrated form the amount and variety of work accomplished.

During this hospital year 18,577 examinations have been performed; of this number 9,766 were made for the female department and 8,449 for the male department. We have a definite system for routine work in the laboratory on all newly admitted patients which consists of complete (1) urinalysis, (2) blood count, (3) blood chemistry, (4) blood Wassermann. For every newly admitted patient in the female department an examination of cervical and vaginal smears is made. Every patient with a positive blood Wassermann is given a lumbar puncture as well as all other patients with any suspicious neurological signs, and those with a history of syphilitic infection. All repetitions and all further examinations are made at the written request of physicians in charge of patients. By this means we maintain a very good cooperation between the laboratory and the physicians. In addition to this routine work the laboratory is carrying on a number of research studies.

During the past year we have been using the malaria treatment for cases of general paralysis. Before inoculating the patients with the plasmodium malaria we obtain permission from the nearest relatives. Both men and women patients have been given this form of treatment. We have had some good results in a few cases, fair results in several and other cases show little change. We cannot at this time make any definite statement as to the permanent results of malaria treatment of general paralysis.

Every case in the hospital that shows evidence of syphilis is given antisyphilitic treatment. In our division we are using the following drugs in the treatment of syphilis: (1) Neo-arsphenamine; (2) sulpharsphenamine; (3) mercury-salicylate; (4) bichloride of mercury; (5) mercurosal (intravenous); (6) bismuth preparations; (7) try-persamide; (8) sodium iodide. The following table gives in brief the treatments performed:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases under treatment.....	92	36	128
Number of doses of neo-arsphenamine administered.....	768	478	1,246
Number of doses of mercury and other drugs administered	994	389	1383

The free clinic for venereal disease among those who are not patients at the institution is still in operation and is open to all indigent persons in the hospital district. The time for the clinic is every Friday, between the hours of 2:00 P.M. and 4:30 P.M. the following are the requirements for receiving treatment: (1) Must be referred by a physician; (2) must be an indigent case. The drugs, as sal-

varsan and mercury, and apparatus used in the clinic are furnished by the United State Public Health Service. The following table gives the summary of work during the past year:

CASES TREATED

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis	142	74	216
Gonorrhea	62	19	81
Chanchroid	7	2	9
Total	211	95	306

The regular and special examinations made in the pathological laboratory during the year have been tabulated as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
URINE:			
Chemical and microscopical.....	1,284	2,043	3,327
Quantitative for albumin.....	339	688	1,027
Quantitative for sugar.....	58	64	122
Quantitative for chlorides.....	12	4	16
Cultures for types of bacteria.....	4	2	6
Microscopical examination of stained smears.....	12	6	18
Phenolsulphenephthalein functional tests.....	3	1	4
Positive casts.....	236	321	557
BLOOD:			
Enumeration of red blood cells.....	446	461	907
Enumeration of white blood cells.....	498	495	993
Estimations of hemoglobin.....	80	64	144
Differential leukocyte counts.....	498	498	996
Examination for plasmodium malaria.....	18	9	27
Widal test.....	6	8	14
Cultures	10	9	19
Examination for pneumococcus.....	4	12	16
Determination of blood groups.....	42	40	82
Sugar	438	406	844
Non-protein nitrogen.....	549	613	1,162
Urea nitrogen.....	549	606	1,155
Creatinine	550	606	1,156
Uric Acid.....	11	4	15
Cholesterol	2	1	3
Chlorides	3	4	7
Total nitrogen.....	6	2	8
Tests for CO 2 in the blood.....	2	1	3
Wassermann tests.....	938	911	1,849
Hecht-Weinberg-Gradwohl tests.....	666	621	1,287
Estimations of the coagulation time.....	14	10	24

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
SPINAL FLUID:			
Wassermann tests.....	182	99	281
Cell counts.....	182	99	281
Globulin	182	99	281
Goloidal gold curve.....	182	99	281
Microscopical examination of stained smears.....	14	6	20
Cultures	2	1	3
Quantitative sugar estimations.....	132	63	195
Quantitative chlorides.....	2	1	3
Non-protein nitrogen.....	2	1	3
Urea nitrogen.....	3	2	5
Creatinine	3	2	5
SPUTUM:			
For tubercle bacilli.....	30	26	56
For bacterial flora.....	26	14	40
Cultures	10	6	16
For types of pneumococci.....	10	9	19
FECES:			
For parasitic organisms.....	6	14	20
For tubercle bacilli.....	4	9	13
For typhoid bacilli.....	6	14	20
For bacterial flora.....	9	18	27
For occult blood.....	6	17	23
SMEARS:			
For gonococci.....	42	550	592
For treponema pallidum.....	6	1	7
From diphtheriae cultures.....	26	14	40
From eyes.....	4	2	6
From pus from ears.....	2	3	5
From pus from wounds.....	1	6	7
Examination gums for Vincent's angina.....	3	3	6
STOMACH CONTENTS:			
Total acidity.....	3	2	5
Free HCl.....	3	2	5
Combined HCl.....	3	2	5
Salts	3	2	5
For Oppler Boas bacillus.....	3	2	5
Cultures	3	2	5
Occult blood.....	3	2	5
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Patients inoculated with plasmodium malaria.....	19	11	30
Autogenous vaccines.....	6	3	9

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cultures from teeth.....	2	4	6
Examination of granulomas.....	6	3	9
Basal metabolism estimations.....	4	16	20
Sugar tolerance tests.....	3	4	7
Examination of Tissues.....	22	12	34
Autopises	5	3	8
Total number.....	8,449	9,766	18,215

WATER

For colon bacilli.....	84
For typhoid bacilli.....	84
Bacterial counts.....	84
Quantitative chlorine estimations.....	2

MILK

Specific gravity.....	18
Fat content.....	18
Total solids.....	18
Proteids	18
Sugar	18
Bacterial counts.....	18
Total number.....	362
Grand total.....	18,577

ROENTGENOLOGY AND ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS

In this important division of the hospital service a large amount of work has been carried on this year. Dr. George R. Hampton, senior physician, has not only made all the exposures and given the treatments, but has also done the developing of plates and films and diagnosed the findings. The number of electrotherapeutic treatments has been increased and could be further extended with benefit to the patients if a larger staff could be assigned to this division. Doctor Hampton has submitted the following summary of the year's activities:

During the past year there has been an increasing demand for X-Ray examinations. As in previous years the teeth of each patient were carefully examined to detect any possible hidden areas of focal infection and special stress has been laid upon the taking of X-Rays in all cases in which the history mentioned a previous head injury. Plates were also made whenever chest or abdominal pathology was suspected.

The equipment of the electrotherapeutic room has been increased by the addition of two alpine lamps and a new high frequency machine. During the year 1,351 treatments have been given to patients for the relief of depression, high blood pressure, insomnia and various other nervous troubles.

Roentgenography

EXPOSURES

Head	414
Maxilla	1,042
Chest	240
Abdomen	30
Abdomen (barium meal).....	90
Spine	12
Pelvis	15
Upper extremity.....	129
Lower extremity.....	107
Teeth (films).....	438
Total exposures.....	2,517

DIAGNOSES

Fractures—	
Skull	4
Mandible	7
Humerus	4
Radius	15
Ulna	4
Metacarpal	15
Ribs	3
Femur	13
Tibia	4
Fibula	3
Phalanges	2
Osteomyelitis—	
Femur	3
Ulna	3
Fibula	5
Tibia	3
Foreign Bodies—	
Needle in mandible.....	1
Bullet in mandible.....	1
Chest—	
Pulmonary tuberculosis (acute).....	45
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic).....	48

Pleurisy with effusion.....	4
Bronchitis	5
Aortic aneurism.....	7
Cardiac enlargement.....	10
Abdomen—	
Appendicitis	7
Intestinal adhesions.....	15
Colonic hypomotility.....	9
Abdominal tumor.....	4
Pregnancy	2
Cholecystitis	2
Teeth—	
Impactions	171
Periapical abscess.....	121
Septic Roots.....	95
Pyorrhea	154
Miscellaneous—	
Dislocation of shoulder.....	1
Osteosarcoma maxillary bone.....	1
Bone cyst.....	8
Sinusitis, (maxillary).....	30
<i>Electrotherapeutic and X-Ray Treatments</i>	
Static head breeze.....	864
Static spark.....	121
Galvanic and sinusoidal current.....	80
High frequency current.....	108
Vacuum electrode.....	70
Electrolysis	10
Thermotherapy	14
Violet ray.....	69
X-Ray treatment for carcinoma.....	15
Total treatments.....	1,351

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DIVISION

Work in the occupational therapy division is still handicapped by the lack of suitable quarters. Plans for a new building for this division have been taken up and it is expected that with funds becoming available after July 1st work may soon be started. Meanwhile, quarters are cramped and inconvenient and the number of patients who can be taken into the various groups is strictly limited.

At this hospital, as in most state institutions, patients are used as helpers in many of the maintenance divisions of the plant, such as on the farm, in the dairy, in the kitchens and laundry, in the different mechanical shops, at the greenhouse, on the grounds, in the various buildings and cottages and on the wards. These patients are not included under the supervision of the occupational therapy division, but the ward physicians assign them to the different activities and those having them in charge are closely supervised. Inducements in the form of extra diet and special privileges are offered to stimulate activity, and a surprising number of the employees give their groups of patients parties, picnics and small gifts of money and delicacies in the effort to make them happier and more contented. In view of the small salaries which most of these employees receive, such expenditures in the course of a year often represents a considerable sacrifice.

The work of the occupational therapy division has been carried on as for several years past under the immediate supervision of Dr. George B. McMurray, senior assistant physician. Thanks to his efforts the work is systematically arranged with a view to the greatest benefit for the patients engaged rather than with the primary purpose of making salable articles. Incidentally, the profits from all articles sold are turned into the Amusement Fund from which entertainment for the patients is provided. Doctor McMurray personally arranges the assignment of patients to the different groups and is constantly in touch with the instructors, consulting with them about methods, the type of work done and the reactions of individual patients. Doctor McMurray has submitted a detailed report of the year's accomplishments which I present in a somewhat condensed form.

The occupational therapy division as conducted at this institution is divided into curative workrooms, men's arts and crafts, women's arts and crafts, printing and bookbinding, the concrete block industry and the patients' garden. All sections are under the supervision of competent instructors and every effort is made to interest the patient in some form of occupation entirely foreign to that which he followed previous to commitment to hospital care. Patients concentrating sufficiently along new lines of endeavor have a tendency to become less delusional and there is less evidence of active hallucinations. A great many of the patients who have been so employed during the past year have been discharged on trial visit. While occupational therapy was not the only therapeutic measure employed with these patients, nevertheless it had a great deal to do with their improvement and recovery.

Men's Arts and Crafts

This section is obliged to carry on its activities in temporary quarters fitted up in the basement of the Dormitory Building. Naturally, the rooms are not quite as light and airy as could be desired and the space available is so limited that it is impossible to add new handicrafts or enlarge the classes. The average number of patients engaged in this group is 160. The following articles were produced during the past year:

Willow:

Chairs	81
Foot rests.....	5
Hampers and wash baskets.....	103
Scrap baskets.....	289
Melon baskets.....	76
Market baskets.....	223
Dog and cat baskets.....	6
Cut flower baskets.....	103
Flower and fancy baskets.....	129
Fireside wood baskets.....	15

Reed:

Flower and other fancy baskets.....	1,206
Melon baskets.....	402
Hampers	5
Lamp shades.....	29
Tables	8
Pedestals	7
Ferneries	97
Wood baskets.....	18
Lamps, walnut and reed.....	18

Wood:

Miscellaneous articles.....	274
Toys	627
Doll bungalows.....	2
Jobs in carpentry.....	18
Chairs repaired.....	42
Cues retipped.....	159
Book ends, pairs.....	16

Cement:

Bird baths.....	3
Vases	2

Brooms:

Regular	2,653
---------------	-------

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

47

Hearth	307
Whisk	287
Toy	24

Textiles:

Loom rugs and runners.....	973
Hooked rugs.....	40
Woven rugs.....	5
Cocoa fiber doormats.....	98

Miscellaneous:

Broom handles salvaged.....	870
Scrub brushes.....	417
Chairs and settees recaned.....	320
Maypole erected.....	1
Large sign built, painted and lettered.....	1
Victrolas repaired.....	12
Clocks repaired.....	4

Total..... 9,975

Waste paper collected and baled.....	108,000	lbs.
Willows cultivated, peeled and stored.....	3,500	"
Rag scraps collected and baled.....	3,100	"
Cotton rags collected and dyed for rugs.....	3,500	"

Women's Arts and Crafts

The patients in this section are housed on the second floor of the small Industrial Building, where the available space is greatly overcrowded. The average daily number of patients employed in this group during the past year was 130. The work done is listed as follows:

Fancy Work:

Braided rugs.....	56
Raffia articles.....	34
Hooked rugs.....	12
Miscellaneous articles.....	3,384
Total fancy articles.....	3,486

Lace (yds.).....	267½
Tatting ".....	339

Plain Sewing:

Sheets, single.....	9,680
---------------------	-------

Sheets, double.....	281
Pillow cases.....	9,852
Towels, hand.....	14,924
Towels, dish.....	5,740
Towels, dental and office.....	482
Bags, ward and laundry.....	1,083
Table cloths.....	187
Luncheon sets.....	257
Aprons	1,530
Napkins	54
Surgical gowns and coats.....	103
Surgical caps.....	12
Coffee strainers.....	137
Dairy strainers.....	1,928
Petticoats, outing flannel.....	1,674
Petticoats, gingham.....	3,018
Drawers	1,350
Chemises	1,625
Night gowns and shirts.....	1,816
Burial suits (four pieces).....	688
Bassinet mattresses.....	2
Bean bags.....	53
Mending jobs.....	180
Total.....	56,656

Printing and bookbinding

This section occupies the first floor of the Industrial Building and requires more space in proportion to the number of workers because of the large stationary machines which have to be accommodated. It has proved increasingly difficult to find patients of the intelligent and skillful type required in this kind of work who are not sufficiently recovered to be allowed on trial visit, yet are in a condition to receive benefit from the occupations offered. This shortage of workers has made it exceedingly hard to supply the needs of the institution in the matter of ruled and printed forms, record books, and so on, and I should recommend the purchase of a linotype machine to facilitate typesetting.

With a daily average of only twenty patients the following work has been accomplished:

Ruling impressions.....	754,600
Printing impressions.....	1,028,130
Total impressions.....	1,782,730
Binding jobs.....	4,755
Pads, etc., made up.....	1,765

Patients' Garden

This garden is independent of the main gardens of the hospital and was started primarily to afford an opportunity for healthful out-of-door activity for patients. During the summer months large numbers of patients are kept pleasantly occupied and the results in the way of produce contribute materially to the food supply of the institution.

Beans, lima.....	436	16 qt. baskets
Beans, string.....	719	" " "
Cabbage	638	bbls. of 25 heads
Carrots	401	bushels
Cauliflower	5	bbls.
Celery	3,779	bunches
Corn, sweet.....	17,008	ears
Corn, silo.....	10	tons
Citron	465	
Cucumbers	60	16 qt. baskets
Currants	30	qts.
Egg plant.....	100 ¹ / ₂	16 qt. baskets
Lettuce	274	" " "
Okra	464	qts.
Onions	100	16 qt. baskets
Onions, green, bunches of 12.....	15,075	bunches
Parsnips	26	"
Peppers	266	16 qt. baskets
Peas	183	" " "
Potatoes, sweet.....	80	" " "
Pumpkins	1,980	lbs.
Radishes, bunches of 12.....	10,010	bunches
Raspberries	569	qts.
Spinach	432	16 qt. baskets
Squash	48	" " "
Strawberries	1,890	qts.
Tomatoes	1,638	16 qt. baskets
Turnips, rutabaga.....	70	bu.
Seeds:		
Onion sets.....		40 bu.
String beans.....		3 "
Lima beans.....		2 "
Corn		1 "

Cement Block Industry

Last year a building formerly used for storage purposes, located in a grove on a side road, was remodeled and fitted up with suitable machinery for the manufacturing of standard waterproof concrete blocks for building and construction work. Ashes and cinders from

the hospital power plant are utilized in the industry and about eighteen patients are regularly employed. The daily average number of blocks produced is 350 and the total for the year amounted to 74,314 blocks, most of which have been used in the various buildings erected on the hospital property during the year.

Curative Workrooms

The curative workroom section of the division has continued under the direction of Miss Rebecca A. Adams, a trained occupational therapist of unusual qualifications, and the work is done on the wards or in small adjacent rooms with those patients who are not in condition to go out to the Industrial Building or to be handled in large groups. The work is graded up from the simplest habit training through a variety of handicrafts to very complicated pattern weaving and other arts requiring a high degree of skill and dexterity. A consistent effort is made to attract patients of the dull and different types on the residual wards of the older buildings, as well as to interest as many as possible among those recently admitted to the hospital. The staff now consists of six trained occupational therapists and seven partially trained assistants; thirteen classes are held daily and during the past year 1,357 individual patients have been treated. It is difficult to tabulate work of so varied a character, but the following list indicates something of the scope covered:

Articles completed for sale (more important only).....	356
Articles made from waste material.....	100
Equipment built for use of division.....	20
Equipment built for use of hospital.....	7
Furniture repaired for use of hospital.....	44

The articles made from waste material were donated to the use of patients and consisted principally of slippers and other comforts for the sick wards. During the year many gifts have been received from interested friends, including rug materials, carded wool for spinning, silk, wool and cotton pieces, embroidery silks and Victrola records. Thirty-two parties have been given for the entertainment of patients in the curative workrooms. Miss Adams has given two courses in occupational therapy for student nurses during the past year, one of twelve hours in the fall and one of twenty hours in the spring. At the completion of each course an examination was held.

The occupational therapy division has held numerous exhibits this year, including large exhibitions given at the Trenton State Fair, at the Flemington Fair, at Egg Harbor Fair, at the Sussex County Fair and at Morris County Fair.

A special exhibit was arranged in Elizabeth under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Argonne Post, and through the kindness of Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, of the Board of Managers, a quite wonderful exhibit was held at her residence in Llewellyn Park. A special exhibit was given in Morristown under the patronage of the Women's Exchange and smaller exhibitions were held at meetings of the Rotary Clubs of Morristown, Dover and Newark, and at the Kiwanis Club in Dover.

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The work of the division of physical education has been continued throughout the year and is still limited chiefly to women, although one class for men from the Clinic Building has been meeting twice a week since November and has proved very successful.

The personnel of the division at the beginning of the year consisted of seven; five junior instructors, one senior instructor and the director, Miss Edith S. Moodie. Two more senior instructors were appointed during the year, increasing the total personnel to nine. This change added to the efficiency of the division and incidentally tended to render the force more stable by offering greater opportunity for promotion.

Most of the instructors are young girls who have completed their academic training and are eager for experience, but as the salaries paid are necessarily low the turnover is rapid. There were five resignations and seven appointments within the year. No instructor is accepted who has not received a high school education or its equivalent, with a diploma from a course of at least two years in a normal school of recognized standing. The first assistant is a college graduate and the director is a university graduate with extensive post-graduate training in physical education.

In the work of this division special attention is given to the apathetic and deteriorated patients and to those who are destructive and disturbed, in an endeavor to interest them in some purposeful activity and bring them into better harmony with their environment. The diversions offered consist of classes with dancing and callisthenics, graded according to the ability of the group, ward games, parties and picnics, community singing and reading and story telling. The parties and picnics are used as an incentive for attendance at the regular classes and also to encourage the patients in cooperation. The most elaborate of these parties was given at Hallowe'en, with an attendance of 496. Others only slightly less ambitious have been

given on various holiday occasions and the smaller parties and picnics have brought the total of such events up to 149 for the year.

The following tabulation indicates the total attendance at the different activities during the year, classified according to buildings

<i>Building</i>	<i>Classes</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Games</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Singing</i>	<i>Stories</i>	<i>Total</i>
Main	75,671	74,621	5,972	79,825	70,636	306,725	
Clinic	16,023	15,580	1,673	15,313	11,867	60,456	
Dormitory	19,206	30,869	2,241	48,616	46,655	147,587	
Total.....	110,900	121,070	9,886	143,754	129,158	514,768	

The results obtained in this division have been very satisfactory, especially when considered in view of the fact that the work has been concentrated on the wards for the more disturbed and deteriorated patients, the groups which may well be regarded as the most difficult and unpromising material in the institution.

Various conferences and conventions dealing with the subjects of physical education and mental and physical health have been attended by the director and other members of the division this year.

Early in May, at the request of the superintendent of nurses, a brief course of instruction for student nurses was established by Miss Moodie. The work covers an outline of methods and technique, followed by practical demonstration. A review of anatomy and physiology from the standpoint of physical education is also included.

SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

This division since its inception in 1923 has been under the direct supervision of Miss Mildred H. Hurley. She is a thoroughly trained worker and has had wide experience in her profession, is energetic and tireless, a competent executive and the credit for the excellent results accomplished by this division is largely due to her. Miss Hurely's report is as follows:

Since July 1, 1925, the personnel of the social service staff has increased from five to seven workers. The additional assistants, appointed in January and February, respectively, permit the assignment to specialized tasks of two workers—one as medical historian, taking anamneses and doing psychometric testing; the second as the outpatient clinic social worker. During the past year 523 patients on trial visit in the community were under the supervision of the social service division. Visits to the number of 2,876 were made to and regarding the welfare of these patients and those attending the mental

clinics; in obtaining 443 anamneses; in procuring medical and material aid as well as employment for thirty-three families and individuals, and in making forty-three investigations for the following reasons: To assist the physicians in making differential diagnoses; to plan in the removal of patients ineligible for treatment; to procure data assisting the determination by the staff as to the justice or injustice of certain commitments, and, lastly, to obtain all necessary data pertaining to patients about whom court action was expected.

The division was instrumental in obtaining the trial visits of twenty-nine patients, referred by the medical staff, who were either friendless or whose relatives were reluctant to remove them. Owing to the prejudice of the general public it has been difficult to arrange visits for those who have no well disposed friends or relatives, but we hope gradually to educate the communities to a better understanding of the condition, needs and requirements of paroled patients and to an appreciation of the care with which we select individuals for trial visit and also supervise them while they are becoming adjusted to extramural life.

In following out this line we have enforced a ruling that a visit shall be made to the homes of patients under consideration for trial visit. The object is not only to procure for the medical staff knowledge of the conditions to which the patient is to return, but also to plan and advise the family as to the patient's future care. This has been done in 152 cases and has proved most satisfactory, especially in interpreting to the community the hospital methods, treatment and general attitude.

Three hundred and ninety-six special visits were paid to the patients on the wards and 330 office interviews were held with friends and relatives as well as trial visit patients. Psychometric examinations were also made in the office on seventeen hospital cases and thirteen out-patients referred by community social agencies. Three children born in the hospital were removed through the efforts of the division. All escaped patients who cannot be located by the usual methods are referred to the social service division. In this way several have been found and arrangements made for their return.

In addition to the "parole work" the social workers have been present at medical staff meetings as regularly as possible and have been privileged to attend various psychiatric and social service conferences, among which may be mentioned the New Jersey State Conference of Social Work. Miss Hurley attended the National Conference in Cleveland. The social service staff wishes to place on record

its deep appreciation of the assistance rendered by officials as well as private individuals and organizations throughout the State.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINICS

For several years past the higher medical officers of the institution have felt keenly that however well organized the treatment facilities within the State hospital the ideal of community service would not be realized until in some manner the specialized knowledge of the psychiatrist was made accessible to the general public. Those who are committed to a State hospital have all been gravely injured in the conflicts of life; some can be cured and enabled to return to the ranks; others will always be crippled, held back to minor activities and a limited usefulness, while still others will never again be able to take any place in the outside world. Under our present social system some of this wreckage is inevitable, but a great deal of it, we believe, can be averted if help is given in time.

People at large are gradually being educated to a respect for public hygiene by a wide dissemination of at least an outline of the physician's knowledge of the relationships between germs and diseases, but on the subject of mental disorders greater ignorance prevails. As a rule, each affliction is held to be absolutely unique in form, and the prodromal symptoms such as excessive irritability, suspicion, seclusiveness, lack of emotional balance and the long list of conduct disorders instantly recognized by the psychiatrist are very likely to be regarded as characteristics of the individual personally rather than indicative of any disease. The average victim knows only that he feels thus and so, and almost inevitably follows the easiest path known to humanity by placing the blame for his feelings and their expression on somebody else.

After going into the subject very carefully with the Medical Committee of the Board of Managers, the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies and our own staff, and balancing the needs against our shortage of personnel, I decided to wait no longer but immediately to extend the work of the hospital by establishing mental hygiene clinics in the community. Considerable preliminary work was done through newspaper articles and interviews with medical societies and individual physicians in order to make the position of the hospital perfectly clear and so forestall any opposition due to misunderstanding. The work of the clinics was to be purely advisory, no fees were to be asked or accepted, all physical conditions needing correction were to be so far as possible referred to the family

physician, otherwise to some specialist or dispensary service. The object in establishing these clinics was twofold; first, to place at the convenience of the public a staff of trained psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers; second, to provide bases where our own patients out on trial visits might easily report for interviews in order to facilitate the careful supervision which we require.

The plans call for at least seven such clinics, one in each of the counties comprising this hospital district. So far three have been placed in operation. The clinics are under the personal management of the clinical director, aided by a staff physician and two social workers. In addition to this personnel furnished by the hospital, a psychologist has been supplied from the staff of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. The social workers take a history on each individual applying at the clinic, arrange for consultations with the physician and psychologist and interview relatives and others from whom data bearing on the case may be obtained.

The first of our clinics was opened in connection with the Neurological Clinic at the Elizabeth General Hospital on February 9, 1926; the second at the Hackensack Hospital on March 25th, and the third at St. Joseph's Hospital, in Paterson, on April 7th. Each clinic is held twice a month according to a regular schedule which is published in the local newspapers. At the twenty-three clinic meetings which have been held 280 psychiatric and psychological examinations have been made on individuals paying their initial visit, and 96 consultations have been held with those returning for further advice; thirteen interviews have been obtained with hospital patients out on trial visit, 220 with relatives of clinic patients and 153 with physicians, social workers and educators.

The immediate success of these clinics has supported our contention that there is a great need for properly conducted State hospital service in the communities. They have been patronized to more than capacity and among the many psychotic persons coming for advice the majority can be given extramural treatment so that hospitalization will not be required. We have been able to reach these children's parents, who usually require psychiatric advice also. We have met with a hearty response from the physicians in the different localities and find them glad to have suggestions regarding psychotic problems. It is our hope that both the public and the medical profession will find increasing use for the facilities of these clinics so that they will become recognized consultation centers where all varieties of cases with mental difficulties will be welcome for understanding study and

specialized advice and that from this work a knowledge of the simpler principles of mental hygiene may gradually permeate throughout the different social strata of our district.

WARD EMPLOYEES AND SCHOOL OF NURSING

The past year has seen a change in this division, as Miss Mary B. Moylan, R. N., who was appointed Superintendent of Nurses on September 1, 1922, resigned on December 16th to accept a similar position at Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Maryland. Miss Moylan during the four years she was with us had faced many problems and contended gallantly against heavy odds. It was through her efforts that the nursing and attendant service was reorganized and an accredited school of nursing established. Her greatest handicap was a persistent lack of personnel, due chiefly to the want of adequate housing facilities. It was with regret that we accepted Miss Moylan's resignation, although we agreed with her that the new field offered her many advantages.

The position of Superintendent of Nurses was immediately filled by the appointment of Miss Catherine F. Wheeler, R. N., who had received fine training in general and psychiatric nursing and came to us with an excellent record of successful experience. Although contending with the same unfortunate situation as regards personnel, Miss Wheeler has contrived to keep excellent discipline among the ward employees and has maintained a high standard of efficiency. Her report of the year's work is as follows:

The turnover in nurses on the graduate staff is very great. During the year one supervising nurse resigned and was later reinstated. Twenty-four graduate nurses resigned for various reasons. The instructor of nurses resigned February 1st to take up duties elsewhere. On the same day an assistant to the superintendent of nurses was added to the division. At the present time we have twenty graduate nurses employed in charge nurse and graduate nurse appointments and seven in supervising positions which, with the assistant superintendent makes a total of twenty-nine. Two trained hydrotherapists are employed and are assisted by six attendants who have received instruction in hydrotherapy at this institution.

The turnover in male and female attendants is also very great. Housing still presents a problem. A number of male attendants are rooming on the wards in the Main Building, North. During the early part of the present year a number of rooms on the third floor of the

Clinic Building which are designed for sick employees had to be taken over for quarters for female attendants. This is not a satisfactory arrangement, but seems to be the only present solution for our problem.

Within the past year two classes were admitted to the school of nursing—October 1, 1925, and March 1, 1926. Four first year student nurses attended lectures and received practical instruction in dietetics at the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent, New Jersey, through special arrangements made by the hospital. In December the first group of students to attend the affiliated school returned, having spent eleven months at Fordham Hospital, in New York City.

Miss Elizabeth Krauchuck, whose time as student nurse expired December 1, 1925, is the first graduate since the reorganization of the school and was given an appointment on the graduate staff. The other members of the class were given similar appointments as their time as student nurses expired. On January 1st two students who had completed their first year here were sent to the affiliating school at Fordham Hospital. One student resigned February 15th for personal reasons.

The first Commencement Exercises since the reorganization of the school of nursing were held in the chapel of the hospital on the evening of April 14th. Commissioner William J. Ellis, of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, made the principal address of the evening and Dr. Curry, as superintendent, and Dr. Knight, as Chairman of the Medical Committee of the Board of Managers, also spoke. The following four young women received their diplomas and school pins:

Elizabeth Krauchuck
Jeanette McDonald

Anna A. Stassatt
Beulah Curtis

Owing to our limited space for housing both graduate and student nurses no further plans have been made in regard to an affiliated and post-graduate course for general hospital nurses. In fact, the size of our own training school is strictly limited by lack of room, but it is hoped that this condition will receive relief in the near future, since plans for new quarters have been drawn up and money for building becomes available after July 1st.

STAFF MATTERS

During the past year there have been three resignations and one appointment, all among physicians of the assistant grade. None of

the three who resigned had been on the staff a year. One physician, Joseph Donovan, M. D., was promoted on June 1st from assistant to senior assistant. The staff now consists of nineteen physicians, including the superintendent, the clinical director, the pathologist, seven senior assistants and nine assistants. One senior assistant devotes his entire time to the division of roentgenology and electrotherapeutics, one assistant does only eye, ear, nose and throat work and the one woman assistant physician gives her time to the gynecological division. This leaves only thirteen men for routine ward duty and one of these directs the occupational therapy division and also acts as superintendent during my absences from the institution, and another carries the entire surgical division. The work in connection with the mental hygiene clinics takes up much of the time of another senior man as well as of the clinical director. From these figures it is evident that the number of physicians is considerably below the requirements for thorough and comprehensive examination and well directed observation of the patients on the wards. The minimum ratio generally recommended is one physician to each one hundred and fifty patients on the regular service and one to each one hundred admissions. At the present time available quarters are all filled excepting one apartment which is being reserved for a physician due to report early in July, and further additions to the staff seem out of the question until more housing facilities are provided. The present living quarters are for the most part comfortably arranged and furnished and adequate in size for a single person or man and wife. I feel, however, that the senior men, particularly when they have families, are entitled to cottages with their own kitchens and additional privacy. At present I can provide such housing for only three of the seven senior physicians.

In a locality as isolated as this it is essential that opportunity for recreation and amusement be supplied if an adequate and contented force of workers is to be maintained. The golf course has again proved its value as a source of exercise and recreation for the staff. The tennis court, abandoned because of construction work, has been missed by some of the younger members, but a new court has been laid out and will be constructed as time permits. During the winter season the bowling alleys provided a popular source of diversion in the evenings when not in use by the patients. Lack of sufficient available garage space has been felt as a privation by many members of the staff, but we hope to be able to remedy this condition, at least to a considerable degree, during the coming year.

Throughout the winter the clinical director gave weekly talks to the staff on various psychiatric topics. These, together with the discussions at the regular staff meetings, served to instruct the new members of the staff and to assist the others in keeping abreast of current developments. Staff meetings for the presentation and diagnosis of patients have been held four times a week and once a week for the interviewing of patients for whom a trial visit has been requested. The superintendent has held a meeting each Monday with all officers having to do directly with the care and treatment of patients, at which institution problems have been discussed and adjustments made.

Various conferences and conventions have been attended during the past year. The superintendent and clinical director were present throughout the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, held in New York in June, and many other members of the staff attended one or more sessions. The superintendent went as a delegate to the State Medical Society's annual meeting at Atlantic City. The superintendent and clinical director attended the annual meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, in New York City, in January. Doctor Gambill attended the annual meetings of several allied societies dealing with his specialty in Montreal during the latter part of May and the first week in June. The staff has also been represented by one or more physicians at numerous local conferences having to do with social service, hospital organization, nursing and like topics. Several of its members belong to the Morris County Medical Society and attended its meetings; in September, as is customary, the annual meeting of that society was held at this institution. Relations between the hospital staff and the local medical men continued harmonious with excellent cooperation on both sides. This institution is closely affiliated with the New York State hospitals of the urban district and visits are frequently exchanged and conferences attended.

PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION

The personnel employed in the hospital drug room has remained unchanged during the past year, and consists of two licensed pharmacists and a clerk. Mr. Philip B. Roberts has continued in charge of the work, has maintained the previous high standard of accuracy and efficiency and has improved the methods in various ways to keep pace with the increased amount of supplies which require handling. He has been assisted by Mr. Louis Bangert, Ph.G., and Mr. F. Heiman. Mr Roberts has submitted the following report covering the activities of his division:

Certain important changes have been made during the past year in the manner of carrying out the work. All of the wards in the Main Building with the exception of the two hospital wards have been stocked uniformly with a few of the everyday necessities of drugs and solutions, while the hospital ward stocks have been greatly increased as to quantity and scope. This not only simplifies the distribution of supplies and entirely eliminates waste, but is also a convenience to the physicians who know exactly what stock is at hand on any ward. Special medication, not included among the ward drugs, is prescribed as formerly in individual cases.

On August 15th a numerical order system for the filing of prescriptions was installed in place of the old book system. Since that date over 4,000 new prescriptions for individual patients have been made up, with more than four times that number of refills for ward use. During the past year we have gone more extensively into the manufacturing of officinal preparations and proprietary remedies. To enumerate all of the preparations made up would require too much space, but the following will serve as examples: 1,920 pints Tr. Green Soap; 256 pints Elixir I. Q. & S.; 168 pints Glyco-Thymoline; 120 pints Listerine. The saving in cost is considerable; for instance, to buy the Tr. Green Soap from a reputable manufacturer would cost \$1,632.00, while it was made up, exclusive of labor which is almost negligible for the item in question, for \$444.00, a difference of \$1,188.00.

During the past year two classes of student nurses have been given instruction in pharmacy. The course for each class covered four hours a week over the time prescribed in the curriculum.

CLERICAL DIVISION

In the medical department the clerico-stenographic force numbers twenty-one and is under the direction of principal clerk, James E. Lauenstein. The work is highly specialized to meet the requirements and demands close application. By careful supervision of the various lines Mr. Lauenstein has been able to place the different individuals in close relation to their duties and to instruct new clerks so that they meet the requirements with the least possible friction. He also makes adjustments to care for any unusually heavy volume of work falling to an individual or group and to cover vacation periods, illnesses or absence for any other cause.

Records, according to specified forms, are written up for the complete mental and physical examinations, laboratory tests and all other special reports of the various divisions, submitted to the proper

members of the staff for correction and are then filed in the individual case records of patients; the frequent progress notes which form a chronological history of each patient are entered; the legal requirements incident to commitment are met; copies of case histories are furnished for deportation of aliens, transfers of non-residents to other states, transfers to other institutions within the state, and so on. Numerous card and book indexes are kept up for record purposes. A great volume of correspondence is gotten out daily, including replies to inquires regarding patients, reports and other contacts with the various State departments and miscellaneous letters of different types.

Recently rotary indexes have been set up by this division containing the name of every active patient on the records of the institution with the ward location and signaled so as to indicate those carried on visit or as escaped. These have proved an outstanding convenience to the ushers, telephone operators and others having occasion to refer to them, as well as to the general public in facilitating visits to patients and the answering of telephone inquiries. These indexes are changed daily to keep step with the movements of patients, incoming, outgoing and transfers from ward to ward or building to building.

An important undertaking which was started early in March and is now close to completion is a cross-index on every patient in the institution. This includes a standard set of nine different classifications which in some cases runs higher to as many as sixteen classifications and involves writing of upward of 50,000 index cards. When completed it will give ready access to the various data needed not only by the institution itself, but for furnishing statistics in response to questionnaires sent in by State and Federal bureaus and private organizations. From this brief summary of its activities, the importance of a well organized clerical division in a State hospital is clearly evident.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Mr. Frederick C. Wainwright, as hospital photographer, has carried on the routine duties of the studio as for several years past, although the work in this division, corresponding with that in other sections of the institution, has shown an increase with the enlargement of the plant and the growing admission list. The regular procedure is to make two photographs, a full face and a profile, of each patient as soon after admission as can be arranged; prints

suitably mounted, are placed in the case record for reference and identification. Additional photographs, according to federal specifications, have been taken of all patients regarding whom deportation proceedings have been instituted. Beside the portrait work pictures of new construction have been taken from time to time, according to the requirements of the Division of Architecture and Construction, and carefully dated in order to establish a permanent record of progress. Mr. Wainwright reports the following work accomplished during the year:

Newly admitted patients photographed.....	715
Patients photographed for deportation.....	33
Progress records for Division of Architecture.....	147

In addition to the duties of the studio proper Mr. Wainwright selects, transports and shows films for the motion picture entertainments given for the patients. During the past year twenty-two such exhibitions were given with a total of 201 reels of film.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND GREENHOUSES

The work of this division has been continued under the competent direction of Mr. Otto Koch and has included as last year a great deal of grading and road building in addition to the routine duties. Much of the credit for the general appearance of the grounds and their attractive condition, which is not only pleasant for visitors and resident officers but also a far from negligible therapeutic feature in the treatment of patients, is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Koch. Floral decorations for special occasions, such as Christmas, Easter and the nurses' commencement were arranged by Mr. Koch and contributed greatly to the agreeable effect.

At the greenhouses fifteen patients are regularly employed. Here stock is grown for the flower beds, and ferns, potted plants and cut flowers propagated for the wards. One paid employee supervises the work. A complete list of the flowers, plants and bulbs grown during the past year will be found in the statistical appendix.

The routine repair work has received the usual attention and all the greenhouses have been painted inside and out. A new house was built replacing one that was falling down. This is 115 feet long and 18 feet wide by 12 feet high, and was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Koch and Mr. Landesman, engineer-in-charge, by patient labor, occasionally assisted by hospital mechanics. To improve the drainage of the garden cottage and greenhouses 850 feet of ditch, some of it 5 feet in depth, was dug and braced and pipes were laid and connected with the main sewer, all by the greenhouse workers.

The grounds and other outdoor work have received attention throughout the year. During the growing season the many acres included in lawns and recreation grounds, with the small golf course, are kept mown, seeding and patching is done as required and everything is maintained in a neat and attractive condition. The flower beds along the walks and drives are set out and cared for. In the spring and fall mulching, pruning and other seasonal work is given attention, while during the winter shovelling snow and chopping down dead trees and cutting them into firewood keep the workers busy. About the end of November six acres of willows have to be harvested and this year it took twenty-two patients a month to cut and stack the crop.

Grading has been continued around the physicians' cottages at the entrance to the hospital grounds and is now completed except for a small section of bank which is awaiting top soil. In the early spring assistance was obtained from another division to the extent of one skilled employee with a gang of patients and part of the time a truck driver; seventeen well grown trees—maples, lindens, arborvites, pines and one purple beech—were moved from other parts of the hospital grounds and set out around the cottages. All but one of these trees has survived, which is an excellent record considering the lack of equipment. Numerous small evergreens have also been moved with complete success.

The roads around the cottages were finished and in August work was begun on the grading and road work at the Clinic Building. One thousand feet of road 22 feet wide and 18 inches deep was constructed, in which were used 1,200 yards of stone from the hospital stone crusher. In order to promote drainage 375 feet of tile were laid and 400 feet of gutter two feet wide was constructed of concrete. Five thousand cubic yards of soil have been removed and the grading in front of the Clinic Building is now nearly completed, although trees and shrubbery have not yet been put in place. The road around the north end of the Main Building, part of it public highway and part the driveway to the garage, has been repaired, using 620 yards of crushed stone. Cement gutter has been put in for a distance of 400 feet. The crew which has accomplished this grading and road work consists of a gang of sixty-five patients, with only enough employees to supervise and direct them.

RECREATION, AMUSEMENTS, SPORTS, MUSIC AND READING

The usual attention has been shown in providing the patients with recreation during the past year. Doctor McMurray has had gen-

eral oversight of the sports and amusements and all the activities have been arranged with a view to promoting the physical and mental health of the participants. The athletic pursuits have been carried on under the supervision of a competent coach and consisted of track contests and games of different kinds. Baseball was a source of pleasure and exercise during the summer months. Teams composed of employees played against those from neighboring towns on Sunday afternoons, while large groups of patients watched from the grandstand. Special attention has been given to promoting games between teams composed of patients and representing different wards and buildings. They have proved a source of keen enjoyment not only to the players but also to the spectators who cheered on their favorites.

The golf course has been used by a number of patients as players and by still others who find caddying more to their taste and are usually to be found in the vicinity of the course. Croquet has its devotees, especially among the women patients, and the ground laid out beside the Industrial Building is especially popular. During the summer months the tennis court was in daily use, but this year owing to the building program it will be necessary to abandon this location. Two new courts have been staked out, but are not yet completed.

Numerous walking parties have taken advantage of the beautiful trails in the vicinity of the institution and large groups of patients not able to indulge in other outdoor sports have received the benefits of healthful sunshine and exercise by this means. Many picnics have been held in the groves on the hospital grounds and were always enjoyed as a change from the routine of the wards.

During the winter months the regular patients' dance was held on Monday afternoon, with music provided by the hospital orchestra, and on alternate Friday evenings motion picture shows were arranged. The films have been always carefully selected with the idea of showing only wholesome pictures which would be interesting and beneficial to our special type of audience. The entertainment usually consisted of one feature picture, a reel of current events and a light comedy. A large number of patients always attended and obtained both amusement and instruction, as the film of current events brought them into touch with the news of the outside world.

The bowling alleys have been fully repaired and equipped within the past year so that they are now in excellent condition. Bowling has been popular with both men and women patients, and a regular

schedule of hours has been maintained so that as many as possible might be permitted to enjoy this sport. Billiard and pool tables on the men's wards have been recovered and repaired and new cues supplied, so that many have been able to find recreation in these games.

Additional equipment has been provided to the extent of fourteen Victrolas, three pianos and a portable organ. The Victrolas and pianos have been distributed where most needed in the various building and wards and the portable organ has made it possible to supply with music even the most disturbed wards where no musical instrument could be made a permanent feature. The patients have been provided with records and sheet music as we find that music in its various forms affords a great deal of comfort and emotional outlet to many of the patients. Community singing has been carried on at the motion picture entertainments and in connection with the work of the division of physical education. The hospital is equipped with a number of radios which are of especial value in arousing lethargic and seclusive patients and bringing them into contact with events in the outside world.

In March Dr. William van de Wall, Director of the Committee for the Study of Music in Institutions, paid a visit to this hospital and gave exhibition classes in community singing for patients, which were observed with great interest by the many officers present. He also demonstrated the manner in which he utilizes music to arouse depressed and apathetic individuals, even those commonly regarded as greatly deteriorated. Doctor van de Wall expressed himself as much surprised at this hospital by the amount of equipment and personnel which is devoted to the therapeutic activating of patients, particularly those of the less promising types. The efforts and attitude of the physical education division and the curative workrooms were especially commended by him.

During the past year we have been more than ever indebted to our numerous friends for their continued interest in the patients. Through the generosity of these friends we have had the following entertainments: Mrs. Ray Dennis presented vocal selections, assisted by Mr. Rock; Mrs. Mabel Schroeder and Mr. Jack Gill gave a vocal recital, assisted at the piano by Mr. W. S. Nelson; the Jersey City Police Glee Club furnished their very popular entertainment; the Victorine Orchestra supplied a very enjoyable afternoon of the latest dance music; the Elks' Band of Morristown, the Women's Glee Club of Mountain Lakes, Mr. Guy Hunter, and the magician, Max Thiel,

all entertained very enthusiastic audiences. Special entertainments and concerts were given for the soldiers confined to this institution, but in each case the invitation was generously extended to all the patients able to attend. Among those thus providing diverting performances were members of the American Legion and the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion throughout the State; the Veterans of the Foreign War; the War Mothers of the State of New Jersey; the Bible Class of the Park Avenue Baptist Church of Plainfield; the Fruit, Plant and Flower Guild of Mountain Lakes; the Rufus Dawes Club of Newark; the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Knights of Columbus Welfare Activities of New Haven, Conn. To these thoughtful people and organizations the management of this institution is extremely grateful for their acts of kindness and deeply appreciative of the pleasure and comfort which they brought to the sick people of the wards.

Special appropriate observances were held on holidays throughout the year. Christmas was celebrated in a highly successful manner, with a great tree, beautifully decorated, in the Amusement Hall, a speech of welcome by Santa Claus in costume and a gift for every patient, however friendless. This was made possible by generous donations of money and presents received from a very wide circle of kindhearted and interested people and by devoted service on the part of those in charge of the selection, wrapping, labeling and distribution of the thousands of gifts. Everyone felt that the extra effort was well worth while on seeing the joy and happiness which the patients derived from the presents and ceremonies.

The work of supplying all patients who desire it with reading matter has been given careful attention during the past year. Miss Rebecca A. Adams, director of curative workrooms, has taken the library to her heart and promoted many improvements in the service. In the Main Building the Patients' Library has shown a circulation of 2,130 volumes of fiction and 2,345 volumes of non-fiction. The room has been completely renovated under the direction of Miss Adams, the walls painted a light buff, the woodwork varnished, the floor covered with a suitable rug and twelve additional Werneke book sections put in place. Special hours for patients are provided two afternoons a week, from 1:00 to 4:00—Wednesday for women and Friday for men. A traveling library book cart goes through the wards once a week to take books and magazines to those patients who are not able to come to the reading room and make their own selections. This innovation has proved highly successful and is

greatly appreciated by both men and women. In the Clinic Building the Flora Roberts Coffin Library has already catalogued 4,038 volumes. The circulation during the year was 2,814 volumes of fiction and 1,385 of non-fiction. Library hours, divided into separate sections for men and women patients, are held on Monday, from 10:00 to 11:30 A.M., and on Friday, from 3:00 to 4:30 P.M. In February a library reception with refreshments attracted all the patients who were able to be present. The reading room is attractively furnished and has been still further enhanced this year by two framed inscriptions bearing the name of the donor of the collection, which were presented to the library by the Hospital Print Shop. In the Dormitory Building spacious bookcases, built in the carpenter shop, have been placed in each of the six dayrooms and in the two annex wards occupied by tuberculous women patients. These fill a long felt want, as previously the patients of the Dormitory Building were obliged to journey to the library of either the Main or Clinic Building when they desired a book.

In response to some fifty letters sent to various foreign societies throughout the State to arouse interest in supplying reading matter for those patients who are unable to read English, donations have been received of books, periodicals and subscriptions to newspapers in Russian, French, Italian, Yiddish, Polish, Hungarian and Slavish. The Public Library of Newark made two liberal donations of used books in foreign language. The Morristown Public Library has supplemented our collection by making extended loans of books upon special subjects requested by patients. Hundreds of books and magazines have been contributed by churches and private individuals. Among these, perhaps the gift of the Rev. Thomas W. Attridge, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, totaling 250 volumes, deserves especial mention.

The history of the library for the past year points to the need of further expansion. The patients want books and find in the free use of the library both variety and peace of mind. The resident librarians, patients themselves, have rendered an inestimable service to the morale of the community. Throughout the year Miss Adams has been their inspiration, and adviser and in addition to the duties of her own division has found time to supervise the cataloguing and to develop new fields of usefulness for the library service.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Although this institution has no resident clergyman a consistent effort is maintained to provide all patients with advisers of their

own religious faith and the inspiration of regular services. The Roman Catholic priest of Morris Plains is always on call to visit the sick and dying and holds confession and Mass in the hospital chapel every Tuesday morning. Protestant ministers from nearby churches have services on Sunday afternoon in the chapel, the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal acting in turn. The Hebrew rabbi from Morristown comes to the hospital each Saturday morning and leads worship for the Jewish patients. Days set apart by the different religious faiths for special observances are also given appropriate ceremonies.

WAR RISK PATIENTS

The following figures have been compiled from the hospital records in order to show the number of ex-service men and the movements of this section of the patient population during the past year:

On records July 1, 1925.....	126
Admitted during year.....	38
	<hr/>
Total under treatment during year.....	164
Discharged during year:	
Recovered	7
Improved	11
Unimproved	1
Transferred	1
Without psychosis.....	1
Died	4
Total discharged during year.....	25
	<hr/>
Remaining on records June 30, 1926.....	139
Status of patients on records:	
Claims allowed.....	115
Claims pending.....	17
Claims disallowed.....	7
	<hr/>
Total	139

Of the ex-service patients on the records 126 are actually in the institution and 8 are out on trial visit, while 5 are listed as having escaped.

Every effort is made to provide suitable activities and recreations for these patients, but we are hampered to a considerable extent by the small relative size and special demands of the group. As many as can be accommodated comfortably are maintained on a special ward in the Main Building, while the remainder who are

in such mental condition that they would not do well there are scattered through other wards and buildings according to their mental status. Numerous organizations take a deep interest in these men and they are kept supplied with all the small luxuries they desire; at Christmas time especially they are lavishly remembered with gifts. Of the various sports arranged for them the "soldiers" like baseball the best and their team is always active and well supported. Many are engaged on special work in the Occupational Therapy Division, where they receive personal attention.

Notwithstanding all that we try to do for these boys I feel that they could be handled to much better advantage in a Federal hospital, planned and maintained for ex-service men alone. A small group with special requirements is always a source of discontent in any large organization. As a rule the members feel that they are entitled to certain additional privileges which it is impossible to grant them, while relatives and friends of the larger numbers outside this group feel that any discrimination is unjust and unfair to the majority. In addition the special financial arrangements, reports and examinations necessitate a totally different procedure in these cases, which is subversive of routine and causes extra labor far out of proportion to the percentage of the hospital population served.

FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRES

The fire-fighting equipment of the institution is under the direct supervision of Mr. William H. Matthews, as chief of the local fire department. Mr. Matthews is a man of experience, having served for many years in charge of the fire-fighting in the city of Orange, N. J. He gives it as his opinion that the new fire-fighting equipment of the State hospital is the best that the market affords. It consists of one Ahrens-Fox pumping auto engine of the latest type, with a pumping capacity of 750 gallons per minute and classed as triple-combination fire apparatus pumping engine with chemical tank of forty gallons. It carries 1,400 feet of 2½" fire department hose and 300 feet of chemical hose, and every minor working detail has been chosen with an eye to efficiency. The engine was subjected to a severe trial test by an expert from the International Fire Insurance Companies and was pronounced perfect in every detail before it was accepted and placed in service on February 18, 1924.

The city type of auto hook and ladder truck was put in service on June 20, 1925. It contains 276 feet of latest improved service-

able fire department ladders and a forty-gallon chemical tank with all complete requirements for fire service. We also have the old hose wagon held in reserve, with 1,000 feet of 2½" hose, forty-gallon chemical tank and 300 feet of chemical hose, all in good condition ready to be used if extra equipment is needed in case of mishap or if two separate units are required at the same time.

Beside the above we have had 2,800 feet of 2½" hose, rubber lined, three-ply, and 800 feet of ¾" rubber chemical hose, the best that the market can produce, placed in service during the past year. With stand-pipe hose of the latest type, with improved shut-off nozzles and 4,500 feet of 2" stand-pipe hose in 150 foot lengths attached to the water stand-pipes in different parts of the buildings and 175 three-gallon chemical fire extinguishers distributed where needed, it seems that every precaution has been taken. The new fire alarm system and fire hydrants have greatly increased the efficiency of the fire department and fire drills are held from time to time in order to forestall, so far as possible, panic on the part of the patients in an actual emergency.

We have been extremely fortunate in the past year in having had only a few small fires which were easily put out, and in none of which was there loss of a serious character. In every case the response of employees to the emergency has been all that could be desired.

WATER SUPPLY

Although we have been spared water shortage during the past year our present supply is precarious in the extreme, being dependent on rainfall and springs on the watershed. The average consumption per day during the eight months, November-June, was 799,841.25 gallons, including every hospital use—laundry, steam, and so on. In times of drought conditions might well become alarming, especially should a fire occur, and active investigation has been devoted to the problem of a safe and sufficient supply of water. The sum of \$20,000 was assigned by the Legislature for experimentation purposes along this line and wells are now being driven in different sections in an endeavor to obtain the 500,000 gallons additional daily flow which is our minimum requirement.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Construction work has been in progress at this institution throughout the year. The congregate dining hall for men was completed early in the winter and was furnished sufficiently to be occupied

February 1st. Chairs and tables for this building were obtained through the State Use plan. As soon as the ward dining rooms were vacated the work of remodeling them for dormitories was begun and their occupation for this purpose relieved to a certain extent the overcrowding on the different wards.

Work on the Main Building kitchen is in progress at the present time and it is hoped that before very long the remodeling will be completed and up-to-date quarters provided for this most essential part of the hospital plant. The Reception Building is nearing completion. The plans seem to be working out very satisfactorily. The building is attractive in appearance inside and out; much of the furnishings and equipment have already been selected, and I feel that we have one of the finest structures for its purpose in the country. We are expecting to be able to put this building into service in the late fall. Connecting with the Reception Building and the Clinic Building is the kitchen which is to serve this entire betterment group, and the dining hall for employees. This building is also progressing and should be completed soon.

A paint shop was constructed and completed during the year by the maintenance force, using the money appropriated for the purchase of materials only. The building was constructed of waterproof cement and cinder block, the floors heavily reinforced with steel rails taken from discarded track. It is fireproof, equipped with ventilators, screens, heating system, electric lighting, shipping platform, doors with steel bumpers, heavy reinforced retaining walls and first-class sanitary plumbing. The entire excavation was done by patient labor and all mortar was mixed by patients. This build-

An addition to the garage is almost completed. As in the case of the paint shop the plans and specifications, as well as the work, were handled by the engineer-in-charge and his mechanics. This addition includes a safety pit for convenience in working on automobiles and contains a means for lifting engines off the frames. Provision has also been made for work benches, lockers, three basins, floor drain, steam heat, electric lighting and power sockets and open air ventilators in the pit.

The north Annex to the Dormitory building has been converted into a tuberculous ward for men patients. All walls and floors have been repaired, sinks and toilets installed, all floors painted, walls and ceiling enameled, a gas line connected for diet kitchen and the entire rear of the structure rebuilt. A fire escape is now being erected.

A list of minor improvements carried out during the year will be found in the report of the engineer-in-charge.

In addition to the constant inspection of construction work in progress much time has been devoted to the study of plans and specifications for new buildings to be erected from our allotment of the one-half mill tax of 1926. Among the more important structures thus provided for is a cottage for sixty nurses, to be located adjacent to the Knight and Voorhees cottages and opposite the dining hall, thus completing a quadrangle of which all the adjacent buildings are for the use of student nurses and graduate nurses. Another building group intended for ward employees is to be constructed in the form of a letter "E," one of the end wings containing rooms for male employees, the other rooms for female employees and the central wing rooms for married couples. This will be located on the center drive opposite the buildings of the betterment group. An addition to the firehouse, with rooms for fifty people, is designed to relieve the overcrowding among maintenance employees, such as kitchen men, mechanics, farm hands, and so on. An occupational therapy building has also been planned, which will be a valuable and much needed addition to our treatment facilities. Among the less elaborate but also necessary structures to be provided from this year's tax may be mentioned a new dairy barn for fifty cows, and garages for thirteen automobiles.

Provision was made in Chapter 339, Laws of 1926, for a half-mill tax for the calendar year of 1927, and a considerable apportionment was made for this institution. The new buildings thus provided for include a warden's residence, a two-family house for physicians and additional housing for employees. This money will not become available, however, during the next fiscal year.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year Mr. O. M. Bowen has continued as Warden and Treasurer, Mr. E. I. Coursen, as assistant Warden and Mr. A. J. VanWinkle, as Chief Clerk. Since Mr. Bowen's resignation becomes effective on June 30th arrangements have been made for Captain George J. Hamberger to assume the duties of warden on July 1st, and for Mr. VanWinkle to become treasurer of the institution in addition to his duties as chief clerk. The amount of detail falling to the supervision of the warden had steadily increased with the growth

of the institution until it had become too great a burden for any one person, and on August 1st an engineering division was created under the direction of a professional head in order to increase the efficiency of the Business Department and make the organization less unwieldy.

Engineering Division

The engineering division includes the power plant, heating plant, dynamo room, pumping station and, through close cooperation with the warden, the different shops, such as paint, carpenter, blacksmith, and so on. Thus the engineer-in-charge has oversight of all the maintenance force and is responsible for repair work and such minor new construction as can be carried on by the hospital mechanics. Mr. Henry Landesman was appointed to fill this new position when it was created. The hospital plant has grown so extensive that it was absolutely essential to have a trained man in charge in order to maintain smooth and efficient operation and avoid excessive waste, and also to insure the wise and economical management of the new power plant and sewage disposal system which were placed in use last year and represent a large investment by the State. Mr. Landesman is a graduate of Stevens Technical Institute, with the degree of C.E.

The detailed report which he has submitted from this division covers so many items that it could not be incorporated bodily and I have merely enumerated a few of the more conspicuous pieces of work. Duties in all section have been carefully systematized and complete daily records are kept by all operators. Material is obtained on signed order only and a report of its use is required of the operator. So far as possible old material is salvaged and used again.

Very comprehensive daily records are kept in the different plants and have proved useful in estimating needs and requirements. A few of these figures may be of interest here in showing the scope of the work. February was the high month in the consumption of coal and water, with a daily average of 863,928 gallons of water and 107.97 tons of coal, as compared with June, which showed a daily average of 750,300 gallons of water and 33.43 tons of coal. The refrigeration plant naturally showed an inverse ratio, with 824 cakes of ice in February and 1,579 in June.

Many improvements have been made in the power house with the labor of hospital mechanics during the year, in addition to the

routine repair work. New equipment in the form of recording instruments, calorimeters, flow meters, water meters, portable voltmeter, oil separators, automatic back draft installation, and so on, have been obtained and are now being put in operation. The new dynamo room is in use and the refrigerating plant and the pumping station have been thoroughly overhauled.

New construction work includes the erection of a paint shop and an addition to the garage. Sidewalks have been laid in the north yard of the Main Building, around the new dining hall for men and in the rear of the north side of the Dormitory Building. New Bathtubs have been installed in the Clinic Building and shower baths constructed in the Dormitory Building. Sinks and toilets were installed at the greenhouse and the gardener's tool house and connected to the sewer lines laid by the greenhouse patients. A sanitary toilet in a substantial stucco building was constructed in the north exercise yard at the Dormitory Building and a drinking fountain was also installed.

At the dairy barn overhead fireproof feed carriers were constructed with steel taken from the old boiler house roof. A neat calf pen with drinking trough, stanchions and gates was built from the ruins of the slaughter house which was burned several years ago. All metal roofs, fire escapes, iron gutters, and so on, have been painted with metallic protective paint. The cottages occupied by the janitor, farmer and assistant warden, respectively, have been painted outside. Paneled wood and glass partitions were constructed in the operating room of the Clinic Building to separate the sterilizer and the instrument case from the operating tables.

A new boiler was put in place at the greenhouse. The old mattress sterilizer in the ducts was disconnected, cut up with acetylene torch and removed and a new sterilizer installed in its place. New instantaneous water heaters have been installed in the Knight and Voorhees cottages. Throughout the year maintenance work has been kept up to as high a degree as possible with the force available and the amount of money appropriated.

Laundry

On October 26, 1925, Daniel W. Leyhan was engaged to fill the position of supervisor of the laundry. The demands made upon this division are steadily increasing, the average number of pieces laundered monthly this year being 406,968. New equipment is greatly needed to handle efficiently this volume of work and will

be supplied in a measure by the \$26,000.00. from the half-mill tax of the coming year which has been apportioned by the Legislature for this purpose. A well organized and properly equipped laundry is absolutely essential to the health and comfort of all connected with the institution.

Garage

The isolated location of this institution, together with the fact that the buildings are now widely scattered, makes its motor transportation division of prime importance. Trucks are used in the carting of supplies from the railroad station and around to the different buildings, in grading, road work, farming, and so on. Tractors and motor lawn mowers are also in constant use on the grounds. The passenger vehicles are necessary to transport the officers of the hospital in the discharge of their duties and to return escaped patients to the hospital. The social service workers also require a car for use in their constant journeyings about the hospital district. All of this equipment is kept in repair by the garage mechanics, it being necessary only on rare occasions to send some special job to an outside shop. Heretofore this large amount of work has been done under the handicap of poor facilities, but the new addition to the garage provides for a repair shop with pit and other necessary apparatus. During the year new motor transportation equipment was obtained as follows: A Reo ambulance; a Packard sedan for which a Hudson touring car was given in exchange; a Ford suburban; two International trucks, one of two tons and one of three, one being of dump body construction, and one International tractor. For these, four old trucks in a dilapidated condition were traded in.

Farm

The increase in number of buildings, each of which demands a certain area devoted to approaches and lawns, has brought about a reduction in the farm acreage. The hospital land is divided up by acres as follows:

Farm	175.0
Garden	60.0
Greenhouse and adjacent grounds.....	3.0
Reservoirs	9.5
Sewage disposal.....	15.5
Woodland	506.5
Buildings, drives, walks, etc.....	132.5
Total.....	902.0

The woodland is rocky, mountainous, unfit for cultivation and comprises the greater part of the watershed. In order to supply the larger herd of dairy cattle it has been necessary to reduce the area formerly kept in hay and to increase the production of ensilage corn and mangelwurzel, since hay can be purchased to better advantage than ensilage. The farm produce for the year was valued at \$17,310.31 and an enumeration of the different varieties will be found in the statistical appendix. More good farm land is urgently needed for pasturage and hay production.

Garden

The total value of the crops produced in the main garden was \$29,957.69. All of this was used at the institution. No attempt is made to grow potatoes, since sufficient land is not available to produce any considerable quantity and it is considered better to devote attention to other vegetables less readily obtained in the market.

Stable

Fifteen horses are now owned by the institution and are kept in constant use on the farm, in grading and in other work where trucks cannot be used to as good advantage.

Dairy

The further elimination from the herd of non-profitable stock was continued during the year. Eleven such animals were killed under the supervision of Dr. H. W. Dustan, the carcasses inspected by him and passed for food. Within the year four cows died and five diseased animals were slaughtered; post-mortem examinations were made and no evidence of tubercular lesions found, indicating that a tuberculosis free herd is being maintained. Analyses of urine from the herd have been made and in eight cases hyaline casts were present; these cows are under the supervision of Doctor Dustan, additional analyses will be made and any change in condition noted and treatment given. An appropriation for a feed mixer and bagger was granted, which will insure better balanced rations, a more satisfactory distribution and a saving of labor. The herd now consists of 106 milkers, 42 dry cows, 2 bulls and 46 heifers, a total of 196 head, which is an increase of 13 over last year. Milk was produced during the year to the amount of 986,312.50 lbs. The average of cows milked daily was 111 and the average number of quarts per cow was 11.32.

Piggery

The value of pork produced was \$9,830.12, an increase over the previous year of \$2,674.22. The stock now consists of 24 breeding sows, 1 boar, 120 fattening hogs and 66 young pigs.

Hennery

The hospital hennery is not ideally located and the situation is now under advisement as to the methods by which this industry may best be handled. At present the stock on hand consists of 310 hens, 14 cockerels, 374 pullets and 301 young cockerels. Produce for the past year was valued at \$1,387.22.

Railroad

During the year \$1,863.12 was expended from an appropriation of \$2,000.00 for railroad equipment. The road has been greatly improved and 765 ties have been purchased and put in place.

Inventory

The annual inventory of the hospital property was made in the Business Office, using the same basis as in previous years.

Real estate.....	\$8,117,342.28
Personal property.....	929,358.00
Total.....	\$9,046,700.28

This is an increase in valuation of \$405,803.98 over the previous year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the following recommendations I have made no attempt to cover the needs of the institution or even the special appropriations requested in the Budget, but simply call attention to certain items which seem to me to require explanation in order that their importance may be appreciated.

Mental Hygiene Clinics

During the past year mental hygiene clinics have been opened in three of seven counties comprising the hospital district. They have been well accepted by the public and have done excellent work. Their purpose is two-fold-to advise psychotic persons and their friends

in order to enable them to continue to live active lives in the community rather than allow them to go on with increasing symptoms until they have to be committed to a mental hospital, and to facilitate the supervision of patients outside the institution on trial visit. Obviously both these objects, while humanitarian in character, are also of direct economic value to the State, since each individual enabled to live outside an institution means a saving of about \$400.00 a year to the tax-payers. While I feel that it is highly important that these clinics should be an integral part of the hospital which they serve, it is impossible for us to maintain them adequately with our resident physicians and social workers already limited below the intramural needs of the institution by the stringencies of living quarters and payroll. I suggest, therefore, that a sum be appropriated sufficient for the salary and maintenance of two physicians, two social workers and a psychologist. With this force provided the clinics could be extended to include the other four counties of the district and perhaps to organize more than one clinic in each of the large counties where the demand is sufficient.

Additional Housing for Staff

At the present time we have housing space for twenty physicians, including the superintendent, which is considerably below the required number and the quarters occupied by at least two members of the staff are suitable for only single men. If a permanent and stable staff is to be maintained under present conditions it is absolutely essential that adequate housing be provided for married men and, in case of the senior physicians, for families also. The provisions of the half-mill tax for 1927 include a two-family house which, when available for use, will supply suitable quarters for two of the senior men, leaving two more under present rating still living with their families in small suites and taking their meals in a common dining room. If the physician in charge of clinics is to be connected with the institution he also should be provided with a cottage, which would make at least three who should be provided with separate houses. In order to supply quarters for a sufficient number of junior assistants another staff house should be constructed, since even with the senior men removed from their present quarters the space would not be adequate for immediate needs. In building such a staff house I feel that it would be the part of wisdom to make it somewhat larger than present requirements, since to meet the normal growth of the institution about one more physician should be added to the staff each year.

Changing First Floor, Main Building, into Offices

The half-mill tax for 1927 provides money for constructing and furnishing a house for the warden. When this is provided the quarters not occupied by this officer will be available for use as offices, which will make possible relief from our present almost intolerably cramped conditions on the second floor of the Main Building. A suitable sum should be provided for remodeling these quarters and furnishing them for office use.

Rebuilding of Road

The center drive through the hospital property to the Main Building was constructed many years ago before the days of automobiles and is surfaced with gravel. Owing to present very heavy traffic conditions, coupled with the frequent wash from heavy rains or melting snow, it is impossible to maintain this road in good repair and it becomes rough and rutted, a source of annoyance to visitors and a cause of excessive wear to the State-owned automobiles and trucks which must pass over it many times a day. It is only by constant labor, carting in stone and top dressing, that the road can be kept free from dangerous holes, which means not only a high expense for upkeep but also that men and teams must be employed in this way which could be used to much better advantage on grading and other constructive work. I accordingly recommend that a sufficient sum be appropriated to build a modern concrete road from the line of the State property to the Main Building, including the approaches, the construction to be done either by the State Highway Department or by contract.

Lighting System

The old cable supplying the electric lighting system of the center drive and the road back of the Main Building leading past the storehouse, firehouse, laundry, garage, pathological laboratory and several cottages to the Dormitory Building, has deteriorated beyond repair and for the past year or more these very important sections of the grounds have been unlighted. Several accidents, including broken limbs, have occurred as a consequence of this condition. This entire lighting system should be replaced with additions to include the various cottages and the Reception Building and adjacent dining hall, and I recommend that funds be provided for this purpose.

Unclimbable Fence

In order to protect hospital property from trespassers who damage growing crops and shrubbery, annoy patients and employees and occasionally encourage and aid escapes, the unclimbable fence should be continued until the entire frontage along the various highways is enclosed.

Shower Baths

Owing to the increasing cost of labor and materials it was impossible to accomplish the usual amount of construction with the sum appropriated for shower baths, and I recommend that the appropriation be continued and the amount increased in order that this very important work be carried on in a systematic manner.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Physicians Appointed:

Thomas M. Maxwell, M.D., September 23, 1925.

Physicians' Resignations:

Edward P. Ryan, M.D., September 15, 1925.

Donald J. Holdcroft, M.D., October 16, 1925.

William F. Nelms, M.D., April 15, 1926.

Other Resident Officers Appointed:

Henry Landesman, C.E., Engineer-in-Charge, August 1, 1925.

Catherine F. Wheeler, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses, December 1, 1925.

Edward M. Grevatt, D.D.S., Assistant Resident Dentist, April 15, 1926.

George J. Hamberger, Warden, June 15, 1926. (To report July 1, 1926.)

Other Officers' Resignations:

Mary B. Moylan, R.N. Superintendent of Nurses, December 16, 1925.

Orlando M. Bowen, Warden, June 30, 1926.

LOSS OF OLD EMPLOYEES

Each year we have to record the loss of certain old employees who have established an enviable record for long and faithful service to the State and whose going leaves a break in the ranks keenly felt by those who have been associated with them. This year the list is a long one.

On December 7, 1925, Mr. George W. Hill died at his home just across the line from the hospital property. Mr. Hill entered the service of the institution as a machinist in October, 1886, and continued on active duty until October 14, 1922, when he retired on pension. In addition to being a faithful worker he was a quaint and lovable character and was held in affectionate esteem by all who knew him.

The next faithful employee to die was Clarence Green, who succumbed to pneumoia on January 10th. His service to the State had not been so long but was of a unique character. Coming here originally as a patient he became interested in the growing of vegetables and small fruits and was finally discharged and placed on the payroll. His creation known as the Patients' Garden was on a slope of land near the Industrial Building and there, assisted only by men from the wards, he contrived to grow a surprisingly large quantity of superior produce, all of which was used in the hospital kitchens. His kindness and generosity to the patients was so great that almost his entire income was devoted to gifts which would make them happier and his going caused a widespread feeling of personal loss.

On April 21st Mr. Henry Myers died of pneumonia, after thirty-five years of service to the hospital. During that time he had been employed in a variety of positions, in all of which he was a faithful and reliable workman. He left a large circle of friends among his fellow employees.

On April 28th Mr. Abram S. Truex died at the home of his sister in Freehold, N. J. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Truex was in charge of the drug room of the institution, but on January 1, 1925, because of failing health, he retired on pension. Although Mr. Truex had been away from the hospital more than a year the news of his death saddened a large group of officers, employees and patients who had known him in his prime.

On June 15th Mr. Martin Flynn retired on pension. He had spent nearly twenty years in the service of the institution and during the greater part of this time he had been in charge of the hospital herd as head dairyman.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Officials of New Jersey have been generous in their visits to this institution during the past year. We had the pleasure of a visit from Governor Silzer in November and Governor Moore was our honored

guest in February. Hon. N. A. K. Bugbee, State Comptroller, and Hon. William T. Read, State Treasurer, also inspected the hospital and gave valued advice regarding it. Mr. E. P. Earle, Chairman of the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies, and Mr. Frank A. Fetridge, member of that Board, have visited the institution on several occasions, and Mrs. H. O. Wittpen and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson have also been our guests. Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis and his successor, Commissioner William J. Ellis, have both been at the hospital frequently during their tenure of office, as have Mr. Alan B. Mills, Director of the Division of Architecture and Construction, and the present Acting Director, Mr. Charles N. Leathem, Jr. Other members of the Department have also paid us numerous official visits.

Early in November there was a gathering at this institution of the members of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, the chief officers of the various State institutions, with their head gardeners, farmers and supervisors, and a delegation from the Morris County Gardeners' and Florists' Society. State Farm Supervisor Basley presided and cups won at Trenton State Fair and Morris County Flower Show were presented to John J. Kelly, gardener, and Otto Koch, florist, by Col. Mahlon Margerum.

The appropriation Committee of the Legislature, with Senator J. Gilbert Borton as Chairman visited the hospital on February 3, 1926, and went carefully into its needs. Throughout the year the Senator from Morris County, Hon. Frank D. Abell, of Morristown, has kept in close touch with the affairs of the hospital.

Dr. Henry A. Cotton, Medical Director of The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, Dr. David F. Weeks, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, Dr. S. B. English, Superintendent of the State Tuberculous Sanatorium at Glen Gardner, Dr. Guy Payne, Superintendent of the Essex County Hospital at Overbrook, Mrs. Pollock, of the Board of Managers of Woodbine and New Lisbon, Dr. Stone, Clinical Director at Trenton State Hospital and Dr. Thatcher of Overbrook Hospital, and numerous others prominent in the care of New Jersey's wards have visited this institution during the past year. In August thirty-five members of the Rotary Club, of Dover, made a tour of inspection through the hospital.

Among prominent visitors from outside the State have been Dr. Ross McC. Chapman, Superintendent of Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, of Towson, Maryland; Dr. William C. Sandy, Director of the Bureau of Mental Health of Pennsylvania; Dr. Henry I. Klopp,

Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Hospital at Allentown; Dr. William S. Farmer, Superintendent of the Central State Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. Roger C. Swint, Superintendent of the Georgia State Sanatorium, Milledgeville, Georgia; Dr. Marcus B. Heyman, Superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City, and Rev. William Garth, Secretary to the Board of Managers of Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip New York.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The good people who have bestowed gifts upon this institution and its inmates during the past year number many hundreds. Obviously it is impossible to attempt any enumeration of either givers or gifts in a report of this character, but I wish, as superintendent, to place on record, on behalf of the sick people who cannot express their own thanks, a profound appreciation of the kindness of heart and generosity of spirit which has been so bountifully expressed during the last twelve months. Donations have been made to individuals, to wards, to the different divisions, especially the patients' library, the curative workrooms and the division of physical education; presents and delicacies of all kinds are constantly being sent to the ex-service patients and at the Christmas season our friends responded with a lavishness beyond precedent, even in our long experience with a generous public, so that no one among all our wards was overlooked or forgotten. A new method of giving to the hospital has recently appeared in a legacy of \$1,500.00 from the estate of Anna E. Strong, and a gift of \$10,000.00 for the construction of a swimming pool is named in the will of the late Madison Alling, but is not payable until the death of the chief legatee. All these gifts speak not only for the generosity of the people of our district, but also show their appreciation of the institution as an entity, a great hospital for the healing and helping of the sick, which is not set apart from personal interest because it belongs to the State, but for that very reason is peculiarly the possession of all the people, an object of personal pride and solicitude.

CONCLUSION

In coming to the end of this, my sixth annual report, I feel more keenly than ever before how exceedingly little one person can accomplish alone. Cooperation is to me the solution of all institutional problems and the hope of all achievement, while the source and inspiration of cooperation itself is loyalty. Whatever has been

accomplished in the past has been due to the devotion of the individual worker to his own particular task, prompted by his confidence in the vital consequence of the ultimate whole or, if he is of a slightly different type, by his liking and respect for his immediate superior officer.

State hospital work is built upon these ideals of loyalty and service and it must be so for no soulless machine, however efficient, can bring help and sympathy and understanding to minister to a mind diseased. So the credit for results achieved here in the past twelve months belongs to the devoted physicians, nurses, social workers, teachers and attendants who have given themselves without stint or measure to their work and to the many in clerical, engineering and maintenance divisions who, like the quartermaster corps in the army, have served most essentially and without hope of glory.

For the faithful and frequent response of our consultants, for the wise direction and splendid cooperation of the Commissioner and the Department of Institutions and Agencies, and for the self-devoted, creative interest and personal confidence and friendship of the Board of Managers, I am most profoundly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY

Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

96191

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

REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF THE
WORK OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN THE YEAR 1891

TABLE 1.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Data correct at end of institution year, June 30, 1926

1. Date of opening as an institution for the insane.....	August 17, 1876
2. Type of institution.....	State
3. Hospital plant—	
Value of hospital property:	
Real estate, including buildings.....	\$8 117,342.28
Personal property	929,358.00
Total.....	<u>\$9,046,700.28</u>
Total acreage of hospital property owned.....	902
Additional acreage rented.....	None
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....	235

4. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Actually in Service at End of Year

	Males	Females	Total
Superintendent.....	1	..	1
Clinical director.....	1	..	1
Assistant physicians.....	16	1	17
Consulting surgeon.....	1	..	1
Total physicians.....	19	1	20
Warden.....	1	..	1
Resident dentists	3	..	3
Consulting dentist.....	1	..	1
Graduate nurses.....	6	23	29
Other nurses and attendants	146	116	262
Teachers of occupational therapy.....	8	12	20
Social workers .....	..	7	7
All other officers and employees.....	274	90	364
Total officers and employees.....	<u>458</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>707</u>

TABLE I. (Continued.)

5. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Actually in Institution			Absent from Institution but Still on Books		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
White—						
Insane.....	1,594	1,597	3,191	98	123	221
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	.....	1	1	..	..	..
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics (without psychosis).....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Total.....	1,594	1,598	3,192	98	123	221
Colored—						
Insane.....	70	72	142	6	7	13
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics (without psychosis).....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Total.....	70	72	142	6	7	13
Grand total.....	1,664	1,670	3,334	104	130	234
6. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report.....				877	787	1,664
7. Average daily number of all patients actually in institution during year.....				1,618.19	1,652.44	3,270.63
8. Voluntary patients admitted during year.....				30	22	52
9. Persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year.....				120	124	244

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand from previous fiscal year.....	\$.....
Received from appropriations.....	1,605,078.00
Received from paying patients.....	250,562.89
Received from all other sources.....	343,133.59
Total receipts.....	\$2,198,774.48

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Expenditures for maintenance of patients:	
Salaries and wages.....	\$682,834.63
Provisions (food).....	352,000.68
Fuel, light and water.....	114,205.12
All other expenditures for maintenance.....	325,478.22
Total expenditures for maintenance.....	\$1,474,518.65
2. Expenditures for purposes other than maintenance, including new buildings, additions, extraordinary repairs, improvements, etc.....	68,740.44
3. Expenditures for repayment of loans and interest on loans.....	.....
Total expenditures.....	\$1,544,269.09
Amount returned to State Treasurer or other officials.....	654,505.39
Balance on hand at close of year.....	.....
Total disbursements.....	\$2,198,774.48

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF INSANE PATIENT POPULATION

For year beginning July 1, 1925, and ending June 30, 1926

Includes all patients admitted who are on records of institution regardless of the method of admission.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Patients on records of institution at beginning of institution year	1,683	1,768	3,451
(Includes patients away from institution on parole, on visit and escaped but still on books.)			
2. Admissions during year:			
a—First admissions	312	284	596
(Includes all patients admitted for the first time to <i>any</i> institution for mental diseases, public or private, wherever situated, in or outside of State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
b—Readmissions	70	56	126
(Includes all patients admitted who have been previously under treatment in an institution for mental diseases excepting transfers and patients who have received treatment only in institutions for temporary care.)			
c—Transfers from other institutions for mental diseases	6	2	8
(Includes all patients coming directly from any other institution for mental diseases, public or private, in same State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
3. Total received during year	388	342	730
(Includes total of items 2 a, b and c.)			
4. Total on records during year	2,071	2,110	4,181
(Includes total of items 1 and 3.)			

TABLE III. (Continued.)

5. Discharged from books during year:			
(Does not include patients away from institution on parole, on visit or on other temporary leave from hospital.)			
a—As recovered.....	70	86	156
b—As improved.....	78	76	154
(Does not include transfers.)			
c—As unimproved.....	13	19	32
(Includes all insane patients discharged not benefited by treatment, exclusive of transfers.)			
d—As without psychosis.....	6	..	6
(Includes all discharged patients who are found to have had no psychosis.)			
e—Transferred to other institutions for mental diseases.....	..	..	..
(Includes all patients sent directly to any other institution for mental diseases, public or private, in same State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
f—Died during year.....	136	129	265
6. Total discharged, transferred and died during year	303	310	613
(Includes total of items 5 a, b, c, d, e and f under "discharged from books.")			
7. Patients remaining on books of institution at end of institution year	1,768	1,800	3,568
(Includes patients away from institution on parole, on visit and escaped.)			

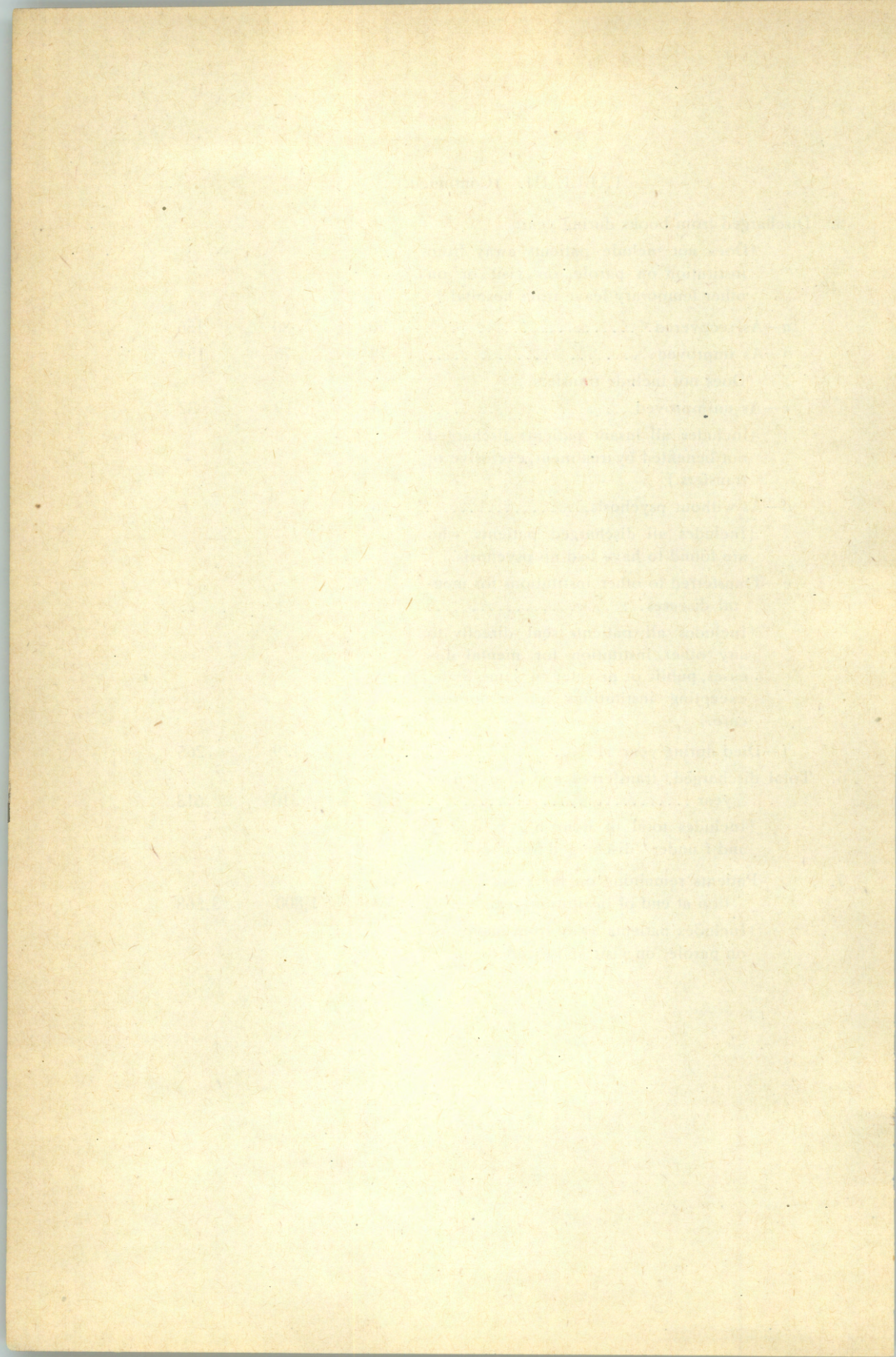


TABLE IV.

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	189	172	361	10	15	103	11	11	86
Africa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Asia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	11	13	24	1	..	16	1	1	16
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†Canada	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	2	4
Central America . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Cuba . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1
England	7	6	13	5	1	8	3	2	10
*Europe . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Germany	14	17	31	3	4	25	1	5	21
Greece . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	2	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	3
Hungary	3	4	7	..	1	6	..	..	5
India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	8	17	25	5	6	16	8	6	34
Italy	29	20	49	1	..	31	..	..	24
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jugo-Slavia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Philippine Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	1	8	24	..	..	21	1	..	12
Porto Rico . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Roumania . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Russia	15	8	23	1	..	17	2	1	10
Scotland	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	3
South America . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sweden	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1
Turkey-in-Asia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey-in-Europe . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wales . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
†West Indies	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	1	1
Other countries . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Unascertained	4	..	4	1	2	15	3	3	9
Total	312	284	596	37	37	275	35	35	249

*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												TIME IN UNITED STATES BEFORE ADMISSION																										
	Native						Foreign			Mixed			Unascertained			Total			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.	M.	F.	T.									
Under 15 years ..	19	13	32	17	10	27	10	3	13	6	7	13	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
15-19 years	32	31	63	25	21	46	14	8	22	8	7	15	3	6	9	—	—	—	7	10	17	2	5	7	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	4	7	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			
20-24 years	34	27	61	24	20	44	12	13	25	9	6	15	2	2	2	1	1	2	9	7	16	7	1	8	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	3	10	6	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-29 years	41	32	73	17	22	39	7	13	20	7	6	13	3	3	6	—	—	—	23	10	33	2	2	4	2	1	3	6	1	7	7	3	10	6	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	—			
30-34 years	37	35	72	15	19	34	9	4	13	2	10	12	2	4	6	2	1	3	22	16	38	2	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	7	10	10	20	5	2	7	3	—	—	—	—	—			
35-39 years	24	22	46	13	13	26	5	9	14	4	3	7	4	4	4	1	1	1	11	9	20	1	—	—	2	2	2	5	2	7	7	5	12	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
40-44 years	34	22	56	24	11	35	14	7	21	4	1	5	4	2	6	2	1	3	10	11	21	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	18	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—			
45-49 years	20	24	44	14	12	26	10	6	16	4	4	8	2	2	2	—	—	—	6	12	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	8	10	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—			
50-54 years	16	17	33	10	11	21	5	8	13	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	4	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
55-59 years	17	14	31	9	10	19	6	5	11	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	4	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—			
60-64 years	12	16	28	6	8	14	4	4	8	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
65-69 years	24	31	55	15	15	30	8	6	14	3	5	8	1	—	—	3	4	7	9	16	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	16	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—			
70 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—						
Unascertained....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Total.....	312	284	596	189	172	361	104	86	190	52	55	107	23	20	43	10	11	21	119	112	231	14	15	29	5	8	13	12	10	22	59	62	121	29	17	46	4	—	—	—	—	—			

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	189	172	361
Citizens by naturalization.....	41	50	91
Aliens.....	39	45	84
Citizenship unascertained.....	43	17	60
Total.....	312	284	596

TABLE VI.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. TRAUMATIC PSYCHOSES.....	7	..	7
2. SENILE PSYCHOSES.....	13	17	30
3. PSYCHOSES WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.....	61	66	127
4. GENERAL PARALYSIS.....	41	15	56
5. PSYCHOSES WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS.....	7	2	9
6. PSYCHOSES WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA.....
7. PSYCHOSES WITH BRAIN TUMOR.....
8. PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES, total.....	4	1	5
a. Cerebral embolism.....
b. Paralysis agitans.....
c. Meningitis, tubercular or other forms.....
d. Multiple sclerosis.....
e. Tabes dorsalis.....
f. Acute chorea.....
g. Other diseases.....	4	1	5	..	..	..
9. ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES, total.....	10	..	10
a. Delirium tremens.....	3	..	3	..	..	..
b. Korsakow's psychosis.....
c. Acute hallucinosis.....	7	..	7	..	..	..
d. Other types, acute or chronic.....

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10. PSYCHOSES DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS, total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
a. Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Gases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Other exogenous toxins.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. PSYCHOSES WITH PELLAGRA.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES, total.....	..	..	..	5	15	20
a. Delirium with infectious diseases...	..	1	1	..	..	..
b. Post-infectious psychosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Exhaustion delirium.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Delirium of unknown origin.....	2	..	2	..	..	..
e. Cardio-renal diseases.....	3	8	11	..	..	..
f. Diseases of the ductless glands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
g. Other diseases or conditions.....	..	6	6	..	..	..
13. MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES, total.	..	..	..	41	48	89
a. Manic type.....	11	22	33	..	..	..
b. Depressive type.....	10	9	19	..	..	..
c. Other types.....	20	17	37	..	..	..
14. INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA.....	..	..	..	3	12	15
15. DEMENTIA PRÆCOX (schizophrenia)..	..	..	..	99	89	188
16. PARANOIA AND PARANOID CONDITIONS.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
17. EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
18. PSYCHONEUROSES AND NEUROSES, total.....	..	..	..	4	5	9
a. Hysterical type.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
b. Psychasthenic type (anxiety and obsessive forms).....	4	2	6	..	..	..
c. Neurasthenic type.....	..	2	2	..	..	..
d. Other types.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
19. PSYCHOSES WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY.....	..	..	..	5	3	8
20. PSYCHOSES WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY.....	..	..	..	4	1	5
21. UNDIAGNOSED PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	3	7	10
22. WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS, total.....	..	..	..	4	1	5
a. Epilepsy without psychosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Alcoholism without psychosis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
c. Drug addiction without psychosis...	1	..	1	..	..	..
d. Psychopathic personality without psychosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
e. Mental deficiency without psychosis.....	2	1	3	..	..	..
f. Others.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	..	..	..	312	284	596

TABLE VII.

ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Alcoholic			Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins			With pellagra			With other somatic diseases			Manic-depressive			Involution melancholia			Dementia præcox			Paranoia and paranoid conditions			Epileptic psychoses			Psycho-neuroses and neuroses			With psychopathic personality			With mental deficiency			Undiagnosed psychoses			Without psychosis								
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.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
2		2							1	1		2	1	3				5	11	16													1		1												
									1	1																																					
									1	1		1	2	3	2	2		1	6	7								1	1																		
													1	1				11	4	15								1	1																		
1		1							2	2		4	5	9	1	1		7	5	12							1	1	1	1	1	2				1			1	1							
									1	1		2	3	5	2	2		4	8	12							1	1	1																		
									1	1		5	5	10				11	10	21																											
									1	1																																					
									1	1		1	1	2				2	2	4																											
												2	2					1		1																											
									1	1		1	1	1				2	2	1																											
2		2							3	3		10	9	19	1	1		15	5	20							1		1	1	1		1			1	3	4									
5		5							2	5	7	14	14	28	2	6	8	38	34	72	1	1	2		1	1	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2						
									1						1			3		3																											
10		10							5	15	20	41	48	89	3	12	15	99	89	188	1	1	2		1	1	4	5	9	5	3	8	4	1	5	3	7	10	4	1	5						

Bosnian, Croatian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Moravian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian. †Except Cuban.

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.....	7		7							6		6	1		1							
2. Senile.....	13	17	30	1	1	2		1	1	6	9	15		2	2	1		1	5	4	9	
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	61	66	127	6	6	12	6	15	21	35	33	68		3	3	3		3	11	9	20	
4. General paralysis....	41	15	56		1	1	5	1	6	23	11	34	5		5				8	2	10	
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	7	2	9							7	2	9										
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																						
7. With brain tumor...																						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	4	1	5				2		2	1	1	2	1		1							
9. Alcoholic.....	10		10				3		3	6		6	1		1							
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins.																						
11. With pellagra.....																						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	15	20	1	2	3		3	3	2	6	8		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	
13. Manic-depressive...	41	48	89	1	5	6	9	2	11	20	28	48	4	9	13		2	2	7	2	9	
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	3	12	15				1	2	3	2	9	11		1	1							
15. Dementia præcox...	99	89	188	7	4	11	13	10	23	58	54	112	8	14	22	5	3	8	8	4	12	
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	1	1	2										1	1	2							
17. Epileptic psychoses.		1	1								1	1										
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	4	5	9					1	1	3	2	5	1	2	3							
19. With psychopathic personality.....	5	3	8	2		2		1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2							
20. With mental deficiency.....	4	1	5		1	1	2		2	1		1							1		1	
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	7	10				1	2	3	1	3	4	1	2	3							
22. Without psychosis..	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	2		2										
Total.....	312	284	596	19	21	40	43	38	81	175	160	335	24	36	60	10	6	16	41	23	64	

*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.....	7	-	7	5	-	5	2	-	2			
2. Senile	13	17	30	11	14	25	2	3	5			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis ...	61	66	127	57	60	117	4	5	9		1	1
4. General paralysis ...	41	15	56	40	13	53	1	2	3			
5. With cerebral syphilis	7	2	9	7	2	9						
6. With Huntington's chorea												
7. With brain tumor...												
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	4	1	5	3	1	4	1		1			
9. Alcoholic	10		10	9		9	1		1			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins.												
11. With pellagra.....												
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	15	20	4	13	17	1	2	3			
13. Manic-depressive ...	41	48	89	35	45	80	5	3	8	1		1
14. Involution melan- cholia	3	12	15	3	10	13		2	2			
15. Dementia præcox...	99	89	188	90	83	173	4	6	10	5		5
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	1	1	2	1	1	2						
17. Epileptic psychoses.		1	1		1	1						
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	4	5	9	4	4	8		1	1			
19. With psychopathic personality.....	5	3	8	4	3	7				1		1
20. With mental deficiency.....	4	1	5	3	1	4	1		1			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	3	7	10	2	6	8	1	1	2			
22. Without psychosis...	4	1	5	1	1	2	3		3			
Total	312	284	596	279	258	573	26	25	51	7	1	8

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.....	7		7	4		4	1		1	2		2			
2. Senile.....	13	17	30	3	10	13	2	1	3	1	1	2	7	5	12
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	61	66	127	13	51	64	18	4	22	16	4	20	14	7	21
4. General paralysis...	41	15	56	11	15	26	15		15	6		6	9		9
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	7	2	9	2	2	4	2		2	2		2	1		1
6. With Huntington's chorea.....															
7. With brain tumor...															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	4	1	5		1	1	4		4			10			
9. Alcoholic.....	10		10							10		10			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..															
11. With pellagra.....															
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	15	20	2	10	12	1	2	3	1	3	4	1		1
13. Manic-depressive...	41	48	89	12	39	51	12	6	18	7	2	9	10	1	11
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	3	12	15	2	12	14							1		1
15. Dementia præcox...	99	89	188	49	78	127	28	7	35	10	4	14	12		12
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	1	1	2							1		1		1	1
17. Epileptic psychoses..		1	1		1	1									
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	4	5	9	2	5	7	1		1	1		1			
19. With psychopathic personality.....	5	3	8	2	1	3	1	2	3	2		2			
20. With mental deficiency.....	4	1	5	3	1	4	1		1						
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	7	10	1	5	6	1	2	3	1		1			
22. Without psychosis..	4	1	5	2	1	3				1		1	1		1
Total.....	312	284	596	108	232	340	87	24	111	61	14	75	56	14	70

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.....	7		7	3		3	3		3	1		1										
2. Senile.....	13	17	30	1	1	2	8	7	15	4	9	13										
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	61	66	127	9	13	22	31	22	53	18	30	48	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	2
4. General paralysis....	41	15	56	3		3	31	12	43	6	3	9				1		1				
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	7	2	9	5	1	6	2	1	3													
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																						
7. With brain tumor...																						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases...	4	1	5	2	1	3				1		1	1		1							
9. Alcoholic.....	10		10	7		7	3		3													
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..																						
11. With pellagra.....																						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	15	20	2	3	5	2	10	12	1	2	3										
13. Manic-depressive...	41	48	89	24	18	42	14	27	41	2	3	5								1		1
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	3	12	15		2	2	3	9	12		1	1										
15. Dementia præcox...	99	89	188	84	40	124	14	37	51		7	7		4	4	1	1	2				
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	1	1	2				1		1		1	1										
17. Epileptic psychoses.		1	1		1	1																
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	4	5	9	1	1	2	2	4	6	1		1										
19. With psychopathic personality.....	5	3	8	1	1	2	3	2	5	1		1										
20. With mental deficiency.....	4	1	5	4	1	5																
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	7	10	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	2		1	1							
22. Without psychosis..	4	1	5	2	1	3	2		2													
Total.....	312	284	596	149	86	235	120	134	254	36	57	93	2	5	7	3	1	4	2	1	3	

TABLE XIV.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

PSYCHOSES	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses.....	1		1
2. Senile psychoses.....		1	1
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	10	7	17
4. General paralysis.....	5		5
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	4		4
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....			
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases..	1		1
9. Alcoholic psychoses.....	3	1	4
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	1		1
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....			
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases.....	2		2
13. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	11	14	25
14. Involution melancholia.....		3	3
15. Dementia præcox.....	25	25	50
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	1	1	2
17. Epileptic psychoses.....			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	1		1
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality.....	3	3	6
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	1	1	2
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	1		1
22. Without psychosis.....			
Total.....	70	56	126

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	1		1				1		1			
2. Senile	1	2	3				1	1	2		1	1
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	18	23	41	11	12	23	6	6	12	1	5	6
4. General paralysis....	6	2	8				5	1	6	1	1	2
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1		1	1		1						
6. With Huntington's chorea.....												
7. With brain tumor....												
8. With other brain or nervous diseases...	6	1	7	3		3	2		2	1	1	2
9. Alcoholic.....	18	3	21	17	3	20	1		1			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..												
11. With pellagra.....												
12. With other somatic diseases	1	7	8	1	5	6		2	2			
13. Manic-depressive....	31	58	89	21	44	65	8	10	18	2	4	6
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	1	7	8	1	2	3		5	5			
15. Dementia præcox....	48	45	93		1	1	41	39	80	7	5	12
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	2	2	4				1	2	3	1		1
17. Epileptic psychoses..	4	9	13				4	8	12		1	1
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	7	6	13	6	6	12	1		1			
19. With psychopathic personality.....	9	11	20	5	10	15	4	1	5			
20. With mental deficiency.....	3	3	6	2	3	5	1		1			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	4	2	6	2		2	2	1	3		1	1
22. Without psychosis....	6		6									
Total.....	167	181	348	70	86	156	78	76	154	13	19	32

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Pericarditis
 Endocarditis and
 myocarditis
 Angina pectoris
 Other diseases of the heart
 Arteriosclerosis
 Other diseases of the
 arteries
 Other diseases of circula-
 tory system

40	60	100	8	30	38	19	17	36	1	1	2	5	7	3	3	6	2	8	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	
8	2	10	1	3	1	2	1	2				1	1	2		2		2	1	1					1	1	2
3	5	8	3	3	6			1																		1	1
1	1	2		1	1										1		1										

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

Bronchitis.....
 Bronchopneumonia.....
 Lobar pneumonia.....
 Pleurisy.....
 Asthma.....
 Gangrene of lungs.....
 Other diseases of the
 respiratory system

6	1	1		1	1							1	1														
4	2	6	1		1	2	1	2				1	1	2		2		2									
1		1				1		1																			

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Ulcer of stomach.....
 Other diseases of the
 stomach (cancer excepted).....
 Diarrhea and enteritis.....
 Appendicitis and typhlitis.....
 Hernia and intestinal
 obstruction.....
 Other diseases of intestines
 Cirrhosis of liver.....
 Other diseases of liver.....
 Other diseases of digestive
 system (cancer and
 tuberculosis excepted).....

1	1	1					1	1								1		1									
1		1																									

GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM:

Acute nephritis.....
 Chronic nephritis.....
 Other diseases of kidneys
 and annexa.....
 Diseases of bladder.....
 Diseases of genital organs.....
 Other diseases of genito-
 urinary system.....

6	2	2			1	1	1	2																			
	4	10	1									1	1			2		2									

DISEASES OF THE SKIN:

Gangrene.....
 Other diseases of the skin.....

DISEASES OF BONES AND
 LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM:

(tuberculosis and rheuma-
 tism excepted).....

VIOLENCE:

Suicide.....
 Accidental poisoning.....
 Accidental traumatism.....
 Homicide.....
 Other external violence.....

2		2														2		2									

Total.....	136	129	265	15	39	54	38	26	64	40	13	53	1	1	7	14	21	6	6	25	17	42	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	5	8	13
------------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

*Includes group 22 "without psychosis."

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.....	1		1	1		1																																				
2. Senile.....	15	39	54	2		2	4	6	10	3	2	5		4	4	4	12	16	2	4	6		2	2		2	2															
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	38	26	64	8	2	10	11	10	21	5	1	6	6	2	8	3	8	11	3	3	6												1	1	1	1						
4. General paralysis ...	40	13	53	4		4	7	1	8	8	2	10	5	4	9	12	6	18	1		1	1		1																		
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	1	2					1	1																											1	1					
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																																					1	1				
7. With brain tumor...																																										
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..		1	1														1	1																								
9. Alcoholic.....	1		1																																							
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins..																																										
11. With pellagra.....																																										
12. With other somatic diseases.....	3	6	9	3	4	7														1	1		1	1																		
13. Manic-depressive ...	7	14	21	3		3	2	2	4							1	1			1	1		1	1										1	1	4	4					
14. Involution melancholia.....					1	1		1	1																																	
15. Dementia præcox....	25	17	42				2		2	1	2	3	1		1	3	2	5	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1		1	2	3	2	5	7	1	8		
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	2		2																															1		1	1	1				
17. Epileptic psychoses..			1					1	1																																	
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....			1																	1	1																					
19. With psychopathic personality.....			1																				1	1																		
20. With mental deficiency.....	3	3	6													1	1			1	1																					
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....																																										
22. Without psychosis..																																										
Total.....	136	129	265	21	7	28	26	22	48	17	7	24	12	10	22	22	31	53	8	16	24	3	7	10	5	4	9	2	4	6	2	2	4		6	6	7	8	15	11	5	16

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

JUNE 30, 1926.

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	178	206	384	70	63	133	39	45	84	..	..	..	1	..	1	288	314	602
Essex.....	39	44	83	202	186	388	30	44	74	..	..	..	2	..	2	273	274	547
Hudson.....	85	61	146	147	137	284	86	94	180	..	..	..	..	1	1	318	293	611
Hunterdon.....	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Mercer.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Middlesex.....	4	1	5	1	..	1	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
Monmouth.....	2	2	4	..	..	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	13
Morris.....	87	97	184	39	21	60	15	21	36	1	..	1	1	..	1	143	139	282
Ocean.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Passaic.....	267	275	542	69	46	115	26	43	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	364	726
Somerset.....	1	2	3	1	..	1	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
Sussex.....	28	25	53	8	4	12	4	9	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	41	38	79
Union.....	203	250	453	56	52	108	48	33	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	307	335	642
Warren.....	7	4	11	3	1	4	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	7	18
Illinois.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
New York.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Utah.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total.....	903	967	1870	597	512	1109	261	320	581	3	..	3	4	1	5	1768	1800	3568

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

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

DAIRY

986,312.50 lbs. milk.....	\$45,863.52
1,677 698-2000 tons manure.....	3,354.70
18,790 lbs. beef.....	3,118.55
465 lbs. liver, beef.....	50.71
124 lbs. veal.....	28.52
57 calves sold.....	271.00
Offal sold.....	107.72

\$52,794.72

FARM

92 755-2000 tons alfalfa.....	\$ 2,688.58
5 1400-2000 tons beet tops.....	57.01
8 1085-2000 tons cow beets.....	85.43
12 1600-2000 tons cornstalks.....	76.80
111 920-2000 tons grass.....	891.68
14 1340-2000 tons green oats.....	146.70
120 1260-2000 tons mangelwurzel.....	1,206.30
15 1312-2000 tons mixed hay.....	367.92
47 1358-2000 tons timothy hay.....	1,247.08
1,130 tons silage.....	10,170.00
72 bushels rutabagas.....	43.20
138 bushels rye.....	113.16
18 bushels wheat.....	29.70
10½ baskets plums.....	10.75
10 tons straw, rye.....	160.00
1 ton straw, wheat.....	16.00

\$17,310.31

GARDEN

7,112 bunches asparagus.....	\$ 1,882.75
3 baskets beet tops.....	1.59
3,920 6-16 baskets beets.....	1,757.77
262 bunches beets.....	7.36
1,210 10-16 baskets string beans.....	856.66
294 15-16 baskets lima beans.....	237.72
1,495 12-25 barrels cabbage.....	2,744.45
138 bunches carrots.....	8.96
2,187 11-16 baskets carrots.....	1,228.25
37 13-20 barrels cauliflower.....	129.21
8,762 bunches celery.....	3,082.48
124 qts. cherries.....	21.24
80,334 ears corn.....	1,193.89

4 850-2000 tons cornstalks.....	35.40
235 2-16 baskets cucumbers	88.10
116 qts. currants	15.14
254 baskets egg plant	116.48
16 qts. gooseberries.....	2.40
250½ baskets grapes.....	218.43
300 baskets kale ...	60.00
2,279 bunches leek.....	75.01
2,802 9-16 baskets lettuce.....	1,925.87
35,241 bunches onions.....	1,061.83
3,044 15-16 baskets onions	2,249.64
120 baskets onion sets	180.00
13,279 bunches parsley.....	273.08
2,115 baskets parsnips.....	1,620.67
162 6-16 baskets peas.....	184.80
323 14-16 baskets peppers.....	166.16
31,600 lbs. pumpkin.....	441.72
9,062 bunches radishes.....	271.69
2,256 baskets raspberries.....	340.15
10,639 bunches rhubarb.....	290.06
871 11-16 baskets spinach	525.99
319 4-16 baskets squash.....	155.00
321 quarts strawberries	64.20
7,434 13-16 baskets tomatoes.....	3,841.08
4 baskets tomatoes, yellow.....	4.00
1 14-16 baskets tomatoes, green.....	.99
4,341 baskets tomatoes, canned.....	2,195.60
709 1-16 baskets turnips.....	299.87
338 6-16 baskets turnips, rutabagas.....	102.00

\$29,957.69

HENNERY

337 lbs. chicken	\$ 118.10
2,606 7-12 doz. eggs.....	1,269.12

\$1,387.22

PIGGERY

877 lbs. liver.....	\$ 80.06
50,010 lbs. pork	9,750.08

\$ 9,830.14

NOTE:--192 hogs, 22 cows, 1 bull and 1 calf were slaughtered during the year.

FLORIST'S REPORT.

RECORD OF CUT FLOWERS.

Roses	13,075
Carnations.....	1,680
Chrysanthemums (large)	1,511
Chrysanthemums (small).....	8,412
Dahlias	3,264
Snapdragon	28,053
Gladiolus	11,929
Lilies (calla).....	123
Asters.....	4,677
Strawflowers.....	1,325
Narcissus (paper white).....	1,326
Narcissus (double).....	726
Sprengeri (strings).....	1,883
Peonies	384
Pansies	1,250
Phlox (hardy).....	1,225
Sweet peas.....	4,000
Larkspur	3,126
Golden glow (Rudebeckia).....	3,850
Zinnia	9,263
Calendula.....	1,325
Scabiosa	2,310
Stevia	340

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS.

Pansies	1,214
Geraniums	3,994
Coleus.....	3,670
Celossia.....	385
Petunia	839
Salvia.....	2,488
Vinca.....	2,019
Helichrysum	500
Chrysanthemums.....	4,974
Lobelia	200
Dahlia	1,340
Cannas.....	1,877
Snapdragon	7,126
Sweet peas (feet).....	200

Asters.....	3,200
Gladiolus.....	14,000
Roses.....	1,278
Carnations.....	776
Begonias.....	996
Zinnias.....	411
Verbena.....	1,401
Ageratum.....	583
Jerusalem cherries.....	820
Ferns.....	95
Easter lilies.....	304
Spirea.....	196
Calendula.....	500
Heliotrope.....	385
Sweet alyssum.....	176
Palms (small), in 6-inch pots.....	37
Sweet William.....	241
Lemon verbena.....	100
Crotons.....	200
Delphiniums.....	400
Scabiosa.....	800
Dracæna.....	200
Tulips.....	300
Hyacinths.....	840

PLANTS FOR PATIENTS' GARDEN

Egg plant.....	300
Pepper plant.....	500
Tomato plant.....	1,000



