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THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

GREYSTONE PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1939

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Dr. Marcus A. Curry

Superintendent

THE

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

GREYSTONE PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1939

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GEORGE B. MCMURRAY, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
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*THOMAS G. PEACOCK, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
W. H. MINFORD, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
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JAMES M. LASLEY, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
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MALCOLM C. TAYLOR, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
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*HOLMES PERRINE, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
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GASPER J. PALAGONIA, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
DORA WILEY STEVENSON, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
MARTIN DOBELLE, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
HELEN I. ANDERSON, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
AMEDEO ESPOSITO, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
MARSHALL D. HOGAN, M. D. [part time] .... Proctologist and Urologist
HAROLD S. HATCH, M. D. [part time] .. Tuberculosis Specialist
THOMAS R. PALMER, D. D. S. ..... Senior Resident Dentist
*CHARLES W. TIMBRELL, D. D. S. ..... Resident Dentist
C. K. BOTKIN, D. D. S. ..... Resident Dentist
MARY E. CORCORAN, R. N. ..... Superintendent of Nurses
WILLIAM G. BEUCLER ..... Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
*PHYLLIS POINTON ROBINSON, Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service
MARGARET CARLIN, Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service
STELLA A. MCCLURKIN ..... Director of Occupational Therapy
DOROTHY E. JOHNSON Director of Physical Education and Training
PHILIP B. ROBERTS, Ph. G. ..... Pharmacist
LOUIS BANGERT, Ph. G. ..... Assistant Pharmacist
EDWARD I. COURSEN ..... Assistant Business Manager
HENRY LANDESMAN, M. E. ..... Engineer-in-Charge

EARL W. FULLER, M. D. ... Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics
THEODORE GEBIRTIG, M. D Assistant to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics
MILDRED H. HURLEY, Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service

* *Resigned.*

Board of Consultants

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

* *Deceased.*

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report To The Commissioner

To The Honorable William J. Ellis

Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies

The Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park present to you herewith their sixty-fourth annual report together with the comprehensive, detailed report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

On July 1, 1938, there were in the hospital registration 6,021 patients, (plus 3 who were receiving special care*, or 6,024 in all). On June 30, 1939, there were 6,112 patients on the books, (plus 6 who were receiving special care, 6,118 in all), an increase of 91 regular and 3 special patients, or 94 in all. Of these, 5,450 patients were actually in the hospital and 668 were outside on visit, parole, or escape, but carried on the books and subject to return without medical or legal procedure.

During the year there were admitted, including first admissions, readmissions and transfers from other institutions in the State, a total of 1,240 patients, which is 234 less than during the previous year. The discharges totaled 645 patients, of whom 327 were discharged as recovered, 250 as improved, 35 as unimproved, and 33 as without psychosis. These percentages are remarkably high especially under present conditions. In addition to those regularly discharged, 17 patients were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey and 7 special cases admitted from Totowa for surgery were returned to that institution. The deaths included 476 regular patients and 1 special patient. The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 7,250 regular and 14 special, which was 129 regular and 18 special less than during the preceding year.

The Managers held 12 regular meetings during the year with

[*Admitted from North Jersey Training School at Totowa for surgery.]

an attendance of 68. Conferences, committee meetings, inspections and visits totaled 35, which made 103 recorded trips to the hospital by Board members. Many conferences were held off the grounds or outside of office hours and were not reported.

Dr. Curry begins his report with an appealing description of the conditions that make his administrative problems most difficult and impossible of satisfactory solutions until the time comes when the State shall again be able to appropriate sufficient funds to provide the additional doctors, nurses, social workers and other employees that are sorely needed to give the best practical, curative care and treatment to the great numbers of patients whom we have to receive in the hospital nowadays. He emphasizes again the lack of personnel and points out that many of the best employees go to other places in and out of the State because they can get fairer wages and more suitable housing accommodations than Greystone can furnish out of the present day appropriations. We sympathize with Dr. Curry and his associates and are distressed by the absence of funds sufficient to pay such adequate wages and to provide such reasonably comfortable housing accommodations as would attract and retain the needed additions to the Staff. More new buildings are greatly needed.

As to quarters for the patients, while the overcrowding is more extreme now than ever and still more buildings are needed yet we are pleased to say that partial and decidedly welcome relief is in sight with the completion of the new P. W. A. constructions that are enumerated in the report. We are grateful indeed that they were made possible.

The sub-report of the Clinical Director, Dr. Arthur G. Lane, deserves especially careful reading and consideration as it does every year. He not only gives an interesting description of the year's experiences with the patients—i. e. as to numbers, average ages, types of diseases, varieties of treatments given with the results thereof—but he also points out clearly the changes to a prevalence of increasingly older ages on admission so that nowadays instead of 50 per cent. being below 40 and 50 per cent. above it as they were ten and more years ago, 70 per cent. of those admitted now are above age 40. Dr. Lane gives a significant and impressive analysis of the causes of these changes and of the economic, social and governmental reasons for expecting their continuance. All of which add much to the problems of the State and of its Institutions.

We are in hearty accord with Dr. Curry's recommendations that means be provided for boarding out in private families in suitable localities those patients who will really be better off in those homes than they are in the Hospital, provided only that the State will pay the $5.00 or $6.00 per week that will be required and will also furnish the medical and social service attention and supervision that will be necessary. We understand that under present restrictions the money of the State cannot be paid for the board of such patients outside of the Institution but we see clearly that economically for the State and therapeutically for the patients it will be wise to make these arrangements that will cost less than the State is paying for them now in the Hospital and that will at the same time relieve the serious overcrowding and thus give more opportunities for proper care and treatment of the patients that will still be left in the Hospital.

We are also very much in favor of continuing and enlarging the numbers of insulin and metrazol treatments for the suitable patients in the Hospital. You and Dr. Curry and his associates are all in favor of it and so are we. The results already obtained at Trenton and Marlboro, where many more of these treatments have been given than here, impress us as decidedly promising and thus worthy of our going ahead with them. Here again all that we need to push these procedures ahead successfully are the necessary additions to the Medical and Nursing Staffs and to the medical supplies.

Dr. Curry and all his associates, lay and professional, have continued to give most loyal, devoted and efficient services. You and all those in your Department have always been most kind, helpful and generous with your cooperative efforts. You never fail to respond to calls and your supervising activities are always in evidence.

Respectfully yours,

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

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939

RECEIPTS

From Bergen County	$182,497.24
" Cumberland County	195.25
" Essex County	220,361.22
" Hudson County	80,871.29
" Hunterdon County	787.60
" Mercer County	453.20
" Middlesex County	2,754.65
" Monmouth County	1,601.24
" Morris County	73,302.62
" Ocean County	200.75
" Passaic County	181,259.00
" Somerset County	1,299.50
" Sussex County	17,213.75
" Union County	56,442.19
" Warren County	999.90
" Private Patients	136,452.25
" Contributing Patients	12,968.86
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties	6,572.96
" Miscellaneous Receipts	6,470.94
	$982,704.41

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer	$982,704.41

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

Officers' Pay-rolls	$ 14,498.47
Employees' Pay-rolls	1,060,861.90
	$1,075,360.37

ROBERT A. LOWERY
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To The Board Of Managers:

As directed by New Jersey law, I hereby submit to you the annual report of the The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939. This is my nineteenth as Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer and the sixty-fourth report of the institution.

The number of admissions for the year was 1,240 which was 234 less than for the previous year. The discharge rate was unusually high, the recovered, 34.1 per cent., and improved 26 per cent., amounting to 60 per cent., based on the number of first admissions; the number on parole or otherwise outside the institution was also slightly increased. Nevertheless, the close of the year finds us with 88 more patients resident in the hospital than there were at the beginning, which means that overcrowding has increased to that extent. I am still of the opinion that New Jersey needs a fourth state hospital.

The year has been one of abundant problems. Unfortunately, drastic economy is still with us and in its name many good measures have been limited or cut out altogether and many injustices have been perpetrated. Economy, pushed to the limit, is the height of wasteful extravagance and nowhere is this more clearly seen than in the rapid deterioration of buildings and equipment which are not kept in proper repair.

Toward offsetting this, however, it has been possible through the aid of P. W. A. grants to obtain funds for a number of important plant improvements and pieces of construction. That work has been in progress throughout the year on betterments to the power plant, the water system and the electrical current supply, and since October on the construction of housing for patients. This is in the form of four wings to the Dormitory building and two

housing units nearby designed to provide a permanent substitute for the "temporary" annexes erected in 1914. This additional housing is desperately needed and it is hoped that it will be ready this autumn. Commissioner Ellis is working out a plan for supplying at least a part of the furnishings through assignment from State Use funds.

Among the serious needs for which no provision has yet been made are additional housing for physicians and attendants. The present quarters for employees are so crowded that single rooms are being used for two people in many instances, yet the wards are insufficiently manned to a dangerous extent. With the opening of new buildings, more attendants must be obtained, yet there is literally no place to put them.

The same situation exists with regard to housing for doctors. The present staff has exceedingly cramped quarters, especially in the case of married men with children. I have had many resignations of good men who have gone into private practice or to other institutions where they could have better living conditions for their families. For the last eight years I have asked in each budget that suitable cottages be built for physicians and during that time there has been nothing whatever provided. The alternatives to construction are: renting houses in the village; or providing additional salary in lieu of maintenance so that the men can find their own quarters outside the institution.

Much dissatisfaction has been induced by the salary situation. According to Civil Service regulations, all personnel are hired at a minimum salary and advanced by regular steps until they reach the maximum in their classification. For a number of years this has not been permitted by economy in payrolls. At times mass increases have been hastily put into practice, but the system of regular advance in accord with experience and time of service has been discarded. In some instances, as in the nursing group, the general salary cut put into effect some years ago has not been eliminated. Since there has been a marked decrease in the number of schools of nursing, not nearly so many recent graduates are available for employment and at the salary we can offer, without the inducement of regular increases, it has been more and more difficult to obtain suitable nurses. In connection with work with newer therapies, it is extremely essential to have a competent force of graduate nurses, so any shortage has to be made up from other

services, to the serious detriment of the general care of patients.

Newer Therapies

In the report of the Clinical Director, a complete statement will be found of the results so far obtained in the use of the various newer treatments, such as insulin, metrazol, and endocrines. We have not as yet carried out any of these therapies to an extent where results are at all decisive. However, we feel that more promise is offered than by any other methods so far developed and an appropriation for drugs has been obtained which will enable us to conduct the work on a much more extensive scale during the coming year. Despite our overcrowding, we are clearing two wards in the Clinic building and fitting up the areas to be used exclusively for the insulin and metrazol work. Preparations are also being made to supply suitable diets and other aids to the intensive program.

Health

Health conditions were unusually good throughout the year. There were no epidemics of a fatal character, although there was an unusual amount of influenza in the winter, especially among the employees. Pneumonia deaths numbered only 18, the lowest in seven years; and deaths from tuberculosis were 74, a decrease of 7 from last year. Three cases of erysipelas were reported during the year. All routine health measures were continued, including laboratory tests of water and milk, chlorination of water, pasteurization of milk, and inspection by a veterinary of animals slaughtered for food. Vaccines for the prevention of small pox and typhoid fever were given as a routine procedure for newly admitted patients except those excused by reason of age or illness, and treatments were repeated where indicated. In all, small pox vaccine was given in 512 doses to men and 803 to women; typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine in 1,341 doses to men and 1,317 to women. Among the ward patients an improvement in the food showed good results, particularly in a decrease of skin lesions.

Statistical Resume

Although complete tables of statistics are to be found in the appendix of this report, I include here a summary of the principal data for more convenient references. All case records and card indexes have been kept on file in the hospital record office under

the supervision of Mr. Harold Prettyman, the tabulation has been completed under his direction, and he has compiled the resume. He deserves much credit for the efficient and accurate manner in which his office functions and for the promptness with which required information has been made available. The forms followed are those recommended by the Department of Institutions and Agencies and comprise the data required by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the American Psychiatric Association with additional tabulations requested by the United States Census and by the Central Office.

General Data: During the year ended June 30, 1939, there were admitted 1,240 patients—628 men and 612 women. This figure is 234 less than the admissions of last year. The admissions included 958 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—512 men and 446 women; 236 readmissions—103 men and 133 women; 35 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—13 men and 22 women; and 11 special cases (admitted for surgery from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa)—all women. The number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,146—603 men and 543 women—leaving an increase on the books of 94 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment 7,264 patients—3,681 men and 3,583 women—which was 147 less than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,127 obtained on April 29th and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 5,474 on March 24th. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,415.83. At the close of the year 590 patients—281 men and 309 women—were carried on parole or visit and 78 patients—74 men and 4 women—were carried on escape. This is an increase of 6 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year making a total increase of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year 88.

First Admissions: There were admitted 671 patients of native birth—367 men and 304 women; the foreign born numbered 287 —145 men and 142 women—or 30 per cent. of the total first admissions and is slightly lower than last year. Both parents of 338 native born patients were also of native birth while in 80 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients 64 were natives of Italy, 29 of Germany, 33 of Poland, 28 of Ireland and 23 of Russia, these

five countries furnishing 61.7 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 172 and the aliens 115.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 249 patients diagnosed as suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 153 with dementia precox and 94 with manic depressive psychosis. These three groups furnished 51.8 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 71; senile, 39; involutional psychosis, 60; with other forms of syphilis of central nervous system, 33 and alcoholic psychosis, 32.

In the classification according to color, 858 patients—456 men and 402 women—were listed as white, 99 patients—55 men and 44 women—black and 1 patient—man—was listed as Chinese.

The age tabulation reckoned in five-year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 45 and 49, half of the total first admissions being below this age and half above. The greatest number of admissions were listed in the two five-year periods between 30 and 34 and 35 and 39 and included 19.7 per cent. of the total. Under 25 years there were 125 patients and 133 were 70 years and over.

As to degree of education, 486 patients or 51 per cent. had received a common school education, 177 were graduates from high school and 45 had collegiate education; 177 were listed as having learned to read and write and 73 were illiterate.

There were 898 patients of urban environment or 93.8 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural districts supplied 60 patients.

The economic condition of 693 patients or 72.3 per cent. was listed as marginal; 186 as dependent and 79 as comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol 417 were described as abstinent, 359 as temperate and 182—143 men and 39 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: Single, 323—204 men and 119 women; married, 390—221 men and 169 women; widowed, 176—53 men and 123 women; separated, 47—21 men and 26 women; divorced, 22—13 men and 9 women.

Readmissions: The totals in this group were 236 patients —103 men and 133 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 62 were diagnosed as suffering from dementia precox

and 51 from manic depressive insanity or 47.9 per cent. of the total readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 645 patients—351 men and 294 women. Of this number 327—159 men and 168 women—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 34.1 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is a very creditable rate considering our over-crowding; 250 patients—148 men and 102 women—were discharged as improved or 26 per cent. based on the number of first admissions. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: Unimproved, 35—15 men and 20 women—and without psychosis, 33—29 men and 4 women. In addition to those discharged 17 patients—12 men and 5 women —were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; also 7 special cases (admitted from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa for surgery)—all women. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 27.6 per cent. or 90 patients.

Deaths: During the year 476 patients died—240 men and 236 women. This is a rate of 6.6 per cent. based on the number under treatment and is .9 per cent. under last year. Also one special patient from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa died at this hospital.

The largest single cause of death was endocarditis and myocarditis which was certified in 236 cases or 49.6 per cent. of the total number; other diseases of the circulatory system caused 30 deaths. General paralysis was given as the cause of death in 23 cases; tuberculosis in 74; cancer and other tumors 17; lobar pneumonia, 10 and broncho-pneumonia, 8. The psychosis of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 202; dementia precox, 91; psychosis with syphilitic mengo-encephalitis 36; senile psychosis, 42, and manic depressive psychosis, 30. The average age at death was 61.4 years and is .9 years higher than last year.

At the time of death 279 patients or 58.6 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and 185 were over 70 years of age. Of these 65 were in the 80's and 4 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 70 had been in the hospital less than one month and 47 patients had a hospital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death and of these 35 were suffering from dementia precox.

Clinical Work

The position of clinical director has been filled during the past year by Dr. Arthur G. Lane, who has continued in this capacity since 1921. His duties have included immediate supervision of the medical staff and allied units, such as the hospital social service division and the educational division, together with directing and advising special methods of treatment, conducting staff meetings, instructing newer members of the staff in psychiatry, and other related activities.

He has submitted the following report:

"No effort need here be used to go into the detailed activities of the various clinical and allied departments as they are comprehensively dealt with in their individual reports found elsewhere in this volume. Some attention can be directed toward some of the more outstanding circumstances that have arisen during the year. Some of these are so conspicuous that they demand consideration in an effort to explain the factors that seem to be involved in producing them.

Foremost among these topics is the marked reduction in our admission figures for the year, 1,240. This figure compared with 1,474 for the preceding year shows a difference of 234. This difference taken alone might be passed over without comment if it did not attract attention to a trend which manifested itself last year when it appeared that there were 192 less admissions for that year than in the year just preceding. The total of 426 less admissions amounts to approximately 25 per cent. of the admission figures for 1937 and 1936 which were for each of these years 1,666.

In our last previous report we were forced to the conclusion that some social-psychiatric features are in operation to produce these changes in figures. We now are convinced that a halting of admission rate for a two-year period followed by 25 per cent. reduction over an ensuing two-year period challenges some explanation.

It seemed quite plausible to attribute the marked increase in admissions during the period 1930 to 1936 as being influenced by the depth of the financial depression and its associated social insecurities. In the year 1929 just preceding the last mentioned period, there were 889 admissions. Inasmuch as this institution had never admitted a thousand patients in any year previous to

1930, the increase of 777 patients during 7 years and maintained for still another year, would make it appear that the calamities of the years of depression were sufficiently coincidental as to be related in cause and effect.

It is needless to say that this period has caused every individual in our community to alter his plans for life, change his course of existence and rearrange his outlook for the future. The calamities run the scale from disappointment, frustration, the erasure of all the props of security to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, down to the threats and even realities of deprivation of existence. Of course the careless and improvident suffered first, but prolongation of the cause lead to continuous undermining of the security of the more provident.

Because the total population of our community has not partaken of the tremendous swings of census that would be implied if there was a fixed ratio of patients to unite of population, it would appear that we must look to the attitude of the community for information as to the cause of the apparent lessening of disturbing factors. If there has been some assurance that the depth of the depression has been reached during the last few years, there has been but little factual evidence that "Prosperity is just around the corner." Speculation now provokes the belief that the despondency and the utter helplessness and hopelessness of the mass has its influence on the public morale. A formula such as the following. No matter how bad it may be, it can't be much worse. The attitude allows the ambitious, energetic, provident ones who have lost everything, including their hopeful outlook, to take their places with the careless, care-free and improvident and assume a calloused attitude of indifference and complete dependency on charity and government provisions for the mere necessities of life. An assumption that this state of relative comfortableness might relieve anxieties that had been previously causing the stress and strain of frustrated attempts to higher adjustments, would as well explain the lessening of irritating factors which provoke mental unrest by the substitution of a resignation to things as they are.

Various charts, plots and tables have been drawn and studied in an effort to break down our admission figures into helpful hints and clues. One table is of especial interest as it shows the ages of our patients at time of admission and covers the last twenty

calendar years. By arbitrarily fixing age 40 as a dividing line, we find that at the beginning of the decade preceding 1930, the number admitted over and under this age was approximately the same, in other words 50 per cent. in each group. At the close of that decade we find that the percentages had changed to 45 per cent. below age 40 and 55 per cent. above. More conspicuous in the figures is the augmented continuance of this trend until in the current year (1939) we find only approximately 30 per cent. under age 40 and 70 per cent. above that age. Not only is this a startling fact in itself, but it is of great importance from a prognostic standpoint as it is in these later ages that organic brain disorders may be superimposed upon otherwise purely psychiatric problems.

A question arises as to why individuals, according to these figures, are now having greater difficulty in adjusting after 40 years of age than was the case of like individuals 20 years ago. Speculation again provokes the quandary if this in any way reflects the prevalent theories of Technocracy. Is our future active life to be limited to only the young and agile who will be found in sufficient numbers to more than fill the vacancies of the older and less labile types? Since this table indicates that we are admitting to the hospital more and more people over the age of 40, it must be that more and more people are having difficulty as they progress into the later decades of life. The table indicates that some of this factor was operative before 1930, but it was greatly augmented during the years of depression. Laying aside, for the moment, the purely sociological factor, it is apparent that the emotional-conflict factor involved in readjustment as life passes the acme, is more difficult. In many instances when an individual in advancing years is deprived of income, his resources exhausted, property and savings evaporated and his prospects for reinstatement nil, he finds himself with less to fight with and little to fight for. An excerpt from a note written within the past week on a patient in the hospital shows this attitude. The patient said, "It's no use. You people can't do anything for me. I am sure that I have not very much longer to live. I'll never get better. I couldn't get a job anyhow. They don't want an old fellow; they give all the jobs to the younger fellows." Nine years of depression has brought to maturity, at the present time, many individuals who were children, or in their teens, when former prosperity was generously enjoyed by adults. They

have less adjustment difficulty because of little or no experience with economic security Their minds have been too much occupied with the matter of mere existence to give much thought to economic independence or competitive incentives, and their barren background eliminates the complications caused by regrets and remorse, so keenly felt by the older generation. If this postulation is of any value, it would give reason for the reduction in numbers and percentages of patients admitted under the age of 40, in so far as the economic status may be assumed to be one of the factors producing unsettlement of adaptation and adjustment.

Looking again at the figure 234 as representing the reduction in admissions, we find that Union County has almost entirely gone out of our district, sending us only 18 cases this year in comparison with 83 last year; this would reduce our probability to 169. It is interesting to note that the two large cities, Newark and Jersey City, furnished 98 less patients this year than last which leaves but 71 to be accounted for as the reduction figure for the remaining area of our district. These figures conform to the rule that urban populations are most sensitive to generalized situations. Our urban district was quickest to show reaction to the depression and also quickest to show response to the economic relief which has fallen most profusely there.

This prolonged discussion of sociological factors, as well, furnishes material for the evaluation of the possibilities for readjustment by patients as they attempt to rehabilitate themselves after hospital residence. It carries the implication that only those who have arrived at a fairly good state of stability will be able to cope with environmental situations which are but little, if any, better than they were when hospitalization was first required and which situations may have been in large part influential in producing unsettlement. A larger number than last year failed in the adjustment and 186 were returned from parole for further care and treatment. However in percentages our recovery rate of 34 per cent. and our improved rate of 26 per cent. seem to be indicative of marked improvement over previous records. These percentages, as well as the very favorable ones in our last year's report, while extremely gratifying when thoroughly analyzed, need to be considered carefully as they are obtained by the universal rule of dividing the number of each discharged group by the admission figures of the current year. In both years the division figure was considerably

reduced because of a much smaller admission number. The betterment in the figures for the class "Improved" taken with a similar betterment, indicated by last year's figures for the same class, is gratifying as it seems to indicate that opportunities for adjustment below that of complete restoration (Recovery) are very much more possible than was the case in 1935 when our percentage for those discharged as "Improved" reached an all-time low in the history of the hospital. The average number on parole was slightly above that of 1937-38 in spite of the reduced admissions of that year from which, because of the year duration of the parole period, the parole numbers are produced. A very slight increase in this figure is, by comparison with last year's figure, a noteworthy indicator, for it, by the application of the parole rule, shows that the comparable 1938 figures were recruited from the 1937 year which gave our maximum admissions and thus, other things being equal, the number should have been considerably less for the present year.

The total census of 6,118 at the close of this year is 94 greater than at the close of last year, and the average daily resident population was 91.5 larger than that of the preceding year. Thus in spite of the lowered rate of admission our problem of overcrowding has become more acute, making it still more impossible than before to arrange for proper classification and segregation or to give anything remotely approaching the requisites for individual care and treatment demanded in the psychiatric field. In spite of this our death figure of 477 is 78 less than last year. It is found that as usual the largest incidence of death has occurred in the group who have been diagnosed cardio-vascular disorder, 236.

The desire to outline extensively the work of each special clinical field is always tempting, but space is limited. However, we cannot overlook, for mention, the endocrinological treatment as each year our reliance on this form of therapy is strengthened. During the year our efforts in this field have been largely concentrated on psychosis of the involutional period, but other selected cases have been treated where substitution therapy was indicated in dysfunctions of the endocrine system. During the year 78 patients received estrogenic therapy, but our physician who fosters the endocrin work has been forced to assume the entire work of a Senior member of the staff who has been ill which, in conjunction with his own work, has made it impossible

at this time for him to compile a complete analysis and resume of the results. However, in a report read before the County Medical Society this spring, an analysis of a recent series of 27 cases was presented. Thirteen of these had left the hospital on parole or discharge; 7 others had shown marked improvement; 5 were unimproved by treatment; 2 others were responding favorably under treatment at the time of the report. The average length of hospitalization for the cases who were removed was approximately three months, which is a much reduced residence period for patients with this diagnosis. Thus we have reason to feel that massive doses given by intramuscular injection have been productive of favorable results.

During the last months of the year some intensive work was commenced in our Tuberculosis building. Twenty patients showing low blood calcium with marked reduction in weight, and irrespective of the degree of lung involvement, were treated with a mixed calcium and vitamin pharmaceutical preparation while they were continued on their regular diet. In each case the blood calcium and weight were very noticeably increased. These efforts are to be continued more extensively during the coming year. As an addition to the regular collapse treatment which has been so conductive to arrest of pulmonary disease, pneumoperitoneum was instituted as a form of collapse therapy.

Dr. Jennie Dean Beaver of Morristown, whose energies are largely focused on allergic manifestations, has since January 1937 been devoting considerable of her time to the study of such disorders among our hospital patients. Certain of our physicians have cooperated with her in hope of arriving at conclusions and as well our case studies have been amplified to include hereditary and familial data that may be used in such a study. Her interest in our group was aroused by the appearance in literature in journals in the field of allergies to the effect that persons suffering with allergic disease either do not become psychotic or if they do, their allergic disease become dormant. No conclusions have been arrived at as yet. A consecutive series of 1,000 patients has been intensively studied with the finding of 190 patients whose family history indicates some form of allergy. Twenty-nine other patients have exhibited some allergic manifestations in their lives without familial evidence. In both these groups evidence of eczema, migraine, etc., have been manifested

in numbers which will require careful follow-up study, including direct testing, before any controversial points can be proved.

With the limited resources of our surgical and medical fund, we have been able to carry on our Insulin and Metrazol shock therapy with a small number of patients. The number treated comprise such a limited group that it would be presumtuous to state that such results as have been obtained are adequate for us to formulate any very positive opinions as to their efficacy. However, we are so interested in the possibilities of this therapeutic approach that we are extremely anxious to enter a more extensive trial of its promising virtues. With greater resources assured for the ensuing year we will be able to provide facilities for application of various types of shock therapy to a much larger group. It would seem wise at this time to withold any interpretation of our results in as much as the next twelve months will give us abundant opportunity to apply the treatment in all of its phases to a large variety of cases. Since the first of these treatments in February 1937, 106 patients have been treated with Insulin. At the present time 30 of this number are at home, 38 show improvement but remain in the hospital and 38 are considered to be unimproved. In our Metrazol class 52 patients have received treatment. Of this number 8 are at home, 13 show improvement but remain in the hospital and 31 are considered to be unimproved.

In closing it would appear that with our tremendous overcrowding and limited personnel, and the complications and handicaps these factors produce, such results as have come from our efforts during the year must be largely creditable to the loyalty, devotion and determination of the earnest workers in each clinical field.

Appended is a summarized statement of the movements of nonresident and deportable patients during the year which as usual has been handled through this division:

Cases transferred outside the State	24
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the State	17
Cases transferred to mental defective schools	2
Cases transferred to State Village for Epileptics at Skillman	5
Cases transferred to North Jersey Training School at Totowa	7

Cases deported..... 2
Cases repatriated,..... 1
Thirty-three cases were handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged from parole, discharged recovered or died."

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

The surgical division of the hospital has continued to function successfully throughout the year. Dr. Laurence M. Collins has remained in charge of the work and has performed a majority of the operations. During the winter poor health necessitated his absence from duty for some time, and during this period all required operative work was carried out by Dr. Edward Kessler who for some years has acted as Dr. Collins' assistant. In addition to meeting the regular demands of the hospital patients and employees the surgical division has provided service for inmates of other state institutions and for state employees when arrangements were made by the proper authorities.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

The following list does not include the minor surgical work carried on as a ward routine or in the out-patient clinic.

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
3	Partial intestinal obstruction due to adhesions	Adhesions freed	Recovered
20	Acute catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	"
14	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	"
4	Acute suppurative appendicitis	Appendectomy with drainage	"
1	Ruptured gastric ulcer	Ulcer cauterized and purse stringed	"
3	Foreign body in stomach	Gastrotomy	"
4	Chronic cholelithiasis	Cholecystectomy	"
3	Chronic cholelithiasis with chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Cholecystectomy with appendectomy	"
4	Acute cholelithiasis	Cholecystectomy with drainage	"
1	Acute empyema of gall bladder	Cholecystectomy with drainage	"
6	Right indirect inguinal hernia	Right Bassini	"
4	Left indirect inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
2	Left direct inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
5	Double inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
1	Right indirect inguinal hernia with chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Right Bassini with appendectomy	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
1	Right indirect inguinal hernia and varicocele of cord, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Right Bassini with appendectomy and ligation of veins	Recovered
1	Right indirect inguinal hernia with relaxed left inguinal ring and chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Right Bassini with appendectomy and tightening of left ring	"
3	Right direct inguinal hernia with hydrocele	Left Bassini and Bottle operation	"
3	Hydrocele	Bottle operation	"
2	Relaxation of both rings	Rings tightened	"
1	Strangulated left inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
2	Femoral hernia	Ferguson	"
3	Umbilical hernia	Mayo	"
5	Post-operative hernia	Walls repaired	"
5	Fibroid uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
10	Fibroid uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double pyo-salpingitis with adhesions throughout lower abdomen	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy and freeing of adhesions.	"
1	Fibroid uterus, large ovarian right cyst, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy, right oophorectomy, with double salpingectomy	"
1	Right fibrocystic ovary, retroversion of uterus, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Right oophorectomy with shortening of round ligaments and appendectomy	"
1	Right fibrocystic ovary, multiple fibroid uterus, right salpingitis, left cystic ovary	Supravaginal hysterectomy with right salpingo-oophorectomy and left oophorectomy	"
1	Right fibrocystic ovary, right salpingitis with intramural fibroid, together with adhesions throughout lower abdomen	Right salpingo-oophorectomy with enucleation of fibroid and freeing of adhesions	"
1	Large left ovarian cyst, left salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Left salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy	"
4	Right ovarian cyst, right salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Right salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy	"
2	Left ovarian cyst, left salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Left salpingo-oophorectomy with appendectomy	"
5	Cervical polyp	Polyps enucleated	"
1	Cervical polyp with rectocele	Polyps enucleated, perineorrhaphy	"
6	Lacerated perineum	Perineorrhaphy	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
4	Lacerated cervix	Trachelorrhaphy	Recovered
4	Bartholin cyst	Cyst extirpated	"
4	Tumor mass in left breast	Breast amputated	"
2	Tumor mass in right breast	Breast amputated	"
1	Cystic adenoma of thyroid gland	Sub-total thyroidectomy	"
1	Lacerated wounds of neck	Wounds sutured	"
2	Carbuncle of neck	Incised and curetted	"
1	Lacerated wounds of tendons of wrist	Tendons sutured	"
1	Fracture of lower third, right ulna	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
6	Right Colles' fracture	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
4	Left Colles' fracture	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
7	Fracture of neck of left femur	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
8	Fracture of neck of right femur	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Fracture of right tibia	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
2	Fracture of lower end of left fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Fracture right patella	Patella wired, capsule sutured, cast applied	"
1	Fracture of neck of left humerus	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Fracture of coccyx	Fracture immobilized	"
1	Fracture of both rami of pelvis	Pelvis immobilized	"

Both patients and employees have been included in the above list. The number of fractures and other injuries has continued to be rather high, largely because of the great overcrowding on the wards and the increasing number of feeble elderly patients.

There were two patients listed as having committed suicide this year. One, a woman, was admitted to the hospital after having drunk a lye preparation from the effects of which she died. The other, a man, succeeded in committing suicide by strangulation in bed.

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

Patient admitted January 8, 1937, female child born December 15, 1938. The patient's husband was permitted to visit her in her private room after the physician had ceased to allow him

to remove the patient from the grounds. The child is still being cared for in the institution.

Patient admitted February 23, 1937, male child born January 18, 1939. The patient's husband was permitted to take her out of the institution on visiting days. The child is legitimate and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital Nursery, Montclair, N. J., April 1, 1939.

Patient admitted June 2, 1937; female child born March 26, 1939. The patient's husband was permitted to take her out of the institution on visiting days. The child was legitimate and was removed by the husband April 18, 1939.

Health Service for Employees

Dr. Joseph Donovan has continued in charge of the employees' health service, assisted by other physicians and by the various specialists. One phase of the work has consisted in preliminary health examinations and the administration of tests, inoculations and vaccines. Another has been the routine treatment of minor illnesses and injuries in the out-patient service. One ward, M-3 in the Clinic building, has been continued exclusively for officers and employees, both medical and surgical cases being cared for there. The nursing service has provided ward care; the privilege of engaging outside nurses has been readily granted for those needing or requesting extra attention. By special arrangement, members of employees' families and individuals from other branches of the State service have occasionally been hospitalized on M-3.

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

In the out-patient section, 98 physical examinations were made and Dick, Schick, and Mantoux tests were given as indicated; tetanus antitoxin was administered in 18 cases; there were 195 inoculations, including antuitrin "S", theelin, ovarian extract, diphtheria toxin, amniotin, and liver extract; 92 vaccines were given, divided among small pox, hay fever, autogenous, cold, bacterial, and typhoid. Other treatments numbered 3,833, bringing the total services rendered in the out-patient section up to 4,297.

On M-3 a total of 669 patients were admitted during the year and 85 were given medical treatment without admission to the ward. At the beginning of the year there were 10 patients on the ward, and at the end of the year, 22; 652 were discharged, 5 died. During January, February and March the census was unusually high and extra beds had to be added. The total number of hospital days on this ward during the year was 4,718.

The surgical operations numbered 46, of which most will be found listed under the reports of Dr. Collins, Dr. Gambill, and Dr. Hogan. There were 22 appendectomies, 4 of which included other complications; 18 tonsillectomies, and 2 in the proctology field. The 11 fractures included fingers, toes, ribs, and collar bones.

The medical services rendered included treatment for 14 abrasions—one of which included right arm, chest, left arm, hand and right hip—23 appendicitis, 25 bronchitis, 149 grippe, 18 intestinal grippe, 7 pneumonia, 40 infections, 24 lacerations, 19 sprains, 31 tonsillitis, 13 gastritis, 9 dermatitis, 13 hypertension. In all, 600 patients were admitted for medical care with about 100 different diagnoses. There were 5 deaths on M-3 during the year, two men and three women, all between the ages of 43 and 68. Four were due to myocarditis, one complicated by pneumonia and one by chronic interstitial nephritis, and one was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

The work of the allied specialties in this division has been continued again this year under the supervision of Dr. Marshall D. Hogan, a member of the staff on part-time. Two registered nurses, both with special training and long experience in this field, Miss Evelyn Soper and Mr. Jack Taylor, have carried on the treatments in colonic irrigation and have assisted with the care of post-operative cases. Dr. Hogan has submitted the following tabulation of his work:

Operations: UROLOGY	*Men*
Prostatectomies	5
Supra-pubic cystotomies	8
Supra-pubic cystotomy with multiple incision of the perinium	1
Trans-urethral resection	1
Total	15

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Cystoscopies	16	9	25
Cystoscopies and pyelograms	6	4	10
Urethral dilatations	31		31
Urethral irrigations	26		26
Bladder irrigations	54		54
Urethral smears	48		48
Prostatic massages	89		89
Retention catheters	24		24
Total	294	13	307

PROCTOLOGY

Operations:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Hemorrhoidectomies	28	18	46
Injection for hemorrhoids	2	2	4
Colostomy	1		1
Proctotomy		2	2
Ischio-rectal abscess	6	1	7
Thrombotic hemorrhoids	4		4
Total	41	23	64

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Rectal examinations	732	609	1,341
Consultation with examination	135	109	244
Proctoscopic examinations	11	7	18
Treatment for puritis ani	8		8
Tissue biopsies	6		6
Total	892	725	1,617

COLONIC THERAPY

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of colonic irrigations given	6,314	6,008	12,322
Number of new patients started	414	220	634
Number of new patients completed	346	169	515
Average number of irrigations per patient	15	27	21
Number of fecal impactions removed	12	20	32
Number of post-operative cares given	81	56	137

Gynecological Division

Work in the division of women's diseases has been somewhat irregular this year. Dr. Margaret Douglas who had carried on the division for a number of years was in poor health and unable to give full time to her duties and finally resigned on February 28th. The required examinations and treatments were given by various physicians on part time until the appointment of Dr. Helen I.

Anderson on May 15th, when she was assigned to the division. While part of the work was being done by one physician and part by another the records were not accurately kept. Dr. Anderson has submitted the following list of examinations and treatment, with the statement that it is incomplete:

EXAMINATIONS

Newly admitted patients	564
Referred patients	132
Returned patients	40
Patients referred from Totowa	2
Total	738

TREATMENTS

Number of patient treatments	2,933
Number of Elliott treatments	94
Number of surgical consultations	97

SMEARS

Number of smears	620
Number of smears positive for gonococcus	1

Dental Division

There has been no noteworthy change in the methods of the dental clinic this year. The routine work has included examinations and charting of teeth of all patients soon after admission, recording of necessary treatment, and a systematic follow-up program to insure the carrying out of this treatment. Ward patients have been given examinations and treatments according to a fixed schedule and any attention required in the interim has been given on the request of the ward physician. The division is well-equipped, has adequate personnel, and the duties have been carried on in a highly satisfactory manner. Thomas R. Palmer, D. D. S. has continued as senior resident dentist in charge of the division and has given close and enthusiastic personal attention to the work. Unfortunately, he became ill early in May and has been unable to be on active duty since that time, although he has continued general supervision. His report is as follows:

"In general this year the work done has been stable in amount, at about the capacity of the dental clinic. There were the usual changes in personnel: Dr. C. W. Timbrell resigned as resident dentist on July 31, 1939, and was succeeded by Dr. C. K. Botkin, who had been serving as dental interne. Dr. A. M. Smith also completed his internship, and the two vacancies were filled by

Drs. R. E. Gerard and J. F. Weisert. Mr. Patrick DeNapoly has continued highly satisfactory work as dental laboratory technician.

Care of the wards of the Morris County Children's Home and the State Board of Children's Guardians has been continued, as well as general supervision of the dental needs of the Morris County Welfare House and oral prosthenic work for the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg.

Relatives and guardians of patients have been notified of the cost of necessary dental services; whether or not payments were made, the work was done. The sums collected were turned in to the hospital treasurer; the total this year was $1,165.00.

EXAMINATIONS	
New patients	1,240
Ward patients	8,099
Total	9,339
X-RAY	
Intra-oral examinations	6,487
TREATMENTS	
Prophylaxis	6,510
Vincent's infection treatments	42
Other dental treatments	5,404
Total	11,956
ORAL SURGERY	
Impactions removed	284
Buried tooth fragments removed	205
Cysts removed	60
Surgical removal of teeth	2,745
Alveolectomies	108
Fractured mandibles reduced	2
Calcareous deposit removed from Wharton's Duct (right)	1
Neoplasm removed from left mandibular premolar area	1
Neoplasm removed from right maxillary premolar area	1
Total	3,407
EXODONTIA	
Extractions	8,391
FILLINGS	
Total fillings	5,656
REPLACEMENTS	
Dentures, full upper or lower	120
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	86
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps	45
Total	251
Bridges—fixed and removable	5
Dentures repaired	205

WARDS OF MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Extractions	186
Prophylaxis	177
Fillings	706
X-rays	95
Dentures repaired	3

WARDS OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Extractions	42
Prophylaxis	34
Fillings	158
X-rays	26

NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	27
Dentures repaired	5

MORRIS COUNTY WELFARE HOME

Extractions	65

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

The work of this specialty has been continued this year very efficiently under Dr. P. J. Gambill, senior physician, with competent Miss Sydna Thomas, R. N., as full time nurse. Dr. Gambill has had excellent training, keeps up with recent developments in his specialty and also in internal medicine, and has completed fifteen years on the staff of this hospital. He has handed me a detailed report of his work during the year, which I have condensed as follows:

"The work of the division has been conducted very successfully during the past year. No deaths have resulted from any of the medical or surgical conditions treated and it has not been necessary to call in any consultant. One of the most valuable services rendered has been in refraction and fitting of patients' eyes so that they might read and engage in occupational therapy and other activities with comfortable vision. During the winter and spring there was considerable influenza of a rather mild nature and this was followed by many acute ear conditions and other complications. In addition to the routine and referred work for patients, state troopers and other state employees have been given treatment when sent in by proper authorities and children under the care of the State Board of Children's Guardians in this locality have been furnished appointments as requested.

During the month of October I spent a few days in Washington, D. C., attending the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otology to keep abreast of the newer treatments and to examine the various types of equipment and instruments available for increased efficiency. This year Dr. H. H. Bradshaw and Dr. L. H. Clerf of Jefferson Medical School visited me at the institution. Dr. Clerf is Professor of Oto-Laryngology while Dr. Bradshaw is Chief of Clinics, and they are two of the most outstanding men in medicine and surgery. I showed them through the institution and they had nothing but the highest praise and commendation.

EXAMINATIONS

Routine examinations of patients admitted					1,240
Special Examinations:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Total*
Patients	492	226	198	279	1,195
Employees	239	212	137	328	916
Total	731	438	335	607	2,111

TREATMENTS

Patients:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Tota*
Number treated	731	205	278	159	1,373
Number treatments	997	511	677	419	2,604
Employees:					
Number treated	169	98	120	120	507
Number treatments	273	178	268	178	897

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Operation Performed:	*Patients*	*Employees*	*Total*
Adenoidectomies	6	4	10
Antrotomies	20	3	23
Cauterization, corneal ulcer	10	3	13
Cauterization septum (epistaxis)	1		1
Cauterization of turbinates	6		6
Curettement of middle ear	17	3	20
Dilation eustachian tubes	55	10	65
Dilation lacrymal duct	3	2	5
Dilation oesophageal stricture	21		21
Drainage, abscess of mastoid	1		1
Enlargement naso-frontal duct	16	8	24
Ethmoidectomies	23	2	25
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position	22		22
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit	8	3	11
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum	7	2	9
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess		5	5

Operation Performed:	*Patients*	*Employees*	*Total*
Incision and drainage, abscess of eyelid	3		3
Incision and drainage, hordeolum of eyelid	17	17	34
Incision and drainage, abscess of external ear	7		7
Intra-nasal window	6		6
Intra-ocular discission secondary membrane subsequent to cataract extraction	1		1
Iridectomies	1		1
Laryngoscopies, direct	10	12	22
Mastoidectomies		1	1
Mosher-Toby operation, lacrymal sac	2		2
Myringotomies		7	7
Oesophagoscopies, direct	6		6
Paracentesis of ear drum	17		17
Post-operative curettement, mastoid	2		2
Radical antrum (modified)		1	1
Removal aural polyps	6	2	8
Removal nasal polyps	7	2	9
Removal cataracts	1		1
Removal chalazion of eyelid	2		2
Removal foreign body from eye	17	29	46
Removal foreign body from ear	14		14
Removal lingual tonsil	41	9	50
Repair, lacerated eyelid	2	1	3
Resetting fractured nose		4	4
Setting fractured nose	18		18
Sphenoidotomies	6	2	8
Submucous resection of septum, partial	6		6
Submucous resection of septum, total	7		7
Suturing paralyzed eyelids together	2		2
Tonsillectomies, general anesthesia	7	4	11
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia	82	14	96
Turbinectomies, anterior	2	2	4
Uvulectomies	12	3	15
Total	520	155	675

Pathological Laboratory

The work of the laboratory has continued to be very heavy, since a high percentage of the treatments and a number of mental diagnoses, as well as physical, are dependent on pathological findings. Dr. Thomas B. Christian as pathologist has the work well organized with an excellent corps of trained technicians. His report for the year is as follows:

"The pathological division has continued the same schedule of routine examinations on all newly admitted patients as per-

formed in previous years; these included the following: complete urinalysis; complete blood counts; complete blood chemistry; Wasserman and Kahn tests and in many cases the Kline test; cervical and vaginal smears for all female patients. In addition to the above work, we have done routine lumbar punctures and spinal fluid examinations on all newly admitted male patients and on female patients on requisition. All repetition of laboratory work and additional tests have been performed at the request of the physician in charge, which has enabled him to make more accurate diagnosis of the cases and served as a guide in the proper treatment.

All cases of neuro-syphilis have been inoculated with plasmodium malariae, either tertian or quartan type. The length of time on this treatment and the number of paroxysms each patient has been allowed to have depended on the physical condition of the patient and whether untoward reaction developed in the course of treatment. After termination of malaria, cases were followed up with weekly injections of tryparsamide to be continued for several years with periodic intermissions. Neuro-syphilitic patients leaving the institution on parole were advised as to their further treatment—either to receive it in their home town or to return to this hospital clinic. All patients with laboratory and clinical evidence of systemic syphilis in any stage were given courses of anti-syphilitic treatment. We used the following drugs for systemic syphilis: neo-arsphenamine, mepharsen, bismuth compounds and iodides.

The following table shows the regular treatment of syphilis:

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of cases under treatment	158	47	205
Number of doses neo-arsphenamine administered	82	45	127
Number of doses tryparsamide and other drugs administered	2,942	1,557	4,499

The venereal disease clinic for indigent cases has been discontinued, since several such clinics have been opened in the county, and the cases turned over to the allotted sections in the surrounding communities, through arrangement with the local Board of Health. However, we are still treating and will continue to treat the general syphilitis and neuro-syphilitis parole patients from this institution.

Cases Treated:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Syphilis	27	16	43
Gonorrhea	12	5	17
Chanchroid	2		2
Total	41	21	62

While the total number of laboratory tests reported is somewhat below the high level of last year—63,725 as compard to 67,724—it is in excess of any record previous to that time. The decrease this year was undoubtedly due to the drop in admission. We are pleased to note a continued increase in the number of autopsies as compared with a few years ago.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Urine:			
Chemical and microscopical	3,574	7,919	11,493
Quantitative for albumin	1,070	2,034	3,104
Quantitative for sugar	1,634	5,289	6,923
Cultures for types of bacteria	61	78	139
Microscopical examination of stained smears	21	32	53
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests	24	23	47
Positive casts	598	381	979
Blood:			
Enumeration of red blood cells	1,591	1,705	3,296
Enumeration of white blood cells	1,299	1,715	3,014
Estimation of hemoglobin	814	1,125	1,939
Differential leukocyte counts	1,374	1,715	3,089
Examination for plasmodium malaria	101	155	256
Widals	132	96	228
Cultures	34	51	85
Examination for pneumococcus	9	6	15
Color index	153	122	275
Determination for blood groups	63	31	94
Bleeding time	114	108	222
Platelets	7	16	23
Estimation of coagulation time	114	122	236
Sedimentation rate	24	22	46
Fragility tests	2	1	3
Vandenberg tests	6	7	13
Undulant fever	7	11	18
Acetone	2	9	11
Sugar	1,035	1,089	2,124
Non-protein nitrogen	825	831	1,656
Creatinine	830	843	1,673
Urea nitrogen	892	1,022	1,914
Uric acid	26	37	63

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Blood:			
Cholesterol	6	2	8
Calcium	625	669	1294
Chlorides	4	2	6
Icterus index	9	18	27
Tests for CO_2 in the blood	5	9	14
Compliment fixation for gonococci	5	9	14
Wassermann tests	1,492	1,018	2,510
Kahn test	1,482	997	2,479
Spinal:			
Wasserman tests	694	201	895
Cell counts	675	181	856
Globulin	675	181	856
Protein	675	181	856
Colloidal gold curve	694	201	895
Quantitative sugar estimations	675	181	856
Microscopical examination of stained smears	2	1	3
Differential counts	2	1	3
Sputum:			
For tubercle bacilli	118	123	241
For bacterial flora	118	123	241
Cultures	21	37	58
For types of pneumococci	69	35	104
Guinea pig inoculation of sputum	118	94	212
Feces:			
For parasitic organisms	40	94	134
For tubercle bacilli	11	15	26
For typhoid bacilli	26	21	47
For bacterial flora	33	30	63
For occult blood	55	89	144
Smears:			
For gonococci	92	389	481
For treponema pallidum	5	17	22
From diphtheria cultures	17	6	23
From eyes	21	16	37
From pus from ears	34	43	77
From pus from wounds	36	51	87
Examination of gum for Vincent's angina	24	33	57
Examination of throat for Vincent's angina	54	104	158
Stomach Contents:			
Total acidity	22	25	47
Free HCl	19	21	40
Combined HCl	19	21	40
Salts	17	21	38
For Oppler Boas bacillus	20	23	43
Cultures	4	6	10
Occult blood	22	25	47
Vomitus	2	13	15

New Jersey State Library

Miscellaneous:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Patients inoculated with malaria	108	36	144
Autogenous vaccines	9	13	22
Cultures from teeth	6	11	17
Examination of granulomas	10	5	15
Basal metabolism estimations	32	278	310
Sugar tolerance tests	5	10	15
Examination of tissues	53	212	265
Autopsies	74	42	114
Typhoid vaccine (doses)	1,878	1,824	3,702
Ascheim-Zondek test	—	106	106
Agglutination tests for streptococci	4	2	6
Total	27,350	34,461	61,811
Water:			
For colon bacilli			216
For typhoid bacilli			216
Bacterial counts			81
Quantitative chlorine estimations			22
Milk:			
Specific gravity			32
Fat contents			121
Total solids			18
Proteids			24
Sugar			62
Bacterial counts			194
Cultures for streptococci			64
Smears for pus and blood			341
Smears for streptococci			341
Miscellaneous cultures			182
Total			1,914
Grand Total			63,725

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

Dr. George R. Hampton, senior physician, has continued to carry on the work of the x-ray and electrical treament division in a highly satisfactory manner. X-ray exposures were made on prescription from members of the staff and served as a valuable diagnostic measure in a great many conditions of which teeth, fractures, chest diseases and abnormalities of the digestive system furnished the highest numbers.

The various electrical treatments were also given on prescription and showed an increase over last year in almost all types, especially noticeable in diathermia. Manual massage was given as a supplement to a number of the electrotherapeutics.

Dr. Hampton has submitted a brief report as follows:

ROENTGENOGRAPHY

EXPOSURES:

Head	952
Maxilla	2,090
Chest	1,247
Abdomen (barium meal)	424
Kidney	89
Gall-bladder	86
Hip	131
Pelvis	95
Upper extremity	453
Lower extremity	360
Spine	138
Teeth	275
Total exposures	6,340

DIAGNOSES:

Fractures:	
Skull	9
Mandible	11
Clavicle	5
Ribs	24
Humerus	21
Radius	20
Ulna	8
Metacarpal	12
Os calcis	1
Nasal bone	5
Femur	32
Tibia	8
Fibula	10
Patella	1
Pelvis	1
Vertebra	9
Dislocations:	
Humerus	1
Femur	1
Phalange	1
Ankle	1
Vertebra	3
Osteomyelitis:	
Tibia	1
Fibula	1
Phalange	6
Humerus	1
Pelvis	3
Metatarsal	2
Foreign Bodies:	
Skull—(metal)	1
Stomach—(tooth brush-safety pins)	4

Colon—(screws - ring)	5
Orbit—(bullet)	1
Finger—(needle)	2
Chest:	
Pulmonary tuberculosis (acute)	366
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic)	173
Carcinoma of lung	1
Bronchitis	10
Pleurisy with effusion	55
Aortic aneurism	9
Cardiac hypertrophy	20
Thickened pleura	9
Pneumonia	6
Bronchiectasis	7
Sarcoma of ribs	2
Teeth:	
Impactions	225
Periapical abscess	54
Pyorrhea	143
Septic roots	117
Cysts	6
Miscellaneous:	
Mastoiditis	16
Sinusitis	12
Arthritis (hypertrophic)	13
Arthritis (atrophic)	9
Ankylosis	5
Enlarged turbinates	8
Cholesteatoma	1
Pregnancy	2
Brain tumor	4

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current	3,026
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents	56
Vacuum electrode	381
Ultra-violet rays	571
Diathermia	1,916
Infra-red rays	444
Static head breeze	606
Static spark	170
Morse wave	75
Electrolysis	35
Fulgration	40
Electrical vibration	75
Massage	975
X-rays	135
Total treatments	8,505

Tuberculosis

The same system for the care and treatment of tuberculous patients has been followed as was reported last year. Dr. Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of the Morris County Sanatorium for the Tuberculous at Shongum Mountain, has remained a part-time member of the staff of this institution and has assisted with examinations and treatments. Dr. D. G. Melvin, resident physician, has been in immediate charge of the Tuberculosis building and the routine work there. He is exceptionally well informed in this specialty and during the year has done considerable research on different therapies in this field. The two men have submitted a joint report as follows:

"The Tuberculosis building was erected to house 126 patients; during the past year there was an increase of 4 patients, which makes the census at the end of the year 190—over 50 per cent. more than it should be. Even with this over-crowding it has not been possible to house all the tuberculous patients of the institution in this building for during the year patients diagnosed as being tuberculous have died in other buildings before vacancies became available here.

The movement of population was as follows: Resident in the building at the beginning of the year, 186; admitted during the year, 126—52 men, 74 women; returned from parole, 1—man; transferred to other buildings, 43—15 men, 28 women; deaths, 66—30 men, 36 women; eloped, 1—man; discharged directly, 2—men; paroled, 11—4 men, 7 women; resident at end of year. 190. There were three patients discharged during the period—2 men and 1 woman who had been on parole for a year and not resident in the building during that time.

Diagnoses: **Chest Consultation Service**

Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:		
Minimal	4	
Moderately advanced	153	
Far advanced	78	
Total		235*
Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:		
Minimal	9	
Moderately advanced	67	
Total		76
Tuberculosis of bones		2
Tuberculous adenitis, active		6
Tuberculous peritonitis		1
Pick's disease		1

*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 127 were new; the remainder were re-examinations of cases previously diagnosed.

Other chest conditions:	
Pleurisy with effusion	36
Pneumonitis	9
Chronic bronchitis	16
Malignant lung tumor	3
Chronic adhesive pleuritis	14
Atelectasis	4
Bronchiectasis	4
Lung abscess	1
Pulmonary basal fibrosis	1
Empyema	1
Emphysema	12
Acute non-specific lung infection	1
Broncho-pneumonia	2
Lobar pneumonia	2
Diagnosis pending	13
Total	440
Employees examined during the year	122
Total examinations made, including those negative	821
Treatments:	
Thoracenteses	18
Paracenteses	13
Incision and drainage	7
Artificial pneumothorax treatments	972
Pneumoperitoneum treatments	12
Total	1,022

During the past year several patients were given calcium and vitamin with an eye to future work along this line, when it is planned to carry it out on a much larger scale. Eight lectures were given to student nurses during the year."

Educational Division

Throughout the past year Mr. Robert A. Preston has continued to fill the position of Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director. Work in this field was begun chiefly as a community service some years ago in order that information about mental hospitals and mental diseases might be readily available to all who desired it and that students who expected to work in the field of human relations might have the opportunity for a period of study here at the institution. The present status and scope of this division is clearly and fully presented in the following report submitted by Mr. Preston:

"Educational services to the hospital and the community, and other functions of this division, have continued during the past

year under the valued supervision of the Clinical Director. Every third day during the year, approximately, individuals or groups from all walks of life have visited the hospital to learn more about the varied problems which mental illness involves, including causes, community significance economically and socially, hospital care and treatment, after care, prevention, etc., especially as these relate to their own interests and opportunities toward cooperating with established agencies and institutions. These visits averaged half a day in length and included attendance at a lecture, conference or clinical presentation, and a tour of wards, grounds and occupational buildings. Business and lay persons seeking general information, students and faculty members of educational institutions wishing concrete instances of their classroom subjects, and members of professions which deal in human relations comprised the three major types of visitors. Consonant with the educational purposes of the division is the fact that students and faculty members of general and professional schools were in the majority, constituting an even larger proportion than in previous years. Many nearby schools and colleges schedule regular semi-annual visits for certain of their classes in psychology, sociology, mental hygiene, public affairs, etc. It is of particular interest to note the neighboring schools from which students, faculty members and recent graduates have come during the year. These include Princeton University, Rutgers University, Upsala College, Seton Hall College, Brothers College, Drew Theological Seminary, Princeton Theological Seminary, New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Jersey Teachers College at Newark, New Jersey Teachers College at Paterson, Morris Junior College, Bloomfield College and Seminary, Columbia University, New York University, Union Theological Seminary, Muhlenberg College, Crozer Seminary, Mount Airy Theological Seminary, University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette University, and Lehigh University. Senior students and faculty members of the following high schools also visited during the year: Hillside, Butler, Westfield, Morristown, Mountain Lakes, West Orange, and Pompton Lakes; and the Union County Schoolmen's Association, an organization of school principals, also spent an afternoon at the hospital. Some indications of the scope of the hospital's reputation may be seen in the more distant schools from which visitors came, for al-

though many of these students are residents of New Jersey a considerable number came by assignment to obtain information for papers in their courses. Their schools included Yale University, University of Chicago, Boston University, Indiana University, Southern Methodist University, Park College, Gettysburg College and Seminary, Davidson College, Dickinson College, Syracuse University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Cornell College (Iowa), Duke University, Toronto University, Queens College, University of British Columbia, Hamline College, Nebraska Wesleyan, Nebraska University, American University and Union College of British Columbia. The following table shows numerically the extent of the work with visitors carried on by this division:

Number of tours of hospital	110
Number of visiting groups	61
Number of visiting individuals	49
Total number of visitors	528
Number of students visiting	401
Number of visitors in or preparing for full time human relations work	434
Number of lectures to visiting groups	61
Number of lectures in the community	63
Total number of lectures	124
Number of conferences with professional workers (educators, lawyers, social case workers, clergymen, etc.)	192

The number of advanced graduate students of mental and social hygiene who spend from three to nine months in intensive resident study increased to fifteen for the year, and ten additional students arrived on June 15th to begin similar studies. These men are entering fields of specialization in human relations other than medicine or social case work, and rendered specific services to the hospital during their stay through the Physical Education Division, assisting in bowling, volleyball, soft ball, badminton, and numerous small games for men patients. Mr. George Koehler, who was in the 1937 summer group, returned on June 1st for further study while assisting in the 1939 summer training periods. In cooperation with the Clinical Director this division has conducted 276 seminar, lectures and discussion periods occupying a total of 790 hours of teaching time.

Daily throughout the year conversations have been held with

newly-admitted patients for the purpose of answering their questions, interpreting the hospital to them, and giving them information and assurance which would help them to cooperate with examinations, treatments, and hospital environment through better orientation in the new situation. While saving the time of staff members for medical and psychiatric work, this personal contact has helped the patients to feel that the hospital through its officers and employees is immediately concerned with their welfare and the alleviation of their illness. The reduced admission rate has permitted longer conversations than heretofore, and patients have often described their experiences in being brought here and their feelings about their new status. Of the 1,240 patients admitted it was noted by their response at the time of interview and later adjustments to the hospital that 384, or 31 per cent., were especially benefited; 533, or 43 per cent., received moderate but noticeable benefit; and 323, or 26 per cent., were inaccessible due to critical condition on arrival, complete loss of contact with surroundings, deafness coupled with other handicaps, language barriers, and the like.

Further conversations have been held with 162 selected patients who might be helped with personal and environmental problems beyond the scope of the physicians' time. These patients have been offered the security of an understanding relationship, stimulated to creative activities, aided in regard to the visits of friends and relatives and in preparation for parole, especially as such contacts might remove feelings of shame at having been mentally ill. For indefinite periods following admission, friendly associations with most of the patients have been maintained in order to mitigate feelings of loneliness which retard recovery.

Other work of the division has included the following: compiling information and filling statistical slips for every patient entering the hospital; frequent interviews with relatives of patients to interpret to them the hospital and treatments and to give them such information regarding patients as may have the approval of the ward physician; abstracting from patients' writings materials essential to thorough understanding and treatment; conducting practical research in problems of mental health and sociology as these may have community significance; frequent lectures to groups and organizations in surrounding communites; and various kinds of office work assigned by the Clinical Director."

Occupational Therapy Division

The value of suitable regular occupation in the treatment of mental patients is unquestioned. The system followed in this institution for a number of years has required that the assignment of patients to activities be made by the ward physician and that the work be given general supervision by an experienced physician. This year Dr. George B. McMurray has again remained in charge of occupational therapy and has devoted close personal attention to the patients and instructors in the different sections. The results have combined distinct benefit to the patients with the accomplishment of valuable work for the institution and for sale to the public. The financial phase has never been emphasized at the expense of the therapeutic and the money obtained has been turned into the Patients' Recreational Fund. Dr. McMurray has submitted the following report for the year:

"The industries of the occupational therapy division include men's arts and crafts, print shop, women's arts and crafts, plain sewing, and curative workrooms. Very competent instructors supervise each group. Many of the articles made in the different sections have been utilized in the institution, and in the print shop considerable work was also done for the state hospitals at Trenton and Marlboro, and the Training School at Totowa. Throughout the year exhibits were arranged—at the Flemington Fair, Morris County Fair, Trenton State Fair, at Atlantic City and for privately sponsored sales.

A large number of patients were assigned to general routine work about the hospital as a means of occupational therapy; this included not only ward activities, but also the laundry, grounds and garden, general housekeeping of the institution, clothes room, sewing room, kitchen, bakery, offices, cafeteria, storehouse and cottages. This type of treatment has proved beneficial and helpful to many patients. No patient has been compelled to work, but a consistent effort has been maintained to render the activities attractive and the position of the worker advantageous. The production report in the different industries is as follows:

Articles Made:	MEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS	*Number*
Brooms, regular		2,628
Brooms, whisk		239
Brooms, hearth		104
Scrub brushes		622
Nail brushes		24

Shoe brushes	12
Hooked rugs	103
Tied rugs	8
Loom rugs	689
Cocoa fibre mats	120
Willow fancy baskets	31
Willow scrap baskets	36
Willow market baskets	169
Willow cat or dog baskets	47
Willow hampers	16
Willow wash baskets	61
Willow fireside baskets	66
Willow lunch baskets	21
Willow cut flower baskets	153
Willow leaf baskets on wheels	33
Willow medication baskets	75
Willow mail baskets	11
Reed fancy baskets	171
Reed melon baskets	107
Reed hampers	8
Reed ferneries	5
Reed bedside trays	21
Reed shopping bags	56
Adirondack chairs	53
Adirondack settees	18
Toy kitchen cabinets	2
Toy windmills, birdhouses	34
Toy beds and cradles	12
Toy "Kiddie" chairs	15
Toy row boats	22
Toys, miscellaneous	47
Inlaid coffee tables	2
Nests of tables	2
Hurricane lamps	24
Foot stools	12
Book case	1
Cedar chest	1
Cedar chest, small	3
Nut bowls	6
Total number articles made	5,890

Articles Made and Repaired for Hospital Use:

Brooms, regular	2,686
Brooms, whisk	72
Scrub brushes	586
Nail brushes	24
Cocoa fibre mats	51
Hampers—ward	2
Baskets	89
Book case—print shop	1

Pictures, maps, etc., framed	18
Grommets in new laundry bags	269
Loom rugs	305
Scrap baskets	24
Linen closet, ward 34	1
Cabinet, E. & E. clinic	1
Wheel basket	1
Adirondack chairs and settees	8
Card index boxes	8
Shoe shine boxes, brushes, etc., complete	30
Chairs, wood bottom, repaired and cleaned	103
Chairs, recaned with chair cane	169
Chairs, recaned with flat reed	39
Chairs, recaned with fibre cord	14
Chairs repaired, willow	36
Chairs repaired, wheel	21
Chairs repaired and scraped for repainting	47
Settees, recaned with chair cane	5
Settees repaired and scraped	4
Benches repaired and recaned	6
Spinning wheel repaired	1
Tables	2
Screens	2
Laundry baskets	44
Baseball scoreboard rebuilt	1
Total articles made and repaired for hospital use	4,670
Broom handles salvaged and used again	1,015
Tons scrap paper gathered and baled (Approximate)	4¼

Articles Sent to Store House:	*Number*
Brooms, regular	2,601
Brooms, whisk	72
Brooms, hearth	1
Scrub brushes	634
Cocoa fibre mats	27
Loom rugs	305
Baskets	94
Wheel basket	1
Hamper	1
Shoe shine boxes and brushes	6
Adirondack chairs	4
Adirondack settees	2
Total	3,748

WOMEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS

Articles Made:	*Number*
Fancy articles, including centre pieces, doilies, spreads, embroidered towels, pillow cases, etc.	984
Braided rugs	151
Hooked rugs	130
Total	1,265

Articles Made: PLAIN SEWING	*Number*
Night dresses	2,378
Night shirts	1,676
Petticoat slips	2,180
Gingham and percale dresses	4,299
Strong dresses	25
Burial suits	667
Drawers	17
Towels from sugar bags	1,772
Towels, huck	2,321
Towels, dish	901
Towels, surgical	46
Sheets	6,377
Pillow cases	3,629
Table cloths	77
Napkins	865
Aprons, kitchen	467
Aprons, cafeteria	334
Aprons, barber	30
Laundry bags	682
Coffee bags	272
Table covers	240
Surgical gowns	12
Bed pads, bound	1,094
Men's pants, khaki, hickory, denim	1,026
Isolation suits	92
Pajama suits	287
Coolettes	272
Scarfs	30
Halloween costumes	67
New flags, golf course	12
Gowns mended	300
Bed spreads and curtains mended	100
Total	32,547

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	Printing	*Binding*	*Ruling*	*Padding*
Greystone Park	2,158,157	17,841	819,674	14,591
Trenton	3,600	.....	11,450	.....
North Jersey Training School	3,600	3,000	.....	.....
Marlboro	24,873	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,190,230	20,841	831,124	14,591

Curative Workrooms

On the wards occupational therapy has been carried on in various workrooms which are located in the Main building, Reception building and Dormitory building. Patients who for one

reason or another are unable to go out to the regular occupational buildings obtain decided benefit from the graded activities offered in the workrooms. This section has continued under the supervision of Miss Stella McClurkin, a trained occupational therapist, who has submitted the following data:

"The work has been carried on by a staff of 3 trained occupational therapists and 8 partly trained assistants; 30 classes have been held daily with an average monthly enrolment in all groups of 695 patients. During the year 991 new patients were sent to the classes on prescription by the physicians and a total of 1,564 individuals were given the treatment. A total of 1,635 articles were completed for sale; 1,671 articles were made for the use of patients, largely from waste material; 8,346 articles were cut from discarded materials and completed for use in the hospital; 24 runners were made from woven burlap for use in cottages and on the wards; 9 slipper frames for classroom use were made to replace those broken.

A trained occupational therapist and one assistant gave a half hour each day to women patients taking insulin treatment. A course of instruction for student nurses was given to eight groups of affiliating students and one group of Greystone Park students. Material was sent to the various exhibits arranged by the division during the year and a special exhibition and sale was held in the office of this section in December. Three meetings of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association were attended this year by members of the curative workroom's staff."

Physical Education Division

The varied activities of the physical education division have been continued this year under the highly competent direction of Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson and have followed approximately the same outline as in the past. The staff has consisted of three senior teachers, three junior teachers, and the director. In the course of the year there was one resignation and one leave of absence for long continued illness; the vacancies were filled with a permanent and a temporary appointment, respectively. All teachers must be graduates of the physical training course in a normal school or teachers' college; of the two appointments made this year, one was a graduate of Beaver College and the other of the New Jersey College for Women.

Mrs. Johnson has submitted a comprehensive report which I have summarized as follows:

"Special emphasis has again been placed on work with the "back ward" type of patients. Four instructors have held classes twice daily on eleven wards of the Main building, south. The classes last from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, include instruction in marching, calisthenics, folk dancing, games and singing, and are each conducted by two teachers. Afternoon classes have been held daily on two of the women's wards of the Dormitory building. Two special classes of women patients from the Main building, of the more responsive type, met once each week for special work either in the gymnasium or on the lawn, and during the winter months once also for bowling. Weekly instruction and practice in bowling was also given to two classes of women patients from the Dormitory building, one from the Senile building, and one from the Reception building.

Physical education has been given less emphasis for men patients, since more forms of exercise are available for them in work on the grounds. Bowling classes were provided for those on the wards during the day, a group from each building being taken to the alleys once a week. One evening class was arranged for men who worked during the day. In the summer, ball games of various types have been played daily in the exercise yards of the Main building, north, under the supervision of students of the educational division. Soft ball games have been arranged for men patients afternoons on the baseball diamond.

The two well-equipped 'gymnasium' rooms, one for men and one for women, in the Reception building have been utilized for formal class work, general and corrective exercises as prescribed by the physicians during the winter and stormy weather. In the summer these groups have been taken out on the grounds for volley ball, badminton, deck tennis, and so on. Special classes for women under treatment with insulin have been arranged in cooperation with Dr. Schaefer, in order to arouse interest in physical activity after a period of quiet during the medication.

As a corollary for the instruction in games during the winter months, tournaments were run off in the spring between different classes in bowling, ping-pong and other ball games. Small prizes

were furnished for the winners and the audiences of patients enjoyed the sport as much as the participants.

Each month during the year a party was arranged on every ward where classes were held, with a program of games, dancing, and singing, and simple refreshments, such as cookies, tea and candy. Once each month also a mass party was held for men and women patients of the more orderly types who could be taken from the wards to the amusement halls or outside on the lawn. Among the largest of these affairs was the annual Hallowe-en party with three hundred patients in costume for the grand march, excellent music by the hospital orchestra, refreshments of cider, cookies and apples, and the hall attractively decorated with jack-o-lanterns, witches, goblins, and streamers of orange and black crepe paper. Mrs. Garrison's birthday party on June 29th was the gayest of the year, even though it was held indoors because of bad weather; ice cream, cakes, punch and candies were served, while special entertainment was provided by an artist of the accordion.

From Memorial Day to Labor Day baseball games were arranged on the hospital diamond for each Saturday and holiday afternoon. The physical education division made up the schedule, provided equipment, and made arrangements for working hours to be adjusted for those employees who were on the local team. No guarantees were given the visiting teams, but supper at the employees' cafeteria was provided for them after the game. For each afternoon of baseball men and women patients from the wards filled the grandstand.

In November and December many weeks were spent in rehearsing and preparing for the Christmas Play. Dramatics provide an opportunity for the patients, men and women, to develop talents along many lines, such as stage-craft, costumes, scenery, music, and acting. Different personality types find new fields for self-expression and new help in friendly adjustments and socializing contacts. The play was given on the evening of December 22nd before a hall packed to the doors with patients, nurses, doctors and invited guests. Two huge trees, flanking each side of the stage and reaching to the ceiling were aglow with lights and bright ornaments. The hall, festooned in seasonal array, sparkled and glittered. The singing of Christmas carols

filled the time while the audience was assembling and then the curtain rose on

Bang! Goes Christmas

Comedy In One Act

Time: One Christmas Eve in a small city—*Place*: Living room in Chase's home

CHARACTERS

Henry Chase	A small town businessman
Mrs. Chase	Henry's wife
Betty Chase	Their seventeen year old daughter
Robert Chase	Their sixteen year old son
Uncle Gregory	Mrs. Chase's wealthy uncle
Minerva Mills	Mrs. Chase's widowed cousin
Sarah and Maud	Minerva's twin daughter
Elmer Mills	Minerva's son
Mr. Blondell Lillard	The town's banker
Mrs. Blondell Lillard	The banker's wife
Ann Deger	A spinster
Fred Hammond	Ann's suitor
Lucretia	Colored maid
Pernicious	Colored butler
Santa Claus	And Irish at that

At the close of the play Santa Claus in traditional costume came down the centre aisle with sleigh bells tinkling, while the orchestra played "Jingle Bells." Greetings were extended by Santa—Dr. Curry—and by many of the official guests whom he introduced, and then the huge baskets of wrapped packages were taken from under the trees and distributed by the nurses. This distribution was beautifully systematized so that each one of the hundreds of patients in the hall received the particular package with his own name on it without flurry or delay.

As a final wind-up for the Christmas play a turkey dinner was served on January 19th to the patients who had participated and small gifts were donated by the staff of the physical education division in appreciation of the response given throughout the many days of preparation and rehearsal.

Efforts have been continued this year to cooperate with individuals and groups of employees by allowing the use of the exercise rooms and lending equipment such as badminton and deck tennis sets and baseball bats, balls, and gloves. The night attendants have been permitted the use of the baseball diamond in the morning until 10:00, and groups of attendants and men from the outside divisions have used it evenings. Bowling alleys and pool tables were used by employees throughout the winter

on time off duty when no classes for patients were scheduled. Costumes were loaned to nurses, attendants, and doctors for use at private parties.

The director of the division has conducted eight courses in recreation for student and affiliating nurses, covering eighty sessions. Instruction was given in the value and adaptation of various recreational activities with classes of patients on the wards.

Careful records were kept throughout the year. The average daily attendance at classes was women, 695, men 27, total 722. The total attendance for all parties during the year was 11,031—8,948 women and 2,083 men. Reports were sent to the ward physician on each patient under instruction."

Mrs. Johnson expressed appreciation on behalf of her staff for the interest and consideration shown by the officials of the institution and for the cooperation extended, especially by the occupational therapy division, the engineering division, and the hospital orchestra.

Social Service Division

The hospital social service division has had an active year. There have been changes on the staff: On December 1st Mrs. Phyllis Pointon Robinson, who had been director in charge of the work since July 16, 1929, resigned to be with her husband, and Miss Margaret Carlin, senior member of the staff, was appointed to the position of director. On January 12th, Miss Maryette Brown resigned to be married. As difficulties were encountered in finding workers who had the necessary qualifications the vacancies existed for a number of weeks, until Miss Marie Gunn was appointed on February 15th and Miss Frances Weibel on March 20th. At the present time the staff consists of a director, nine field workers, and two historians, and is functioning efficiently under Miss Carlin, who has submitted the following summary of the year's work:

"During the fiscal year there were 10,744 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital. Where patients were under consideration for parole, 498 prepa-role investigations were made of the homes, both for the purpose of presenting the environmental and social factors to the medical staff and also for the purpose of assisting the family in planning for the future of the patient.

For the purpose of obtaining additional information on newly admitted patients in order to assist the physicians in making diagnoses, 208 special investigations were made in the community. Other investigations, numbering 193, were made for the following reasons: To plan for the removal of recovered patients from the hospital, securing employment and financial assistance for them when possible; to obtain information necessary in locating escaped patients and to arrange for the return of patients from parole when conditions made such procedure advisable; to verify conflicting statements made by relatives and friends regarding patients; to plan for placement and arrange for removal of babies born in the hospital; to obtain information regarding the legal residence, status, and personal belongings of patients committed to the hospital; to interview relatives of hospital patients regarding personal problems at their request; to locate friends and relatives of hospital patients; to assist agencies out of the state and other hospitals in the state in making investigations at their request.

Having been found upon survey to be recovered or not to belong in this institution, 62 patients were removed from the hospital. Of these 1 was transferred to the state institution at Woodbine, 2 were transferred to the Epileptic Village at Skillman, 1 was transferred to the Training School at Totowa, 1 to Essex County Hospital and 1 was sent to the Newark Convalescent Home; 35 were paroled to relatives, 4 to friends, and 1 to attorney and guardian; the remaining 16 were discharged outright, 1 returned to Sweden, 9 (all voluntary admissions) were taken by relatives or friends, 3 were discharged to their own custody, 1 was discharged to the Charity Organization of Plainfield, and 2 who had detainers filed against them were given into the care of the local sheriffs.

Assistance was requested from outside agencies in 40 instances. Of these, 18 parole patients or their relatives were referred to clinics for examination and medical care; 2 parole patients were sent to proper sources for financial aid; and 20 children of former patients were recommended for summer health camp placement. Arrangements were made for the placement of 3 babies born in the hospital, as reported in the surgical division under the list of births.

Medical and social histories were obtained regarding 878 newly admitted patients and 101 interim histories were obtained on patients with previous residences in this hospital. Of the 878 anamneses, 834 were obtained in the office and 44 in the community; to obtain this information 1,497 persons were interviewed In addition, 562 questionnaires were sent out regarding new admissions and every effort was made to locate friends or relatives of patients admitted to the hospital without correspondents. Abstracts received from other hospitals numbered 705.

There were 2,138 office interviews held with and in regard to patients on parole or in the hospital and in regard to affairs of this division. At the request of the medical staff 56 psychometric examinations were given to the hospital patients. There were 265 special visits made to patients on the wards.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escaped ranged from 632 to 826 (Christmas holidays) with an average number of 672. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 669. Those returned from parole numbered 186, 85 men and 101 women; those returned from escape totaled 93, 83 men and 10 women. Patients were returned from parole for the following reasons: return of psychotic symptoms and inability to adjust in the home and community; inability of relatives for financial reasons to provide the supervision recommended by the medical staff; commitment of anti-social acts and minor criminal offenses which resulted in return to the hospital by order of the courts.

The boarding-out of hospital patients in private homes for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded conditions in the institution has been considered during the year. In May, Miss Carlin and Mrs. Melvin met with the Superintendent, Clinical Director, Dr. Mc Murray, Dr. Knight and Dr. Raycroft to discuss possible plans for starting a system similar to those which have been worked out successfully in Massachusetts and New York. As Morris and Sussex seemed to be the logical counties in which to start a boarding-out system, Mrs. Melvin has been in contact with several agencies and individuals of these counties to determine their attitude toward the proposed system, to secure a list of possible homes, and to estimate the approximate cost of maintaining a patient in a private home in some of the rural communities. To date, the few homes investigated have not been

considered quite suitable, but further investigations are to be made. In order to accomplish the work and to carry on the educational program which is essential in establishing the boarding-out system an additional social worker and a car solely for her use will be necessary.

Members of the staff attended the New Jersey State Conference of Social work at Asbury Park and the Ortho-Psychiatric Conference and the Salmon Lectures in New York. The Director and one field worker have attended the monthly meetings of the Sussex County Welfare League. Two members have taken graduate courses in mental hygiene this year. Several persons and groups interested in social work have visited the offices and Miss Josephine Kilburn, Director of Social Service, Essondale Provincial Mental Hospital, British Columbia, spent a few days observing the work done here. The division has continued its usual relationship with the Confidential Social Service Exchange and has received the cooperation of various social agencies of this and other states, as well as of the medical staff and other divisions of the hospital."

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

The mental hygiene clinics have been continued throughout the year with no change in the general set-up. Dr. Earl W. Fuller, Director, Dr. Theodore Gebirtig, Assistant to the Director, Miss Mildred Hurley, Director of Clinic Social Service, and Mrs. Sigal and Mr. Beechley, Psychologists, all have been attached to the clinics for some years. The facilities offered have proved so desirable in the communities served that it has been always difficult to meet the demands and at times quite impossible. Although the original purpose of the clinic was to assist adults in adjustment without hospitalization, thus to reduce institutional commitments, the pressure for child guidance work has been too great to be disregarded, particularly since all psychiatrists recognize the importance of early mental hygiene in the prevention of malignant trends. The clinic is, however, designed wholly for treatment in mental fields and preventive work, and not for mere diagnostic purposes. Dr. Fuller has handed me a rather detailed report which I have been obliged to condense considerably, as follows:

"The clinic personnel has undergone several changes. On September 1st, Miss Margaret Brennan resigned from the social service staff; on September 10th, Miss Paula Graeber resigned; and on October 15th, Miss Helen Gosset resigned. All left the clinic to accept positions with private agencies in other states. On September 1st, Miss Grace Preston was appointed to fill the vacancy which had existed since the previous May; and on September 15th, Miss Dorothy Lyons was appointed to the vacancy left by Miss Brennan's resignation on September 1st. Up to the end of the fiscal year it had not been possible to fill the other two vacancies, although continued effort had been made. As a result the social service staff has been undermanned throughout the period, which has seriously affected the amount and quality of its work.

From September 15th to June 15th the following social work students from the Smith College School for Social Work were with the clinic for their nine months training period: Miss Edwina Ford, Miss Helen Montgomery, Miss Kathleen Paterson, and Miss Vivian Van Ostrand.

The demand for clinic services has in no way lessened and at the present time the schedule is filled for several months in advance. As in the past, there has been much overtime work for all members of the professional staff. The requests for lectures by the psychiatrists have been just as numerous as in previous years, but during this fiscal year the Director of the clinics has found it necessary to refuse most of the demands for evening addresses. During the year 13 lectures were given by the psychiatrists, 7 by the psychologists, and 8 by the social workers. Parent-teacher associations, teachers, and club groups comprised the majority of the audiences. Other educational services of an interpretative type have been given to representatives of religious, educational, correctional, medical and welfare groups—both public and private.

As usual, the clinic had numerous interested visitors during the year. Miss Josephine Kilburn, Director of Social Service, Essondale Provincial Mental Hospital, British Columbia, spent a month at Greystone Park studying and observing. Arrangements were made for her to visit a number of clinics in New York during this period. Dr. Norma Ford, Assistant Professor

of Human Biology, University of Toronto, visited the clinic office regarding certain studies which are being made here along lines similar to those being developed at Toronto. The Friday morning staff meetings have continued to be used as an educational activity and have been attended by numerous individuals and groups, among them Mrs. Ann Marie Ryberg, policewoman, Stockholm, Sweden, came from the greatest distance. Others included Rev. Rudolph Roell, Curate of Christ Church, Ridgewood; Dr. George Stevenson, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York; Professor Mc Clintock, Psychology Instructor, Drew University; several physicians and teachers, and numerous students, including 43 from Morris Junior College.

Dr. Gebirtig has continued his association as psychiatric consultant for the North Jersey Training School at Totowa and has examined 6 special cases there this year. One of the psychologists was loaned for 43 days to Rahway Reformatory and for 7 days to the Training School at Totowa. The Director of Clinics has continued to serve on the American Psychiatric Association Committee on Psychiatric Social Work and on the American Orthopsychiatric Association Committee on Inter-clinic Relations. Miss Hurley is a member of the Mental Hospital Committee of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers; the Committee on Professional Education of that same organization; and the Committee on New Jersey Health and Welfare Conference.

In an effort to keep abreast of what is being done in the mental hygiene field by other organizations the entire professional staff of the clinic visited the following: The Children's Department of the Psychiatric Division at Bellevue Hospital; The Clinic for Motor Disabilities at the Neurological Institute; the Children's Division at Psychiatric Institute; and Dr. Pardee's Endocrine Clinic at Neurological Institute. On each occasion, the staff of the organization visited devoted considerable time to demonstrating their methods and explaining their technique and results. Needless to say, our own group greatly benefited from these experiences. Owing to the financial limits on travel this year, few meetings of national importance were attended except those held in New York City—the Annual Meeting of the American Ortho-psychiatric Association and the annual meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases.

During the year 270 clinics were held, as follows: Englewood, regular, 24; Englewood, special psychological, 5; Franklin, regular, 10; Hackensack, regular, 22; Hackensack, special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home, 44; Jersey City, regular, 24; Jersey City, special psychological, 1; Morristown, regular, 21; Morristown, special psychologial, 24; Morristown, special psychological at Villa O'Connor, 6; Newark, regular, 22; Newark, special psychological at Theresa Grotta Home, 3; Newton, regular, 11; Passaic, regular, 20; Passaic, special psychological at Clifton School, 5; Paterson, regular, 24; Paterson, special psychological at North Jersey Training School, 4.

CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

		Over 16 years of age			Under 16 years of age		
	Total	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year	1,205	496	218	278	709	487	222
2. Cases opened during year	740	225	103	122	515	336	179
a. New cases	735	223	102	121	512	333	179
b. Readmitted cases	5	2	1	1	3	3	
3. Total open cases during year	1,945	721	321	400	1,224	823	401
4. Cases closed during year	524	136	56	80	388	243	145
5. Total open cases on rolls, end of year	1,421	585	265	320	836	580	256
6. Total different cases attending clinics during year	1,169	378	151	227	791	528	263

The total patients attending numbered 1,966 of whom 16 came to consult the social worker only and 58 were not interviewed for various reasons; of the 1,892 remaining, 682 were new cases, 4 readmitted cases, and 1,206 continued cases. Over 16 years of age were 654 and under 16 were 1,238.

The psychiatrists during the year had a total of 1,291 interviews with patients, of which 685 were with those over 16 years of age and 606 with those under 16. Of this number, 178 were first interviews with new cases and 903 were interviews with continued cases, while 210 were interviews with those not having had previous psychiatric service this admission. Of the total interviews, 1,111 took place in the local clinics, 178 in the central office of

the clinic, and 2 in the community. There were also 944 interviews about 770 patients.

The psychologists had a total of 867 interviews during the year, of which 161 were with those 16 years of age and over and 706 were with those under 16. Of the total, 575 were first interviews with new cases, 263 were interviews with continued cases, and 29 were interviews with cases not having had previous psychological service this admission. Of these interviews, 810 took place in the local clinic, 52 in the central office, and 5 in the community. They also held 382 interviews about 315 patients.

The social workers had 846 interviews with patients, of which 534 were with those over 16 years of age and 312 were with those under 16. Of these interviews, 178 took place in the local clinic, 31 in the central office and 637 in the community. They also held 2,956 interviews about patients, of which 753 were at the local clinic, 184 in the central office, and 2,019 in the community.

The tabulation of agencies referring new cases to the clinic showed that 205 were referred by family and child welfare agencies, 192 by school groups, 81 by physicians, 59 by relatives and friends, 54 by court groups, 33 by general hospitals and clinics and the remainder by various agencies and individuals, including 6 by the Department of Institutions and Agencies. Visits to the clinics by persons not patients totaled 2,240, of which 1,437 were by relatives and friends and 463 by representatives of family and child welfare agencies. Other visits included 169 by members of school groups, 102 by court representatives, 24 by those from general hospitals and clinics, 23 by those from churches, and 10 by physicians.

Physical examinations were requested by the clinic in 102 instances, and of these 19 were arranged by the clinic. The diagnoses of new cases showed 346 child guidance problems, 170 with mental deficiency, 8 with psychoses, 7 with psychoneuroses and neuroses, and 50 social adjustment problems. At the end of the year diagnosis was deferred on 86 cases.

During the previous fiscal year the clinic interviewed 1,698 patients, 553 of whom were adults and 1,145 were children. During this year 1,892 patients were interviewed of whom 654 were adults and 1,238 were children.

Special services were arranged in numerous instances, including camp placement for 24 patients. Advice was given re-

garding 71 individuals who were not clinic patients. Various conferences were held, including 12 by the Clinic Director with the Superintendent."

In conclusion Dr. Fuller expressed his appreciation of the manner in which all members of the clinic staff had cooperated to carry the extra load imposed by vacancies and illnesses and his thanks to the Board of Managers and resident officers for their interest and assistance in furthering the work of the clinic.

School of Nursing and General Nursing Service

Miss Mary E. Corcoran, R. N. has continued as Superintendent of nurses during the past year. The difficulties of the position have been many, some of them insuperable because of conditions outside the control of institution officials. Nevertheless, a constant effort has been maintained to give adequate care to all patients, trained nursing service to the sick, and special attention to those recently admitted to the hospital or acutely ill mentally. The low death rate and high percentage of recoveries would seem to indicate a remarkable degree of success on the part of the nursing service in the attainment of its objectives. In addition to the primary task of keeping a sufficient force of suitable nurses and attendants on duty to take care of the patients, Miss Corcoran has had many other duties more or less closely related. Maintenance of an accredited training school for nurses with a large group of affiliating students from general hospitals, oversight of the metabolic diet kitchen, care of patients' clothing and ward supplies, supervision of living conditions and social activities of the nursing groups, and carrying on the various kinds of educational work required in state and national nursing organizations and by the general public, all of these incidental duties have been added to her already difficult task. In all phases of her work she has shown keen interest, executive, ability, and an earnest desire to give the best possible service. Her report to me could well be included verbatim, but since it contains 40 pages of typewritten material I have regretfully summarized it as follows:

"The year ends with the following personnel on duty: graduate nurses, 61—58 women, 3 men; resident students, 22—18 at this hospital, 4 at Orange on affiliation; affiliate students, 49 from 13 schools; attendants, 509, 283 men, 226 women. (These figures

differ slightly from those in Table 1 because of the variation between administrative and salary classifications).

The graduate nurses included the superintendent of nurses, 2 day assistants—1 administrative, 1 director of nursing education —1 night assistant, 4 instructors, 2 general supervisors; on day duty, 7 supervisors, 4 assistant supervisons, 17 charge nurses, 8 on special assignment; on night duty, 6 supervisors and 9 charge nurses. During the year 47 graduate nurses left the service and 42 entered it, resulting in a decrease of 5 in the personnel. More than one-half the graduates leaving gave as their reason 'to take a better position.' In some the hours were shorter, in others more pay or private duty offered advantages. Three graduate nurse meetings were held during the year, two for the discussion of available professional activities, one in December to put candy in bags for the patients. The candy is purchased in bulk and putting it up in individual bags has been a graduate nurse activity at Christmas time for the past five years. Between 20 and 32 nurses from Greystone Park attended each of the four meetings of the First District of the New Jersey State Nurses Association held during the year. Miss Rose Peeler, a graduate of our school and a member of the teaching staff, was elected president of the First District. From 10 to 15 attended the New Jersey League of Nursing Education meetings on three occasions. Five graduates attended the State Convention held at Asbury Park in May. Members of the teaching staff took part in state activities during the year. Assistance was given at the State Board Examinations in November and May.

The Superintendent of Nurses is a member of the Pyschiatric Nursing Committee of the National League of Nursing Education and attended a meeting held in New York in January. She also attended at her own expense the annual meeting of the organization held in New Orleans. In the State League she is chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee and was speaker at a meeting held in Newark in December. She also spoke before a number of student groups to present information regarding the opportunities in psychiatric nursing.

Nursing School: In September, 8 preliminary students were admitted to the school; one left the day after her arrival and another was eliminated when her hearing was found to be defective.

Two were discontinued in March. Capping exercises for this class were held on March 29th.

Of the group who had entered the school in the previous February, 7 were capped in September. Miss Edith Jane Holden, Educational Advisor of the New Jersey State Board of Nurse Examiners was present at the exercises. One student from this group died on November 29th. Another student continued with the group until they were at Orange Memorial Hospital, when she discontinued abruptly. A third student resigned on medical advice.

On October 26th graduation exercises were held in the hospital chapel. Dr. George O'Hanlon, Medical Director of the Medical Center at Jersey City and Vice-President of our Board of Managers, was the speaker; Dr. Augustus S. Knight, President of the Board, presented the diplomas, Miss Corcoran gave the pins, and the incentive prize of $25. voted by the Alumnae Association for general excellence was presented by Miss Sydna Thomas. There were seven graduates, as follows: Vivian Boyle, Jeanette Bresnick, Harriett Cifelli, Rita Joan Ennis, Rita Mary Finkle, Leah Kappstatter, Helen Julie Zulewski. Miss Kappstatter received the alumnae prize.

Social affairs for students have not been elaborate or frequent. An introduction party was given to welcome preliminary students in September and seven times during the year for incoming affiliate students. August 24th the students entertained members of the graduating class by a dinner at the Old Mill near Bernardsville. On September 12th, Mrs. Garrison of the Board of Managers, entertained the members of the graduating class at luncheon at her home in Llewellyn Park, which was a happy occasion. At Christmas the students had a party to which all nurses were invited, and on January 4th they had a theater party at the Maplewood Theater for students due to leave for affiliation at Orange. May 7th, 20 graduates and 25 student nurses attended a Florence Nightingale service at the Church of the Redeemer in Morristown. On May 31st a picnic supper was served to 35 guests in the grove back of South cottage. Directors of nursing schools affiliating with Greystone Park, officials of the New Jersey State Nursing organizations, and 10 dietitians representing 6 hospitals were among those present.

The nursing library has been remodeled very attractively and a librarian has been obtained to supervise the service. A new



READING ROOM IN THE NURSING SCHOOL

Prospectus of the School has been made up, largely through the efforts of Miss DuQuaine, Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, and the instructors, and printed at the hospital Print Shop. This contains a brief history of the school, a list of the requirements for entrance, an outline of the curriculum, a list of the faculty and nursing staff, and other general information, all attractively bound and illustrated.

The Greystone Park Alumnae held one annual and three regular meetings during the year and sent two delegates to the State Convention at Asbury Park. In addition to the $25. prize award for excellence voted to the graduating class, they have also voted to appropriate funds not to exceed $40. to provide needed equipment for the classroom.

During the year 214 affiliate students from 14 schools completed their course here. One school, Burlington County Hospital, discontinued affiliation because the school of nursing was discontinued at that hospital. One school, West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital, Camden, established affiliation starting January 1, 1939. The groups of students enter the hospital at intervals of six weeks for a three months course, the number on duty at any one time usually running between 50 and 60.

Visitors to the School of Nursing: September 26th and 27th, Miss Holden paid her first visit in her capacity of Educational Advisor from the State Board of Nurse Examiners. She was thorough, painstaking and generous in her interpretation, worked early and late, and her report was stimulating and helpful. Many of the suggestions made, not involving expenditure of money, were immediately put into effect. Sister Sofie Haugdal, Superintendent of Nursing at Ostmarken Mental Hospital, Trondheim, Norway, spent a week here in October. She attended the graduation exercises and was pleased to sit with the nurses and wear her official uniform. Mrs. Marion Brockway, R. N. formerly with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at the New York office, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Henry Smith Osborne, visited Greystone Park on November 25th. On January 10th Miss Wilkie Hughes, Executive Secretary of the New Jersey State Nurses Association and Miss Mary T. Walsh, Secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, Indianapolis Indiana, visited the school of nursing. On February 3rd, Mr. and Mrs. John Soule of Seattle, Washington, visited the school. Mrs. Soule is Dean of the School

of Nursing, University of Washington, and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Nurses Association. April 25th, Miss Inez Radell, Associate Professor of Home Econmics, St. Elizabeth's College, Convent, with four students visited the dietary section and the school. Miss Radell wished to know if we could take four students this summer for a six weeks' project in connection with their college work in diet therapy, for which they would be given college credit. On May 22nd Olive E. Walling, Nursing Director of the Fairfield State Hospital, Newton, Connecticut, visited the school with especial interest in the course for affiliate students. On June 20th, Katherine McLaughlin, Director of National Youth Administration in New Jersey, visited the school. On June 26th Miss Lucy Dargis from the Allegheny County Hospital, Pennsylvania, came with a letter from Dr. Samuel Hamilton of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene asking that she be permitted to see treatment activities in the hospital.

Arrangement was made to give nurses from Somerville Hospital a lecture course in psychiatry and psychiatric nursing. Three groups of students came, attended doctors' lectures and were given a special class in psychiatric nursing after each lecture. Student groups from Barnert Memorial Hospital in Paterson visited the school on two different occasions. They were escorted through the Reception and Clinic buildings and a nursing class and clinic were conducted for them. A group of senior nurses from Holy Name Hospital, Teaneck, visited the school on April 13th and were escorted through the buildings. This is an annual event.

Attendants: The attendant total of 509 at the end of the year was high, due to the number of summer workers, some of whom live at home. The turnover continued high during the year—men, 279 in, 278 out; women, 186 in, 177 out, but this figure is about 21 per cent. better than last year's. Since other conditions have not improved, the lower turnover is probably due to better food. Every available sleeping place has been occupied at all times, except when regular occupant was absent on vacation or temporarily ill. No attendant has been discharged because of illness, although in a few instances when employee reported sick a short time after being employed and the nature of the illness indicated a poor physical risk, he was cared for until recovered and then advised against resuming duty. If an attendant was admitted to

the sick ward for a serious illness or operation of long duration, another person was employed in replacement. When the sick individual was certified as fit for duty, he was re-assigned to service at the earliest possible opportunity. Any individual absent without leave or explanation for more than a day was replaced unless a doctor's certificate was produced showing the nature of the illness for which treatment had been given.

Occasionally it has been necessary to review the circumstances surrounding a change in an employee's assignment or his dismissal. Mr. George Beattie, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the local Civil Service Association Council, has conferred on several occasions and has been present once or twice when it was necessary to interview employees in difficulty. He has been helpful and courteous and his assistance has been appreciated.

Illnesses and Absences: The amount of illness in the personnel continued high, with a total of 5,844 days lost from sickness or absence by those on the nursing service. The lowest average for the year was slightly under 5 days per individual on duty, achieved by the affiliate students, and the highest average was about 12½ days, the women attendants. (The figures are based upon the average number on duty, not upon the average duration of illness or absence). The record of the student nurses continues to be considerably higher than that of the affiliate nurses in this respect, although the nnmber of illnesses and the average duration were both much lower than last year—25 illnesses averaging 7.8 days, as compared to 33 illnesses with an average loss of 11½ days last year.

Clothing: A careful check-up of patients' clothing has been maintained by the nursing division throughout the year and record has been kept of all garments issued or received by gift for general use in all buildings throughout the year. Articles belonging to individual patients, whether received from home or from the gifts issued at Christmas were not included in this record. At the beginning of the year the amount of clothing on the wards had become reduced below an absolute minimum. In July, Mrs. Garrison through Commissioner Ellis succeeded in obtaining an issue of 1,000 dresses for women patients, cotton print, colorful and nicely made. They were distributed with regard to the patients' need, but working patients indigent and in need of clothing were given consideration. Many of the dresses issued last July are still being worn by the patients. In March a substantial

issue of clothing was received which resulted in supplying many articles badly needed. At present every patient has a minimum of necessary garments, although shoes, stockings and underwear are still inadequate for the needs. The plan of asking the family of patients who died in the institution whether clothing should be returned to them or given to needy patients has continued to provide considerable number of partly worn garments. These have been greatly appreciated. Among the articles received by gift were 319 dresses, 100 coats, 63 pairs of shoes, 327 pieces of underwear, 90 night dresses and pajamas, 132 pairs of stockings, and 83 sweaters for women patients; and 75 coats, 83 pairs of pants, 194 shirts, 58 pairs of shoes, 110 pairs of socks, 64 overcoats, and 49 sweaters, beside many smaller articles for use on the men's service.

Dietary Section: Mrs. Helene Bossle Melvin has continued in charge of the metabolic diets throughout the hospital. This year it was at last possible to obtain a change of classification for two of her assistants with a corresponding increase in salary, which has been a beneficial adjustment. Mrs. Melvin's report is here incorporated:

"A ward teaching program has been initiated which has included the physician, supervisor, charge nurse, teaching dietitian and student nurses, in which interesting cases have been discussed and the relative merits of good mental nursing and diet therapy pointed out as the contributing factors to the physical and mental improvement of the patients under discussion. A new charting system for diabetic patients has enabled us to keep a closer check on their progress and has pointed out our previous inabilities to cope with difficult cases when the patients were scattered through the institution and were not closely supervised. At the present time the majority of diabetic patients are sugar-free and we feel this has been accomplished by the persons who were instrumental in recognizing the necessity of centralizing their care to one ward. The diet staff wishes to state at this time that through the efforts of the charge nurses who have closely supervised these patients we have had outstanding results. Previously, when patients were not isolated to one unit, despite the fact that we were calculating, weighing and serving the prescribed diets and keeping close check on the individual patient, the results of our efforts were most disheartening. Now we feel that we have an excellent set-up for the care of mental diabetic patients and have had many visitors



DIET CLASSROOM



SCIENCE CLASSROOM

from other institutions who have requested copies of our charts and who have expressed keen interest in the practical and scientific manner in which the physician, nurse and dietitian have met their problems.

There have been two resignations and two replacements on the staff this year. Student dietitian projects during the summer months have been continued.

PART I.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—METABOLIC KITCHEN—CLINIC BUILDING

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed	Number each	Total
1. Cardio-vascular-renal conditions:		
a. High carbohydrate, light diets	2,226	
b. High calorie, low salt diets	336	
c. Soft, low salt diets	231	
d. High protein, low salt diets	42	
e. Low protein, salt poor diets	336	
f. Salt poor diets	42	
g. Salt poor, restricted fluids, soft diets	42	3,255
2. Diseases of the Blood:		
a. High nucleo-protein, high mineral diets	3,140	
b. High calorie, high protein diets	294	3,434
3. Diseases of the Biliary Tract:		
a. Low fat diets	441	
b. High calorie, low fat diets	42	
c. Low calorie, fat free diets	252	735
4. Diabetes:		
a. Edentulous diets, weighed, calculated, and served as prescribed	4,950	
b. Liquid diets, weighed, calculated and served as prescribed	720	
c. Diabetic diets, weighed, calculated and served as prescribed	20,707	26,377
5. Avitaminosis:		
a. High calorie, high vitamin B1 diets	315	
b. High vitamins B1 and B2 diets	777	
c. High calorie, high vitamin B2 diets	756	
d. High calorie, high vitamin C diets	1,741	3,589
6. Diseases of the Gastro-intestinal tract:		
a. Sippy diets	2,614	
b. Bland, non-stimulating diets	3,318	
c. Low residue diets	1,806	
d. High carbohydrate, low residue	24	
e. Bulky diets	105	
f. Bland, low residue diets	378	8,245

New Jersey State Library

7.	Epilepsy:		
	a. Ketogenic diets weighed, calculated and served as prescribed	882	882
8.	Obesity:		
	a. Low calorie, high protein, high vitamin diets	567	
	b. Low calorie, high mineral diets	979	
	c. Low carbohydrate, low fat diets	903	2,449
9.	Febrile Conditions and General Debility:		
	a. Highly nutritious diets	24,029	
	b. High calorie, soft diets	6,602	
	c. High calorie, semi-soft diets	1,197	
	d. High calorie, liquid diets	4,421	
	e. High carbohydrate diets	525	
	f. High carbohydrate soft diets	26	
	g. High calorie, high vitamin diets	4,044	
	h. High calorie, high vitamin, low carbohydrate diets	420	41,264
10.	Post-operative Routines:		
	a. Bland liquid diets (abdominals)	2,317	
	b. Semi-solid diets	630	
	c. Soft diets	6,932	
	d. Tonsillectomy semi-soft diets	378	
	e. Tonsillectomy soft diets	1,617	
	f. Tonsillectomy liquid diets	467	
	g. Tosillectomy low salt diets	63	12,404
	Total therapeutic diets, ward service		102,634

PART II.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—PERSONNEL SERVICE—SPECIAL DINING ROOM

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed		Number each	Total
1.	High calorie diets	8,314	
2.	High nucleo-protein diets	901	
3.	Low calorie diets	1,759	
4.	High calorie, alkaline diets	479	
5.	High calorie, low residue diets	993	
6.	Bland diets	782	
7.	Low calorie alkaline diets	279	
8.	Low fat diets	261	
9.	Low protein diets	931	
10.	Low calorie, anemia diets	588	
11.	Bland alkaline diets	469	
12.	Corrective diets for allergic conditions	569	
13.	Low carbohydrate diets	22	
	Total therapeutic diets, personnel dining room		16,347

PART III.

ROUTINE AND THERAPEUTIC DIETS—ILL PERSONNEL—WORKING PATIENTS

		Number each	Total
1.	Regular diets	12,073	
2.	Soft diets	7,362	
3.	Liquid diets	1,504	
4.	Post-operative liquid diets	630	
5.	Post-operative soft diets	819	
6.	High calorie, low residue diets	1,008	
7.	High calorie, light diets	42	
8.	High protein diets	168	
9.	High nucleo-protein diets	168	
10.	Bland diets	231	
11.	High calorie diets	2,449	
12.	Salt poor diets	125	
	Total diets for ill personnel and M-3		26,579
	Diets for working patients, M-3 and diet kitchen		21,351
	Total		47,930

PART IV.

NOURISHMENTS-TUBE FEEDINGS-INFANT FEEDINGS

1.	Nourishments prepared and served from Nourishment Kitchen in Reception building:	Quarts	
	a. Tomato juice	630	
	b. Egg-nog	2,575	
	c. Orange juice	155	
	d. Chocolate milk, cocomalt, etc.	3,840	
	e. Fruit juice (plain or reenforced)	5,745	
	f. Beef broth	15	
	Total		12,960
2.	Nourishments prepared and served from Clinic Diet Kitchen:	Quarts	
	a. Tomato juice	6,570	
	b. Egg-nog	4,187	
	c. Fruit juices (plain or reinforced)	14,600	
	d. Cocoa, cocoamalt, etc.	6,914	
	e. Orange juice	3,985	
	f. Komel	2,727	
	g. Milk	2,920	
	h. Nourishment for T. B. patients	4,919	
	Total		44,822
3.	Special feedings:	Each	
	a. Tube feedings	1,892	
	b. Infant feedings	2,716	
	Total		4,608

PART V.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed	Number each	Total
1. General debility:		
a. Highly nutritious diets	14,932	
b. High calorie, light diets	42	
c. High calorie, liquid diets	42	
Total		15,016
2. Deficiency diseases:		
a. High calorie, vitamin and mineral diets	148	
Total		148
3. Edentures:		
a. High calorie, soft diets	1,900	
Total		1,900
4. Cardio-vascular-renal conditions:		
a. Low salt diets	710	
Total		710
5. Diabetes:		
a. Low carbohydrate diets	1,807	
Total		1,807
6. Intestinal disturbances:		
a. Low residue diets	607	
Total		607
7. Allergies:		
a. Corrective diets	1,439	
Total		1,439
Total therapeutic diets, T. B. building		21,627

PART VI.

TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING—NOURISHMENT OUTPUT

1. Nourishments—patients	131,400	
2. Special nourishment—patients	250	
3. Nourishments—employees	17,250	
Total		148,900

SUMMARY

TOTAL YEARLY OUTPUT

1. Therapeutic Diets—Clinic Diet Kitchen:	Number each	Total
a. Ward service	102,634	
b. Personnel dining room	16,347	
c. Ill personnel–Male-3	26,579	
d. Working patients	21,351	
Total Diets		166,911

2.	Therapeutic diets—Tuberculosis Building		
	a. Ward service	21,627	
	Grand Total Diets Served		188,538
3.	Nourishments:		
	a. From Reception Diet Kitchen	12,960 qts. or	64,800 ea.
	b. From Clinic Diet Kitchen	44,822 qts. or	224,110 ea.
	c. From T. B. Diet Kitchen	29,780 qts. or	148,900 ea.
	Grand Total Nourishments	87,562 qts. or	437,810 ea.
4.	Special Feedings:		
	a. Tube Feedings and Infant Feedings	4,608	

Library: General oversight of the library service for patients has been continued under the nursing division, but the report will be incorporated in a later separate section.

Sewing Room: In this activity from 14 to 17 women patients were employed 4½ hours daily under the direction of Mrs. Salmon. The patients selected were not in suitable condition to go to the occupational therapy building and were a difficult group to keep occupied and interested. They were taken out on the grounds for one hour daily when the weather permitted, and were given a short recess morning and afternoon for coffee and sandwiches. In August they were given a picnic, with dinner cooked over an outside fireplace. Parties were also held at Thanksgiving and Christmas, and trips to the greenhouse were arranged whenever there were especially fine displays of flowers. During the year a total of 30,673 articles were mended and repaired, 1,719 articles were made from condemned material, and 477 articles were made from new material.

Personal Grooming Service for Women Patients: Women attendants were assigned to provide personal grooming service, since it has been found that such attentions not only contribute to the comfort and personal appearance but also have a decided therapeutic value for women patients. During the year the following were given: manicures, 803; axillary preparations, 611; scalp treatments, 622; waves, 836; hair thinned, 744; hair cuts, 8,253.

Hydrotherapy: In the Main building, south, the following hydrotherapeutic treatments were given: cold packs, 7,947; continuous baths, 2,072; tonic hydro baths, 508. In the Main building, north, the report shows: 2,246 vapor baths, 1,163 salt glows; 242 tonic baths, 314 sedative baths, 73 sitz baths, 246 massages; 1,560 tubs. At the Reception building there were 1,270 twenty-four hour continuous baths, 1,005 twelve-hour continuous baths; 873 cold packs; and 10,302 tonic hydro baths."

Summary: In concluding her report Miss Corcoran stated that much credit was due to the members of the nursing staff and the attendant personnel for continuance of efforts to give appropriate care to patients under increasingly difficult conditions. She also expressed appreciation of the cooperation of the resident officers, particularly of the continued efforts made by Mr. Smith to improve the quality and preparation of the food served patients and personnel, which has resulted in a very decided betterment. Gratitude to members of the Board for their advice, assistance and many kindnesses to her was sincerely expressed.

Staff Matters

There were more than the usual number of changes on the medical staff this year, with six resignations and six replacements. Dr. Richard Tysdale, Dr. Harry B. McCluskey and Dr. John S. Forbes resigned to enter private practice; Dr. Holmes Perrine resigned to take up further studies in neurology and psychiatry at the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. None of these four men had been on the staff more than three years, and two had been with us less than one year. Dr. Margaret Douglas resigned on February 28th because of poor health; she had been a member of the staff since 1925 and as full-time gynecologist had done excellent work and established a reputation for accurate diagnosis and up-to-date treatment methods. Dr. Thomas G. Peacock, a senior physician, resigned on April 15th, to take a position in another state. Dr. Peacock had been on the staff since 1929, was well equipped in medicine and psychiatry and popular with patients and physicians. The appointments made during the year were Dr. Robert Lamb, Dr. Gasper J. Palagonia, Dr. Dora Wiley Stevenson, Dr. Martin Dobelle, Dr. Helen I. Anderson, and Dr. Amedeo Esposito.

At the end of the fiscal year there were on the staff thirty-two full time physicians and two part time specialists, Dr. Hatch and Dr. Hogan. Of the regular staff, six devoted their full time to special duties,—the superintendent, clinical director, pathologist, chief surgeon, roentgenologist, and eye, ear, nose and throat man; one man was on full time duty at the Tuberculosis building and three were covering the medical and surgical services at the Clinic building, including the out-patient section, ward for sick employees, regular medical and post-operative services for patients, and duties as anesthetist, and assistant to the surgeon; one woman

physician was giving part time to gynecological work and part to other duties since the gynecological service for employees had been transferred to the regular medical service for employees after the resignation of Dr. Douglas. Dr. McMurray was continuing to direct recreational activities and occupational therapy and act as substitute executive officer in addition to general supervision of the male service in the Main building. The staff as a whole had the routine and special care of 7,250 patients in the course of the year.

On the wards special therapies were carried on by several of the physicians, including insulin and metrazol by Dr. Schaefer, insulin and metrazol by Dr. Sagert, metrazol by Dr. Forbes and later by Dr. Lamb, and endocrine therapy by Dr. Judd.

Illness placed extra strain on the staff during the year. Dr. Lein after a long period of poor health had a serious operation following which he was unable to return to duty. Dr. Collins was in poor health during the winter, but has now fortunately regained his normal condition. Dr. Washburn was afflicted with a foot condition which made it impossible for him to walk for some weeks. Grippe and allied infections incapacitated most of the staff for longer or shorter periods. Two of the men, Dr. Fuller and Dr. Donovan, had the added strain of long-continued illness in their families.

Housing for the staff has not been increased this year and is still most inadequate and unsatisfactory. Married physicians with young children continue to live in small suites in the regular staff quarters and eat in the common dining rooms, which makes for endless problems in adjustment, not only on the part of the parents and children, but also for the single men or childless couples who occupy near-by apartments. Dr. Harquail, a senior physician, is still living in a house rented in Morristown, since we have not been able to make suitable arrangements for his family on the grounds. Until an adequate number of individual detached cottages are built housing will continue to be a major factor in staff dissatisfactions.

The system of staff meetings and conferences has not been materially changed. Under the leadership of the clinical director staff meetings have been held five mornings a week, on four of which patients were presented for diagnosis and discussion of treatment and on the fifth those under consideration for parole were

brought up for questioning and a decision as to recommendations. Once each week the superintendent has held a conference with the medical staff and the heads of allied divisions to take up administrative details.

The staff has continued to take an active part in professional organizations. A number of medical meetings have been held at the hospital at which different staff members have presented papers or taken part in discussions. Lectures have been given for the School of Nursing and lectures and clinics arranged for visiting groups as requested. Several of the physicians have spoken before clubs and other groups. Dr. Crandell has continued his activity in Boy Scout work and in giving courses in first aid and lifesaving to police and other organizations.

The hospital was represented at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society and of the New Jersey Hospital Association, both held at Alantic City. Several of our physicians attended the Salmon Memorial Lectures in New York City, and we were also represented at the annual meeting of the Society for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, as well as at most important professional or pyschiatric meetings held within easy traveling distance. Owing to the drastic cut made in the account for traveling expenses this year it was not possible to send representatives to the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Chicago or to a number of other national gatherings at which we have usually been represented.

Special studies have been continued by several of the men on their own time. Dr. Judd has spent one day a week at the Endocrine Clinic in New York, Dr. Crandell has been attending the Neurological Clinic, Dr. Kessler attended a fracture course given at Massachussetts General Hospital by Harvard Medical School, October 24th-29th, and the same month Dr. Gambill attended the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otology at Washington, D. C.

Pharmaceutical Division

There has been no change this year in the personnel of the drug room. Phillip B. Roberts, Ph. G., chief pharmacist, has been head of the division with Louis G. Bangert, Ph. G., as assistant. A drug clerk and a patient to help with the general work completed the force. Although he has suffered continuous-

ly from poor health for two years now, Mr. Roberts has been able to remain on duty most of the time and has given close attention to all phases of the drug services as well as to the ordering, checking and dispensing of medical and surgical supplies and equipment. He has submitted a complete report which I have condensed somewhat as follows:

"The New Jersey Board of Pharmacy has listed this hospital among those meeting the requirements for approval for internships.

At the present time great effort is being made to obtain supplies and equipment for expanding the shock therapy—insulin and metrazol. Two wards are to be assigned exclusively to this work. During the year there has been continued difficulty for financial reasons in keeping sufficient supplies on hand to hold over until the delayed receipt of the next quarterly order, but with extreme care in ordering and dispensing it has been possible to get by with fewer 'outs' than last year.

The manufacture of standard preparations has been continued. This year vanilla flavoring for the kitchens has been made according to a formula obtained from Dr. English of Glen Gardner. The total of prescriptions filled and stock items made up shows a slight increase from last year.

Prescriptions filled, 15,941. Stock items bottled and labeled, 9,170. The list of items manufactured included 67 different preparations, exclusive of the colonic irrigation solutions. Some of the larger items are as follows: Tincture green soap, USP, 380 gallons; liquor antisepticus, NF, 180 gallons; saturated solution Epsom salts, 90 gallons; saturated solution boric acid, 82 gallons; calamine lotion, NJSH, 22 gallons; simple syrup, USP, 22 gallons; elixir iron, quinine and strychnine, NF, 150 gallons; Stokes' expectorant, 216,000 cc; elixir terpin hydrate and codeine, NF, 144,000 cc; liquor magnesium citrate, USP, 105,000 cc; liquor sodium borate, NF, 64,000 cc; mouth wash, Palmer's, 80,000 cc; ointment ichthyol, 10%, 40 lbs; mistura glycyrrhiza compound, USP, 48,000 cc; ointment Whitfield's, NJSH, 8,000 gm., and ointment zinc oxide, USP, 4,000 gm. Solutions made up for colonic irrigations included acid sodium phosphate, 11 gallons; sodium carbonate, 12 gallons; neo-silvol, 6 gallons; sodium salicylate, 1 gallon. Among the preparations bottled and labeled were: liquor antisepticus, 1,311 pints; bathing solutions, 1,127

pints; tincture green soap, 1,978 pints; mineral oil, 879 pints; Dakin's solution, 303 pints; zonite, 343 pints; fluid extract cascara, aromatic, 254 pints."

Photography

The photographer's studio at the institution exists primarily for providing a convenient means of identification of patients, either in case of escape or in instances where the individual does not readily identify himself. Also re-takes are usually made of those discharged on parole to provide a record of appearance at the time of leaving the hospital. Other photographic work has been added to this, such as the making of x-ray prints and the taking of pictures of buildings, construction and hospital activities as directed. Mr Daniel J. Lutz has continued as photographer and has submitted the following statement of the year's work:

Subject	Negatives Made	Prints Delivered
Newly admitted patients	1,121	4,484
Parole patients	547	2,188
Escaped patients	61	244
Deportations	7	28
Passports	2	8
X-rays		272
Enlargements		131
Miscellaneous and special	33	198
Copies	49	196
Total	1,820	7,749

Barber Shop

Mr. Adolf Eberle has continued as director of the barber division of the institution, although his health has been somewhat impaired this year. He is not only an excellent barber himself, but he has organized the work systematically to keep pace with the growth of the resident population and has a flexible arrangement so that working patients are taken away from their employment as little as possible. The regular schedule provided for each man patient to be shaved twice a week and have a hair-cut once in four weeks, but for some the services were performed more frequently. The central barber shop, completed and equipped under the personal supervision of Mr. Eberle at the time of the reconstruction, is located on the North side of the Main building. Smaller rooms have been fitted up in the Dormitory and Reception buildings, and a chair and equipment

have been set up in the chief centers of employment, such as the laundry and the occupational therapy unit. Barber service has also been provided for bed patients and those not able to leave their wards. The total number of services during the year was in excess of 35,000 hair-cuts and 283,400 shaves, given by Mr. Eberle and his assistants.

Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

The duties of Mr. William G. Beucler, the executive assistant, comprised a great amount of detail in numerous fields. He had general oversight of furnishings and equipment, with consequent replacements and repairs, heavy cleaning and general upkeep. He has also been in charge of the assignment of rooms for employees, and has cooperated with the nursing division in arranging the details of patients' transfer from one ward or building to another. He has conducted various surveys as directed, has investigated alleged misconduct, especially when men attendants were involved, has supervised the Service Unit in cooperation with the Business Manager, and has assisted the Superintendent in the purchase of Christmas gifts for the patients and attended to the vast amount of detail connected with the checking and distribution of these gifts. In his report he has included considerable material which will be found in part in the sections on 'Overcrowding' and 'Service Unit'; the remainder, somewhat condensed, runs as follows:

"The position of liaison officer between medical and business departments has involved so many activities that a detailed report is impossible. The continued retrenchment in funds together with the increased overcrowding of patients have resulted in a situation of almost unsurmountable proportions. The maintenance of hospital standards of management and cleanliness has become a major problem and the difficulties have been reflected in the general attitude and work of the ward employees. The payroll has been inadequate to meet the number of personnel demanded by the number of patients under care, but even where the payroll permitted it has been almost impossible to arrange appropriate housing facilities. The overcrowding in certain areas of employees has resulted in discontent which has affected the standard of work performed. Much time has been expended in investigations pertaining to misconduct, dereliction

of duty, and other violations among the attendants. It has become increasingly noticeable that a larger proportion of attendant personnel soon after employment become disinterested and careless and fail to accept the ordinary and reasonable expectations of their responsibilities.

In the field of hospital maintenance and the upkeep of furnishings, constant supervision has been maintained in the mattress and upholstery shop; the subject of floor maintenance has been given attention with the testing of various supplies and equipment for the numerous different types of flooring throughout the institution; a bed repair shop has been kept constantly active and a man has been trained to make bed repairs directly on the ward where possible. The system of condemnation of materials at a definite time each week, as inaugurated some years ago, has continued to operate with excellent results. Every article which is capable of utilization in some manner is diverted to the sewing room, the ward occupational therapy, or some one of the shops. Condemned linen has been utilized for bibs, compresses, ice bag covers, wash cloths, etc., while pnemonia jackets have been made from certain types of worn-out blankets.

The physical education division has been assisted in the distribution of equipment and supplies for entertainments, ward parties, and other affairs for the patients. In cooperation with the nursing division careful studies have been made in order that business economies might be effected without too great detriment to the service. From time to time certain surveys, investigations and inquiries have been made throughout the institution with a view to bettering or alleviating existing conditions or for other special purposes at the direction of the Superintendent. Plans for proposed construction or reconstruction of buildings have been scrutinized with a view to determining whether they permitted proper bed location and spacing and other furniture arrangements, appropriate toilet and bathing facilities, adequate day space, and were so designed that necessary administrative procedures could be conducted efficiently and with a minimum of waste effort.

At Christmas time an almost unbelieveable amount of work was entailed in the checking and distribution of many thousands of articles to the various ward services, with due consideration of the type and particular needs of the patients, the activities in which they engaged, and their personal preferences. There was also

considerable attention given to the assignment of material to the various wards for decoration, the decoration of the amusement hall and the passageways leading to it, and the conserving and storing after the holidays of all material which could be utilized again."

Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading

The activities of the greenhouse and grounds division have again been continued under the direction of Mr. Otto Koch, who has been employed at the institution for thirty-eight years in this capacity. Of late his health has not been of the best and an attack of pneumonia in the spring necessitated his absence from active duty for some weeks. Now he is able to be about again and has submitted a lengthy report of the work done this year, which I have summarized as follows:

Considerable work on the grounds this year has been done under W. P. A. projects and will be decribed in a later section. Hospital equipment, such as trucks, teams and gasoline roller, scraper and shovel were used in connection with these projects.

Greenhouse employees and equipment were used to a noteworthy extent on work in the vegetable gardens. Employees and gangs of 15 or 18 patients worked 529 days in the gardens, small trucks worked 335 days, teams worked 260 days and a single horse worked 16 days. Also the greenhouse trucks for several days hauled leafage to cover vegetable roots in the garden; and employees and 5 patients worked 14 days putting in irrigation standpipes in the garden; and employees and 10 patients worked 25 days digging a ditch in the garden for drainage of new land. Fourteen days were spent by employees and 22 patients making a new compost heap in the garden. For this large quantities of autumn leaves were hauled in, which had been raked up on the hospital grounds, and combined with manure and 604 loads of topsoil from the gasoline shovel.

In the greenhouse seeds were sown and plants and flowers grown to be used for ward decorations, in the dining rooms and in the chapel for special occasions, as well as for the flower beds on the grounds. In all, 167 flats and 11 hot bed frames of flower seeds were grown. On the benches were planted 500 roses in 3 varieties; 2,291 carnations in 12 varieties; and 2,378 chrysanthemums in 37 varieties, as well as 1,554 chrysanthemums, 22 varieties,

in 6 inch and 7 inch pots. The usual decorations were arranged in the hospital chapel for Christmas, Easter and the Nurses' Graduation, using palms, crotons, ferns, and according to the season, chryanthemums, spirea, and lilies. The record of cut flowers for the year shows a total of 70,270; the plants and bulbs grown amounted to 104,423. Complete records of the varieties will be found in the statistical appendix.

The greenhouses were painted inside and out by patients, who also repaired and painted 200 hot bed sash and 30 wood covers, and made 132 flats from new lumber and 50 from old material. Other pieces of work around and in the greenhouses included rebuilding of benches, re-setting gates, and laying a new gutter between the fern and chrysanthemum houses, in all of which 19 bags of cement were used with proportionate quantities of sand and gravel. Considerable time was given to repairing, painting, and assembling equipment. A garage and repair shop has been maintained with a skilled mechanic employed and assisted by other employees and patients as weather and other work permitted. The eight trucks used in the garden and the greenhouse divisions have been kept in repair as well as the gasoline roller, shovel and tractors. Repairs were made to the corn cutter and to one truck used by the farm division.

During the year the gasoline shovel was used in moving 2,590 cubic yards of top soil, 830 cubic yards of fill, and 740 tons of stone slag—the latter from the sewer beds. Trucks, employees and patients were used in handling this material. A new piece of roadway was put in at the rear of the Tuberculosis building on which 5 tons of blue trap rock, 8 tons of gravel, 8 cubic yards of ashes and 20 cubic yards of fill and 4 tons of pea gravel were used. A great deal of work was done around the buildings and grounds of the front centre. Top soil to the amount of 1,838 cubic yards was spread on eroded areas and 29 bushels of grass seed sown. Employees and 35 patients were engaged 26 days in this work. A total of 61 evergreens from the hospital nursery were planted, 22 maple trees were trimmed. Around the cottages shrubbery was sprayed, 750 square feet of sod was laid, several trees were moved and 9 small ornamental trees obtained by gift were set out, and 3½ bushel of grass seed were sown. Thirty-two tons of pea gravel were used on driveways, and 230 feet of 6 inch tile pipe were laid for drainage. Patients and employees were engaged in

cutting grass on the lawns and golf course a total of 476 days and the tractor was used with a gang of lawn mowers for 37 days.

Snow removal by employees and gangs of patients during the winter required 216 hours on working days and 31½ hours on Sundays and overtime. Trucks were used with snow plows 51 hours on working days and 29 hours overtime. Ashes were spread on slippery roads to the amount of 183 cubic yards and 17 tons of sand were spread on icy walks.

During the year a total of 55 trees were cut down and removed from the grounds, chiefly those weakened by decay; 7 fallen trees were removed from the grounds after storms. The grove at the south side of the Main building was cleaned out, employees and 35 patients working 4 days, and the woods at the Central Avenue entrance to the grounds was cleaned out by employees and 40 patients working 25 days. One employee and 6 patients worked 124 days at the willow holt and pond; 221 cubic yards of mud were removed from the bottom of the pond and 28,000 pounds of sand were put in to stand the new crop of cut willow in. The willows were sprayed as needed. Trucks were used a total of 67 days cleaning up around the grounds.

Trees donated from the hospital nursery to the State Hospital at Trenton included 29 Austrian pines from 8 to 10 feet in height. The Soldiers' Home at Vineland received 336 geranium plants. For the Trenton Fair in the State building a large display was set up around the band stand, with 300 square feet of sod, 110 evergreens of several varieties, and 528 potted plants. A small group of plants was also arranged in the Agricultural hall.

At the Morris County Fair, held the second week in September, seven entries were made in the cut flower class and four prizes received, two of them firsts. A first prize was given for the displays set up at the Trenton Fair; and at the annual Morris County Gardeners and Florists Society Show held in Morristown on November 4th and 5th a silver cup was received for a group display and 10 first prizes for cut chrysanthemums in special classes."

Mr. Koch was chosen as a juror for the International Flower Show in New York, March 13th to 18th, and also acted as juror for one day at the Philadelphia show.

Medical-Clerical Division

Mr. James E. Lauenstein has continued to supervise and direct the clerical work of the institution with the exception of the force in the business office. In some instances the pay-roll limitations have not permitted as large a number of clerks as could be desired, but every effort has been made to apportion services as fairly as possible to cover the most urgent requirements. Mr. Lauenstein has had long experience in the routine of the medical department and has proved amply qualified to handle the executive duties involved. He has submitted the following report:

"The personnel of the medical-clerical service now totals 38 and is composed of a Principal-Clerk, a Senior Statistical Clerk, a Senior Clerk-Stenographer, 27 Clerk-Stenographers 7 Clerk-Typists and 1 finger printing specialist.

Complying with Chapter 92, P. L. 1937 which now appears in the Revised Statutes as Section 30:4-126.1, the fingerprinting of all patients in the institution and new admissions was started on July 18, 1938. We were fortunate in having at the hospital an occupational attendant who had taken the course and had graduated from the Faurot Protective Identification System, Inc. of New York City, in the person of Leo Boulris who was re-assigned to the main record office to head up this work with the cooperation of the Senior Statistical Clerk and others in the main record room. Up to the year ended June 30, 1939, fingerprints were taken of 2,036 patients and also of 1,017 employees and delivered to the State Bureau of Identification of the State Police at Trenton. This will be followed by fingerprints of all patients as well as employees until all patients and employees are fingerprinted and this work will continue on newly admitted patients and new employees.

During the year there was 1 resignation of a clerk-stenographer for marital reasons and 1 clerk-stenographer was forced to go on a year's sick leave. These vacancies were filled according to Civil Service rules and regulations. As in the past the clerical force has been distributed to meet the demands of the various medical and allied units as occasion arose. The personnel covers the various units of the psychiatric medical service and the specialized units, the hospital Social Service and also the Mental

Hygiene Clinic. The enormous amount of dictations, transcriptions and non-stenographic and typing work has all been carried on smoothly and with little or no friction or adverse criticism, a tribute both to the cooperation and efficiency of the clerical force and the units they serve.

The usual voluminous correspondence necessiated by written inquiries concerning the condition of patients, the case record reports of medical examinations and progress notes as well as the reports of the various specialties and the great variety of statistical tables have all been handled well and promptly without repercussions of complaint which may be interpreted as the yardstick of effiiciency."

Recreation: Amusements, Sports, Music and Entertainment

Dr. George B. McMurray has continued throughout the year to give careful study and personal attention to the subject of suitable recreation and entertainment for the patients. Mrs. Johnson and her assistants in the Physical Education division have given most valuable service in carrying out the program and many of the activities have already been mentioned under the section devoted to that report.

"Moving picture entertainments were held on alternate Thursdays and special holidays from the first of October to the end of May with the exception of February and the first Thursday in March when the programs were canceled because of the prevalence of respiratory infections. The usual entertainment has consisted of a feature picture, a mentone, and a news real or a cartoon.

Ward games of all kinds have been popular and a number of new types were purchased this year, including Chinese checkers, po-ke-no, sorry, peggity, parcheesi and others, as well as some of an educational character. Pool, billiards, cards, checkers and dominoes are always favorites. Outdoor games have included golf, baseball, croquet, and horseshoes, in addition to those played in groups under instruction. A new regulation horeshoe pitching court was recently made and many more patients are participating in this sport.

At Christmas time, in addition to the large entertainment already described, a great many parties were given for groups of patients, some on the wards, others in centers of activity, such as—for

patients working in the greenhouse and garden division, patients working at the Hill residence, patients working at the Employees' home, patients working at the firehouse, patients employed in the women's arts and crafts shop, party for men patients in the arts and crafts shop, party for men working at print shop, parties given by the occupational therapy division for patients in the Main, Reception and Dormitory buildings, party for patients working in laundry, party for patients working in diet kitchen—and many more. In general the supplies and arrangements for all such parties were made up by the employees under whom these groups of patients worked as their contribution to the good cheer of the season.

When possible special observances were scheduled for other holidays. At Thanksgiving the dinner menu for the patients was all that could be desired—cream of tomato soup, croutons, roast young turkey, giblet gravy, dressing, celery salad, cranberry sauce, creamed onions, mashed sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie, bread and butter, coffee, tea, and milk. To provide this, three tons of turkey, 1 ton of dressing, 400 gallons of soup, 20 barrels of sweet potatoes, 60 bushels of onions, and 300 eight-pound pies, were prepared in the hospital kitchen by Chef Walton and his assistants under the direction of Business Manager Smith.

Owing to the difficulties of arranging schedules with the minimum of employees and maximum of patients which has prevailed this year, few extra entertainments with outside talent have been put on. The Morris County Federal Music Project, W. P. A., held a special dance program on the lawn in front of the Clinic building on August 11th at 2:00 p. m., for the male and female patients of the various buildings. A trained dog act was presented by Mr. G. C. Mellon, of Bloomfield, N. J., and his dog on the afternoon of February 22nd, in the amusement hall.

The parole patients' camp, "Birchwood" has given much pleasant recreation to a group of men who are in condition to be permitted considerable liberty. Buildings have been constructed out of waste materials and grounds laid out attractively along a small stream. Bird houses, flower gardens, a pool with water-fall, an outdoor fireplace, and rustic trellises and shelters are some of the features. Some of the men have dug plots for vegetable gardens, others have laid out a court where many games of horseshoes are

pitched. Occasionally picnic meals are served. Visitors are always welcome and many of the doctors and other staff members have dropped in during the year. When friends or members of the families of these patients visit the hospital, Birchwood Camp is a favorite spot for entertaining them.

Library

The various libraries of the institution have been continued under the direction of Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin who has been immediately responsible to Miss Corcoran. Nothing but commendation has been heard regarding the library service since she took it over and Miss Corcoran reports: "Mrs. Eichlin's devotion and enthusiasm continued undiminished. She is a satisfactory person to work with. Her unfailing cheerfulness and willingness to help are an excellent stimulus to morale. During the year she has represented the hospital by attending meetings held by librarians, this chiefly at her own expense. Her report is appended and speaks for itself." The following is Mrs. Eichlin's report:

"Hospital Library service is becoming a well known type of hospital work, as well as a very far reaching form of library service. There was a time not so many years ago when the ill or infirm must depend on friends and relatives for their reading matter when they were confined to any type of hospital, but that condition very rarely exists today. The trained, or the volunteer worker, has taken over the task of looking after the reading material for those who are ill and this has proven a great help in bringing cheer, and in starting rehabilitation work for those in need of such help.

This has been a very active year in our library service here at the hospital, and it gives me great pleasure to present the following report:

Main Building Library shelves had become very much overcrowded, and to relieve that situation over 400 books, not often in demand, were removed to a storage space in the Main building. This improvement in shelving conditions and the removal of a worn rug from the library have done much to improve appearances in the Main Building Library.

Two new locked book cases were a splendid addition to the Clinic Building Library. These were made to conform with cases already in use in the Library, and were constructed in the

hospital carpenter shop. New coverings for the chair cushions in the Library were a marked improvement in library furnishings.

The Nursing School Library has improved during the current year. The file of periodicals was perfected, and several medical periodicals were bound at the Print Shop. Display racks for periodicals were constructed in the Nursing School Library, and filing facilities were improved. The nurses and students may well be pleased with the attractive and splendid library they are privileged to have attached to the Greystone Nursing School.

During the year the Main Building Library and the Clinic Building Library exchanged books. These exchanges were greatly appreciated, for many persons who borrowed from one library seldom visit the other library, and an exchange of this type brings the collection of books to wider notice. The above-mentioned libraries have both been used extensively during this past year as reading rooms, and as a source for reference material.

Hospital Book Truck service has been taken to the wards in the various buildings at the hospital, and yard and lawn visitation have been additional types of service connected with the library.

The Tuberculosis building patients are making use of the books, magazines, puzzles, and games that have been donated to their building.

It is always encouraging to have visitors who seem interested in the project you have endeavored to develop. Therefore, it was a pleasure to have mental hygiene students, student nurses, official visitors, and friends visit the hospital Libraries, at various times during the year.

The Print Shop at the hospital is continuing a splendid type of repair work and book binding for the Libraries here at the hospital. Mr. Melvin has supervised the printing of lists of books appearing in the libraries, and these lists have been distributed to library patrons, thus persons who do not read *The Psychogram* may be informed regarding addition of books to Libraries.

It was a courtesy too, to have *The Psychogram* print the talk, "The Hospital Librarian," which was given by Mrs. Eichlin at one of the meetings of the Science-Biology-Technology Group of the New Jersey Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

During this year it has given me pleasure to act as your representative at many library meetings, or meetings connected with library work. Some of the meetings attended were as follows: Meeting of the Morris County Library Association, held at the College Library, at the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, New Jersey. The monthly New Jersey Chapter meetings of Special Libraries Association, and the group meetings of Science-Biology-Technology Group of Special Libraries Association. Every year the New York and New Jersey Chapters of Special Libraries Association, Science-Biology-Technology Group, hold a joint meeting, and the one this year was held in New York. It was a very informative meeting, and the speaker was the eminent Dr. Bettmann, of the Bettmann Archives, New York. A group of hospital librarians, technicians, and persons connected with the medical profession attended a meeting held at the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, New Jersey. It was also a privilege to attend a meeting of college students held in the Recitation Building at New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, New Jersey. A talk was given by Miss Selma Linden, Organizer of Hospital Library Service for The Junior League of New York City, and the meeting was followed by a luncheon at the College Inn, when the librarians in attendance and the faculty were guests of Miss Fair of the College. Another interesting meeting was the meeting held at the Library connected with the Agriculture Experiment Station at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Lectures by Prof. William Lyons Phelps, given at the Morristown High School, and Dean Nettleton of Yale, given at the Morristown Library were both very interesting meetings.

However, the greatest help for your librarian was gained from the Special Libraries Association Conference held May 23rd-May 27th, 1939 in Baltimore, Maryland. This was attended by librarians from all parts of the United States and Canada.

This year the Hospital Libraries have received many splendid donations of Testaments, books, magazines, papers, puzzles, playing cards, and reconditioned Christmas cards.

It gives us pleasure to thank all churches, service clubs, organizations, and individuals who have aided in the progress of the hospital library work.

May we convey this message at this time to all who are in any way interested in our work, that it is only possible for us to serve this great number of persons, in this hospital by having your splendid cooperation in the future.

Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:

Fiction	16,687
Non-fiction	2,730
Foreign	416
Magazines	43,741
Total	63,574

Donations to the Hospital Library:

Books	602
Magazines	27,910
Papers	1,157
Packs of playing cards	80
Jig-saw puzzles	186
Christian Science Literature (distributed)	9,906
Games	9
Christmas cards	5,540
Copies of religious booklets	1,700
Copies of pocket Testaments	100
Copies of the Italian paper	270
Copies of the Jewish paper	312
Gospels by the Gideon Society	350

Miscellaneous:

Books purchased by the State	123
Books sent to the Print Shop	488
Books returned from the Print Shop	495
Books sent to the Tuberculosis building	168
Jig-saw puzzles loaned	789
Packs of playing cards distributed	57

Religious Services

Every effort has been made to supply religious services to meet the needs of patients of all faiths and to simplify the visits of priests and clergymen to those on the wards whom they desire to see. The institution has long been regarded as a part of St. Virgil's parish in Morris Plains and the priests there have been regularly notified whenever a Catholic patient was critically ill. This spring we were saddened by the death of Father Henebry who had been in charge of St. Virgil's parish for several years. His cooperative spirit and his deep interest in all helpful activities had made him many friends at the institution, both within and outside his Faith.

Protestant services have been held in the chapel each Sunday afternoon with clergymen from Morristown or Morris Plains conducting. The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches have been represented in rotation. At times the ministers have brought special music, as on Christmas Day when the Rev. J. C. Seacord, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Morris Plains, brought his vested choir with Miss Daisy Herrington as conductor. The chapel is provided with a pipe organ and members of the hospital orchestra also play at services. A choir of patients, trained by the teachers of physical education, regularly lead the singing of hymns. Religious observances for Jewish patients with provisions for Holy Days have been arranged by leaders of their Faith. A Christian Science group has provided a reader to conduct services each week.

Fire Protection and Fires

Extreme care has been given to fire prevention throughout the year. Employees have been drilled to be on the alert for evidence of possible fire and have been taught the proper procedure for controlling and reporting. The Fire Chief, Charles H. Acker, has given active personal attention to the details of the fire protection service, under the general supervision of Mr. Smith as Business Manager, and has submitted the following report for the year:

"The personnel now consists of a paid fire chief, one paid operator-driver who acts as assistant to the chief, a houseman employed in the firehouse dormitory who is qualified to drive the hook and ladder truck and is on duty during the day, and 34 unpaid call men. Five call men are capable of driving and operating the pumping engine and twelve are able to drive the hook and ladder truck and squad car. The call men are employees of the kitchen, farm, garden, and engineering divisions and have been certified by the Business Manager upon recommendation of the Fire Chief. They have been divided into two groups, an engine company, and a truck company, each with a foreman and an assistant foreman. Twenty-three of the men live in the firehouse dormitory; the remainder live elsewhere on the grounds and in nearby communities.

Forty-eight regular drills were conducted during the year in which instruction and practice were given in drafting water,

pumping from hydrants, hose laying, ladder raising, use of extinguishers and various tools and appliances on the apparatus. As in past years, inspection tours were conducted by the Chief and Assistant, averaging three or more each week, at which time a check was made of auxiliary fire fighting equipment, general housekeeping from fire hazard standpoint, and of attics, wards, buildings, basements and grounds. Reports of conditions have been submitted to individuals or divisions involved, or to the Business Manager. Frequent inspections have been made of the new construction work at the Dormitory building area in order to limit fire hazards and keep roads and hydrants accessible.

Fifty-three fire hydrants located throughout the grounds are available for fire service. New mains of greater capacity have been installed in the Dormitory area and four new hydrants have been installed, replacing old style hydrants on 4" mains which were of little value for fire service. Hydrants have been inspected semi-annually by the firemen, assisted by the plumbers. The sprinkler system has also been inspected weekly in conjunction with the engineering division. Numerous false alarms were received during the latter half of the year on the sprinkler system because of sudden increase in water pressure during tests conducted on new pumps on the water system.

The fire fighting apparatus has been maintained in service throughout the year, hose inspected following recommended procedure set forth by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and all equipment kept up to standard. An Atlas life saving net was purchased this year. A total of 448 portable hand type fire extinguishers, of which 392 are of the soda and acid type, 29 foam type and the balance 1 qt. pump type carbon tetrachloride are available in the institution. One 20-lb. carbon dioxide extinguisher for use on inflammable liquids, electrical fire, etc., was added to the equipment this year and is carried on the engine. All extinguishers were recharged in August and also if used or accidently upset.

Incoming class of student nurses was given instruction and demonstrations on the use of various types of extinguishers on actual fires, proper transmission of the fire alarm and general fire prevention precautions. Members of the fire department were on duty at the Dormitory amusement hall for all moving picture shows and parties, an average of eight men for each oc-

casion. For the Christmas party a total of twenty-six men were on duty in the amusement hall and at fire headquarters. Arrangements were made for the Morris Township Fire Department to cover the hospital whenever there was a breakdown in the fire apparatus. During the breakdown at the power plant in the latter part of March arrangements were made for the Township department to supply pumping engines to hook up from the lower garden reservoir to hydrants and pump into water mains should a fire occur and our means of supplying water not function properly. The Township light truck was requested and was on duty eight hours during emergency.

The fire record for the year showed a total of 37 calls; of these, 7 were false alarms—2 bell, 5 sprinkler; 11 were to investigate fires extinguished by employees; 6 were still alarms for grass or brush fires; 1 for a motor vehicle; and 12 were still alarms for fires which were extinguished by the fire department. Most of these fires were in pieces of equipment or in rubbish and were readily put out. The fire loss for the year was small. Many times in the course of the year still alarms were sent in for the department to investigate unusual smoke or other possible source of danger, and promp service was always given."

Water Supply

During the year the rainfall was adequate until June, 1939, when the level of the reservoirs began to drop slightly. The deep wells at Morris Plains continued to function satisfactorily. Even with the reservoirs full and over-flowing it was necessary to continue pumping in order to maintain sufficient pressure for water requirements. Many changes have been made in the water mains during the year, which will be described in the sections dealing with new construction and engineering work. Frequent tests were made of the water supply as to bacterial content and suitability for drinking, and chlorination was carried out regularly.

Federal and State Relief Work: W. P. A. and P. W. A.

The force of W. P. A. painters did excellent work during the year and covered considerable areas. A project for the repair and painting of furniture was carried out to good advantage.

The project for landscaping the grounds was continued with work on the tennis courts which at the close of the year were almost completed. The hospital provided trucks and other

equipment used in this work. Further landscaping included tree planting; 48 blue spruce, donated to the institution by Mr. Verkade of Wayne, N. J., were set out on the grounds and 7 maple trees were moved.

A road project under the supervision of the State Highway Department developed through a P. W. A. grant was continued by a spur from the storehouse to the rear of the Main building, south, where it connects with the road built last year from the horse barn to the rear of the Employees' residence. Field stone and ashes were put in on the road to the lower reservoir. Road improvement is not only generally useful, but is essential in order that fire apparatus may be given rapid access to all buildings and water sources.

New construction in the Dormitory area has been in progress throughout most of the year, under a P. W. A. project, bids on the first work having been opened on September 7th. The project on improvements to the power house, begun last year, was finished in April.

A W. P. A. project for the erection of a new cow barn at the dairy was started in March. Progress has been rather slow because there is a marked shortage of skilled W. P. A. labor in Morris County. Further details of the construction work will be found in the following section.

A number of W. P. A. workers have been assigned to the clerical force of the institution throughout the year. At the end of the year 11 were so employed, 2 in the business office, 3 in the record office, 3 in the social service office, and 3 in the office of the Mental Hygiene Clinics.

With the cooperation of the Central Office, a number of new W. P. A. projects are in course of preparation. They will include the reconstruction of the service area in the rear of the kitchen, laundry extension, and several miscellaneous projects such as painting, grading, and so forth.

New Buildings and Improvements

Considerable construction work has been carried on at the institution this year and since most of the projects have been completed or will be finished early in the coming year, I am incorporating rather full details in this Report in order that data may be conveniently at hand for reference. Mr. Stanley J. Sailer,

M. E., has continued to act as superintendent of construction, representing the Department of Institutions and Agencies. He has become familiar with the needs and methods of this hospital and has maintained excellent relations with the resident officers and divisional heads. His report I have left practically uncut, although I do not share in all respects his optimism, particularly with reference to probable dates for completion.

"A building program designed to offer a measure of relief from the severe overcrowding of patients has been in progress during the large part of this year. Since the completion of the Tuberculosis building in 1931 no new housing units for patients have been built. Additional space has been secured by the reconstruction of the fourth floors of the Main building, from 1933 to 1937, but not nearly enough to keep pace with the rate of increase of patient population.

This expansion of housing is divided into two main projects: The addition of four Wings to the Dormitory building, (constructed in 1901) and the erection of two new buildings, designated during the construction period as Housing Units A. and B., situated north and south of the Senile building which was erected in 1929.

The Dormitory Wings are designed to provide much needed day room space for patients occupying the upper floors of the present building, and easily accessible dormitories on the first floor for working patients. The Housing Units have an approximate capacity of 200 patients each.

Funds for these buildings are being supplied jointly by the State of New Jersey and the Federal Public Works Administration, 55 per cent. by State appropriation and 45 per cent. by outright grant from P. W. A. appropriations. The entire project is conducted jointly. Plans and specifications prepared by the Department of Institutions and Agencies are examined and approved by P. W. A., contracts are awarded with its consent. A Resident Engineer Inspector is assigned to the job to see that P. W. A. regulations are observed. A contractor's work is finally accepted only after joint inspection by representatives of both interested parties; State and P. W. A.

Extensive alterations have been made in the Power House, including installation of new generators, switchboards, pumps, piping and other accessory equipment. This has also been a P. W. A. job. with 45 per cent. of the cost paid by a Federal Grant.

The Power House project was particularly difficult of execution, as it involved many changes to existing steam and electric lines which were in use continuously. Close cooperation with the Construction Office by the Engineering Division under Mr. Landesman made it possible to replace lines and install new connections with an absolute minimum of interruption to essential hospital services. By careful study and scheduling complete plant shutdowns were avoided in many instances; the very few that were necessary occurred at times which would inconvenience as few departments as possible.

Although primarily a field branch of the Division of Architecture and Construction, the Construction Officer has also continued to function as a part of the Hospital. We have furnished information on the status of construction projects, have secured data on various matters in accordance with requests of Mr. H. B. Smith, have responded to emergency calls after hours, and have attempted in all ways to be of service to the hospital and its proper authorities. Relations with all departments have been pleasant and marked by splendid cooperation.

Dormitory Building Additions: On October 3, 1938, construction of the four new Dormitory building Wings was started. These are four stories in height and are located adjacent to the present large dormitory and day rooms on the north and south sides of the old building.

The additions are designed to give large open areas on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors for use as day rooms leaving existing space in the present building available for dormitory purposes only. If necessary, because of emergency, each new wing could accommodate 150 beds thereby making it possible to house some 600 people in these new areas. The ground floors of all Wings have large dormitories and the usual rooms for clothing, linen, bath and toilet facilities. They are intended for use by working patients.

Fire proof stair towers extend from exterior openings at grade level to the full height of each building. The stairs are of steel and are equipped with safety non-slip treads. Buff colored glazed brick which is used in the stair towers has a high value of light reflection. The buildings are of fire resistive construction with steel framing and reinforced concrete floor construction. The exterior facing of the walls is a rock faced stone similar to

that which has given us good service at the 4th floors, north and south sides of the Main building. This product was originally developed for Greystone Park. Window frames, sash, exterior cornice and roof framing are of wood. Two types of roof covering are used; built up composition roofing on the flat top decks and black Bangor slate on the sloping mansards. Gutter linings and leader pipes are of copper.

All ceilings throughout are form finished concrete which has a smooth surface ready for application of paint. Terrazzo will be used on all ground floors and in solariums. Linoleum will be used on all other floors except in bath and toilet rooms which will have tile. All exterior and partition walls will be plastered, and subsequently all interior surfaces will be painted. Window guards are of the interior type thereby protecting the glass, and are generally similar to those first used on the top floors of the Main building. The window guards are equipped with cylinder type locks which are master keyed with the institutional system.

A vacuum heating system, the most efficient type in use today, is being installed and comprises both concealed cast iron radiation and heating units. A decided step forward has been made by placing the heating and ventilating units at the ceilings of all large day rooms. A great deal of trouble has been experienced with floor type units throughout the institution because of patients who persist in trying to stuff the inlet and outlet grilles with rags and all conceivable kinds of debris. All of this will be eliminated in these new Dormitory Wings.

In the wash rooms a new type of circular washing fountain is being provided which will permit many more patients to wash at one time than can be done with the usual type of lavatory. This new type of fixture has been used extensively in industrial firms and has proved highly desirable and sanitary. Hot water piping throughout is of red brass which has been found most resistive to corrosion. Cold water piping is of galvanized steel.

All of the exit and entrance doors are of kalamein, set in steel frames, conforming to high safety standards. All doors will be equipped with cylinder locks, which are master keyed to the institutional system.

The electrical wiring system is designed to give adequate lighting in accordance with accepted present day standards. All wiring is in rigid steel conduit. Exit lights are provided

over each communicating or stair door. Radio loud speakers are to be installed in each day room and connected to the central radio system to provide amusement for patients.

As of June 30th, the contractors have completed about 65% of their work. All of the major construction items have been done. The work remaining consists primarily of interior finishing. The first Wing on the north side of the building should be ready for occupancy by August 31, 1939, with the other three Wings completed in succession by October 15th.

New Infirmary Buildings: Ground was broken on December 23, 1938 for the new Infirmary building situated south of the present Senile building. The two new housing units which are being designated during construction as Unit A. on the north side and Unit B. on the south, will have a capacity of about 200 beds.

The exteriors are of rough textured brick matching almost exactly the Senile building which was erected in 1930. A steel frame supports reinforced concrete structural floor slabs, the roof is of wood construction with black Bangor slate being used as the roofing material. Gutters and leaders are of copper.

There are three floors intended for patients housing, each one containing dormitories and day rooms, toilet and washing facilities, and nurses stations. In addition there are dining rooms on two floors with properly equipped serving rooms adjacent. Food will be brought from the Main Kitchen in insulated food carts by means of trucks and will be raised to the serving rooms on each floor by dumb-waiters.

There are two fire proof stair towers in each building in which are installed steel stairs having non-slip treads. Throughout the building linoleum will be used as floor covering except in bath and toilet rooms where tile will occur. Ceilings are smooth form finished concrete which do not require plastering. All walls will be plastered. Interior window guards are provided with cylinder locks master keyed to the institutional system.

Heating will be done both by radiation recessed in the walls, and heating and ventilating units hung from the ceilings. These latter units are provided with fresh air intakes and can be used during both the winter and the summer. Each building is

equipped with a glass lined steel clothes chute which has an overhead flushing ring and a bottom drain to permit washing down these chutes periodically. All plumbing fixtures will be of the most modern types. All hot water piping is red brass, cold water piping galvanized steel. Each building will have its own hot water generator. Steam will be provided from the central system through underground lines in conduit from each new building to the Dormitory. All electrical wiring throughout the building for light and power is in rigid steel conduits. Insulated wire of the highest type will be drawn into these conduits. All switches will be of the lock type operable only by persons having the correct key. The electrical current of 2300 volts will be supplied from the institution's system to transformer vaults located in each building where the voltage will be reduced to 230 and 115 volts for power and lighting.

Building B. should be completed August 31, 1939, and building A. which was started at a later date should be completed by October 31, 1939.

Reconstruction of Power House: It has been known for several years that with the extensive growth of the institution it would be highly desirable to change the electrical distribution system from direct current to alternating current. This project was originally started in 1930 when a 300 kilowatt General Electric turbo generator was installed in the Power House. The Main, Dormitory, Senile and Tuberculosis buildings were at that time changed to alternating current and have been supplied with electrical energy from this machine during the past nine years.

Lack of departmental construction funds held up further work on this program during the economic depression until 1938 when it was again resumed as a P. W. A. Project.

It was essential to provide additional alternating current generating capacity before changing over any more buildings and this in turn made it necessary to find additional space in which to locate new machines. A steel mezzanine platform was therefore erected early in 1938 in the present Power House building, which fortunately had sufficient head room to permit doing so. On this platform are now installed a 500 K. W. Moore steam turbine and Crocker-Wheeler generator, a 500 K. W. Terry steam turbine and Allie-Chalmers generator and the 300 K. W. General Electric steam turbine and generator. The

Moore steam turbine has been designed to operate with a Foster-Wheeler surface condenser, which permits obtaining higher economy from the turbine and results in corresponding fuel savings. This condenser has been installed at the old lower floor level together with its water circulating pumps, air pumps and other accessories.

A new turbine driven boiler feed pump has been installed, making a total of three pumps now available for boiler feed purposes and giving us assurance that failure of one or even two pumps will not necessitate shutting down the boiler plant. New feed water regulators were installed on all four boilers to maintain automatic control of the water level in each boiler toward the end of securing uniform operation. New steam separators have been inserted in the principal high pressure steam lines to relieve them of condensed water and thereby insure that the engines and turbines will receive only dry steam. A new locomotive type air compressor has replaced the former compressor which had become obsolete. Besides supplying compressed air for the many uses common to engine rooms and machine shops, this new compressor will be particularly valuable during the boiler cleaning periods as air will replace water formerly used for the tube clearners. As this work is done during the summer months when there is likely to be a water shortage the advantage of having this new compressor is apparent.

New instantaneous type hot water heaters were installed to augment the capacity of existing hot water heaters which are severely taxed during parts of the day by the great demand for hot water.

In addition to these specific items a great quantity of steam and water piping was renewed and replaced throughout the power house area. Old valves which were no longer tight because of many years' use, were replaced with new ones. Insulation was applied to piping and to other hot surfaces in order to cut down heat radiation and thereby in turn to conserve steam.

Installation of a new electrical switchboard, which had just been started a year ago, has been completed. All of the various units of the old switchboard which had been located on the lower floor were moved up to the mezzanine platform. In addition, new units were purchased and erected at the same location; provision being made at the same time to allow for future demands.

The electrical output of each new generator is controlled from a separate panel and each principal outgoing circuit to various parts of the instiution is also separately controlled. The installation throughout is modern in all respects.

Boiler No. 1 in the boiler house underwent a major reconstruction in March and April of this year. The chain grate stoker was increased in length, the furnace throat was widened, new refractory arches were installed and the fire brick side walls were rebuilt. Automatic combustion controls were installed on this boiler to regulate stoker speed, draft, fuel-air ratio in order to secure the most efficient combustion. The performance of this boiler has been improved considerably since the completion of this reconstruction.

Extention of A-C System: Extention of the Alternating Current distribution system was started in March of 1938. The program contemplated extending high tention distribution lines to all parts of the Institution and replacing at the same time many direct current lines which were potential sources of trouble and which also were not large enough for the loads imposed on them. New alternating current lines were installed in underground conduit down Central Avenue and have been connected to serve the following buildings:

Knight Cottage, Voorhees Cottage, Nurses Home, Nurses Dining Hall, Employees building, Donovan-Washburn Cottage, Staff House, Collins-Lein Cottage, Dr. McMurray's residence, Dr. Hampton's residence, Dr. Curry's residence, Dr. Lane's residence and Mr. Smith's residence.

A line has been installed which serves only the sewage disposal plant and the two pumps in Morris Plains. Prior to this time some of the Central Avenue buildings had also been on this circuit. As the connections are now made, trouble on the pump line will not inconvenience any of these buildings by shutting off their electrical supply while repairs are being made.

A new high tension line has been run from the power house to the Clinic building and from there to the employees' Cafeteria and the Reception building. Proper switching equipment and transformers for stepping down the 2300 volt primary to 230 and 115 volt secondary have also been installed. Provisions for changing the interior lighting and power systems in these buildings will be made at a future date.

An underground line had been installed several years ago from the Tuberculosis buildtng to the dairy barn group but final connections were not made at that time and so the line was not in active use. As part of this project, connections have been completed so that now the entire dairy is served with alternating current as are also the farmer's cottages, horse barn and the entire greenhouse group. The new irrigation pump in the lower garden pump house is supplied with electrical energy from this same circuit.

In the Power House proper, a bank of transformers was installed to supply alternating current for the various electrically driven pumps in the generator room, and for the new refrigeration units in the cold storage room.

Extention of Water System: During the past year further extentions have been made to the water system, supplementing that which had been done in 1937-38. We reported last year that some 2900 feet of new, larger water mains had been laid in order to improve pressure and flow conditions. This year new pumping facilities have been installed to supply the full requirements of the mains.

A new pump house has been built beside the ice pond. The building is made of brick with a slate roof and houses electrical equipment, pumps, motors and large pump pit. Water from the Morris Plains wells can be pumped directly to this pit and from there relayed by the new pumps to the institution's distribution system and to the reservoirs. The pumping equipment consists of two 750 gallon per minute vertical centrifugal pumps, each one of which is driven by a 100 horse power 2300 volt electric motor. The pumps discharge in a 12 inch cast iron main which connects with the new water treatment house and also with the lines going to the Klondike and upper garden reservoirs. For ordinary service one pump at a time will be used but in the event of fire requiring great quantities of water both pumps could be used simultaneously.

About 150 feet east of the Dormitory a new water treatment house has been erected. The exterior walls are of rock faced cast stone which resemble very closely the natural stone of which the Dormitory is built. All of the water intended for domestic use in the high pressure system will pass through this treatment house where it will be metered, sterilized with chlorine and its acidity neutralized by lime. The maintenance division has recently com-

pleted installation of a venturi meter and of complete chlorinating equipment.

In the rear exercise yard at the north side of the Main building a brick manhole has been built containing a properly valved cross connection between the high and low pressure water mains. This will permit supplying the low pressure system from the high if for any reason it becomes necessary to shut off the flow from the upper garden reservoir.

Erection of the four new Dormitory Wings and the two new Infirmary buildings made it necessary to relocate water mains in that area. Many of the old water mains passed through the building sites, and the former water treatment house was entirely within the site of Housing Unit A. All of these pipe lines which interfered with construction of the new buildings were abandoned and were replaced with new lines which are installed to clear all of the new construction work. Functions formerly performed in the old water treatment house have been transferred to the newer building. New hydrants have been installed in order to provide proper fire protection near these new structures.

Garden Irrigation System: The installation of overhead lines for garden irrigation has been completed at the 4 acre plot in back of the Tuberculosis building. There are eight overhead lines having a total length of about 3,300 feet. The lines are supported on vertical pipe posts which have a special top fitting holding anti-friction rollers on which the overhead lines rest. There are about 1,100 spray nozzles spaced at 3 foot intervals screwed into the pipes. All eight lines can be used at once supplying 14,400 gallons of water per hour to this garden plot. The water is taken from the lower garden reservoir and is pumped at 100 pounds pressure through 4 inch cast iron pipe to the distribution lines. Provisions have been made for extending the irrigation to other portions of the garden area at a later date.

W. P. A. Projects: Tennis Courts: In June of 1938 a W. P. A. Project was started with the purpose of converting the unsightly area Northwest of the Employees building into a series of Tennis Courts. The irregular mounds were removed by the institution's grading shovel and the earth disposed of in the hollows. After the area had been rough graded, clay was brought in from other portions of the institution grounds and placed over the entire area. Rain during the best working months of 1938 greatly retarded

progress but by the end of the year the ground had been properly graded and rolled. The project was discontinued during the winter.

Work was resumed late this spring, the entire surface was regraded and calcium chloride applied. Fence posts have been erected and a start made toward the installation of chain link fencing for the back stops. It will be possible to play tennis on these courts about the middle of July.

New Cow Barn at Dairy: Because of the need of additional barn space to accommodate the rapidly increasing herd of cows a W. P. A. Project for the erection of a new Cow Barn at the Dairy was started in March of 1939.

This barn is 112 feet long, 38 feet wide and will house about fifty cows. It is located between the Main Dairy Barn and Hanover Avenue. The exterior walls are of cinder concrete block stuccoed on the outside. Window frames and sash are of wood; the roof will be wood framed and sheathed, covered with an asbestos type shingle. The interior arrangement has both stanchions and box stalls. Water and sewer connections will be made and the building will be electrically lighted. It is expected that the barn can be used by September 30, 1939.

Overcrowding

Conditions regarding overcrowding have been worse this year than at any previous period. The average daily number of patients under care was 5,415.83, which was 91.58 more than last year. The increase at the end of the year was 88 more patients actually in the institution. During the past year additional day room space has been taken over for dormitory use. On wards where the condition of the patients precludes their going outside for activities, having to live by day in the same area where they sleep at night is not only physically hazardous but has an unhealthy effect upon the mental condition. This is especially true since the number of patients on the ward demands that as many beds be set up as the space allows. Where beds are taken down by day there is great damage to beds, walls, and linoleum flooring. Much transference of patient from ward to ward has been necessitated by the proximity in which they have been obliged to live, especially on the disturbed and semi-disturbed areas. The nearness with which beds had to be placed at night was a source of annoyance and resulted in frequent assaults. The number of falls

and other accidents has also increased. All of these difficulties have been rendered more oppressive by the financial restrictions which strictly limited all equipment to absolute necessities.

Relief for the worst of the overcrowding should be in sight now with the possibility of new construction being completed before another winter again restricts all but the active and hardy patients to indoor life. Furnishings for the new quarters and housing for the additional employees which will be needed to cover these wards will provide ample problems, but some solution will be worked out. At best, however, it must be realized that sufficient new space will be given to care for less than half of the present overcrowding.

Business Department

Under the direction of Business Manager, Mr. Henry Brevoort Smith, this department has had an active year. Especial improvement has been effected in the food, both for patients and for employees, and since no other single factor approaches this in importance as a producer of comfort and satisfaction I am inclined to ascribe most of the improvements in morale and perhaps even some of the recoveries in mental health to Mr. Smith and the culinary division.

Among the divisional heads in this department, Mr. E. I. Coursen has continued as Assistant Business Manager in charge of the farm, animal industries, and some other outside activities; Mr. Henry Landesman, Chief Engineer, has supervised the service plants and the mechanical force of the institution. In March Mr. A. J. VanWinkle retired on pension after thirty-seven years in the employ of the institution, during many of which he was Chief Clerk in the business office and since 1926 also hospital treasurer. Mr. Robert A. Lowery, who is thoroughly experienced in the work of the office, was appointed Chief Clerk and at the April meeting of the Board was also named Treasurer, the appointment to be effective from April 1st.

Engineering Division

Mr. Henry Landesman, who was on sick leave for treatment of a heart condition at the time of the last report, was able to return to his duties in the latter part of the summer. He has submitted a rather detailed report which I have felt obliged to condense as follows:

Reports from the water station show a total of 411,052,000

gallons of water consumed and 281,552,000 gallons pumped, with a daily per capita consumption of 207.6 gallons. This is somewhat higher than the figures for last year. The daily K. W. load for the pumps was 1,383, with a peak in June of 61,061 K. W. hours for the month, considerably less than the preceding year. At the power house the total coal consumption was 28,748 tons, with a daily average of 78¾ tons; August was low with a daily average of 46 tons and January was high with 116 tons. In the dynamo room the total K. W. load for the year was 3,093,664 with a maximum of 411 and a minimum of 80. Ice production amounted to 23,817, a daily ayerage of 65.3. August was high with 2,753 cakes and February low with 1,478. At the sewage disposal plant the average daily flow was 918,000 gallons, the lowest average being 875,000 in May and the highest 1,017,000 in July.

At the power station during the past year many changes were made under contract. When shut-downs were required every effort was put forth to reduce the period to a minimum. Some piping, laying of tracks, installation of valves and other details were carried on by our engineering force to fill out contract work where funds were not available for full completion. Considerable trouble was experienced with coal during the year. Contract had been placed through the State Purchasing Department and early in the year shipment of barley coal was hampered by unsteady mining conditions and the institution received the benefit of some shipments of rice coal. Later the barley fuel varied in size and heating value to such a degree that it became necessary to check the screening size of each car, and a number of cars were rejected. Quality was inferior, resulting in increased heating costs, and deliveries were uncertain. Finally on January 31st at a hearing in the State Purchasing Department Office the contract was canceled.

In March, in order to meet requirements for Federal Funds within a given date, it was necessary to shut down #1 boiler for reconstruction. The weather was bad, other boilers could not be shut down for cleaning, and a shipment of coal came in which contained an excessive amount of aluminates and iron; the tubes in two boilers became plugged and the side walls glazed, so that it was necessary to shut down immediately to avoid serious damage. A locomotive was obtained from the D. L. & W. Railroad and connected up to assist in maintaining steam for lighting and heating

the institution. Practically the entire engineering force worked night and day cleaning and repairing the boilers and in two days general operating conditions were normal.

New construction work involved many important changes in the dynamo room. In the course of the changes, the General Electric unit which had been operated constantly for over eight years was thoroughly overhauled and rechecked by hospital engineering forces and one man from the General Electric Company. The direct current unit is still operated to serve the elevators, laundry and such mains, pumps and kitchen and shop equipment as has not yet been adapted to alternating current. All electrical instruments of both A. C. and D. C. switchboards were checked, calibrated and repaired by the General Electric Company.

With appropriated funds a new refrigerating unit was constructed in the rear of the scullery for the storage of fruits and vegetables. With this unit as a spare, it was possible to discontinue the use of other boxes three at a time and make repairs, re-insulate, and paint. Nearly all of the big storage boxes have been changed over from the ammonia system to the modern unit type operating on Freon gas. Spare ammonia coils were installed in the meat boxes as a double security factor, for use if the regular coils were in need of repair. Some of the old ammonia lines were re-insulated, particularly in the Cafeteria. All ammonia units are insured and have been periodically inspected by representatives of the insurance company and the State Department of Labor. It is hoped by these changes greatly to improve our storage and refrigeration and increase the output of the ice making unit.

In the course of the changes in the water system which were made under contract, all new electric work, plumbing, manhole construction, drain lines, water taps, together with moving, resetting and adjusting chlorinating machines had to be done at the expense of the current repair account with the aid of the hospital mechanics. A few breaks in water mains occurred during the year, one in the night in front of the staff house, but all were repaired without serious loss of water or property damage. All reservoir intakes were cleaned, as were the spring boxes at the upper garden reservoir. Testing and treatment of water used in the boilers has been continued. With the installation of new filters in branch lines and periodic cleaning of traps we have had less turbidity and sediment in the water this year.

The sewage disposal plant has been well maintained and is in excellent operating condition at the close of the year. A survey of Jaqui pond was made by Dr. Rudolf's office—the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers University—to ascertain whether the pond required dredging or its sterilization value had been impaired. The findings of this survey disclosed that conditions as found were satisfactory. General monthly supervision of the water plant and sewage disposal operations have been given by Dr. Rudolf and his colleague, Dr. Ridenour.

Under contract and supervised by the Construction Office, several motorized valves were installed on the Clinic and Reception building heating lines and an instantaneous heater was put in to use exhaust steam to furnish hot water at the laundry. In order to conserve returns on the lines from the cottages on the south side of Central Avenue, a pumping station was erected on the grounds back of the last cottage in line, and was built large enough to serve also as a garage. Construction was of cinder block and stucco, with slate roof and copper gutter. All work was done by the hospital mechanics.

Considerable painting has been done this year by the regular force and W. P. A. workers. The Reception building has been 75 per cent. completed on the interior, 40 per cent. on the exterior; north and south congregate dining halls have been done; the cafeteria dining room, kitchen, and storerooms; the ducts, Main building; interior and exterior of Superintendent's cottage; interior of the Clinical Director's cottage, interior of Florist's cottage, several doctor's apartments; trim and sash on storehouse, firehouse, and laundry; and many sections of the kitchens, cannery, refrigerating rooms, and so on.

In the sheet metal shop food cars of stainless steel were built, also special tables for dressings in the Clinic and a large tea and coffee unit for the Cafeteria. Sheet steel bins and racks were made for all wards in the Tuberculosis building to hold clothing and linen. They are thoroughly sanitary, substantial, and built at low cost. Such work can all be done at much less expense in the local shop than by outside contract. Other routine has included repair of metal utensils used in the dairy, kitchens, bakery and other parts of the institution; care of ventilator lines, roofs, gutters, leaders and other work; and the making of new pans, dippers, milk and coffee cans, vegetable steamers, bread boxes and other

items. The care of locks and the making of keys has also been included in the work of this shop.

All elevators were inspected by the Otis Elevator Company and instructions as to upkeep and repairs were carefully followed up by the hospital mechanics. A much needed improvement was provided this year by the rebuilding of the kitchen elevator which was converted from rope operation to push button type. It is hoped that the laundry and storehouse elevators may be similarly converted. Such work has to be done under contract by experienced elevator men, so is provided for by special appropriation.

Funds were provided for improvements to the cable car, which operates in the ducts between the Main and Dormitory buildings and carries passengers, food cars and other freight in large quantities. A magnetic brake was installed operating from both front and rear of the cable car manually, by use of storage batteries carried on the car. An automatic overload relay panel to shut off the motor in case of accident was also installed and a new magnetic brake on the motor itself. A new cable was put in this year by the hospital mechanics.

During the year the monthly average of repair orders was 2,260 and the total amounted to 27,331. Furniture repairs as usual were most numerous and chairs topped the list with a total of 2,167, to which 659 more were added by benches, settees, stools, rockers, barber chairs and wheel-chairs. At the large sterilizer processing was given to 844 mattresses, 294 pillows, 31 bed-spreads, 77 bundles of clothing, 354 sheets, 328 blankets, 24 rugs and 18 bundles of hair for mattresses.

Among the hospital mechanics there was considerable illness during the year; one man has been out for six months, one man for two months, and one man after various absences from infirmities due to advancing age, retired. Others were ill at times during the winter months, so that considerable overtime was required of those able to work. Nevertheless, all urgent work has been accomplished, although much more could be done with a slight addition to the force and equipment, particularly in the sheet metal shop.

Laundry

The hospital has entirely out-grown the laundry facilities. As a result the work, both that for patients and that for officers and employees, has been done under extremely difficult conditions,

and it is highly creditable to Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan, Laundry Supervisor, that so much has been accomplished. It is earnestly hoped that a means may be found of increasing the space and equipment so that this highly important service may be placed on a satisfactory basis. Mr. Leyhan has submitted the following report:

"No new equipment has been installed during the past year. With regard to repair work, a section of the old wood floor in back of the flatwork ironer was removed and replaced with cement on July 22nd and 23rd. The work was completed by the mechanics in the Engineering division. Machinery has been kept in operating condition by the same division. On December 13th the cylinder of the brass washer became so thin and worn that it could not be repaired and therefore had to be replaced by a new one. It was put in service on December 28th and has been working satisfactorily since that date.

Again I want to draw attention to the congested condition in the laundry, the obsolete conveyor dryer, and the need for the new machinery we asked for last year.

Since last fall the water has been very muddy at times because of shut-offs, broken watermains, and testing of hydrants, causing us to be held up part of a day. This, with the steam and electrical power being shut off so much and the low temperature of the water up until recently, made it impossible to produce satisfactory work in the washroom with the result that our white work has been grey and dingy in color. The delays also necessitated working overtime in the evenings, Saturday afternoons and holidays, as our equipment has to be operated at or near capacity.

On May 1st, Patrick Daly, who was a senior laundryman, retired after thirty-five years of service.

In the past year 6,440,363 pieces were laundered which is an average of 536,697 pieces monthly. This is an increase of 134,406 pieces over the previous year. Included in this number were 1,689 scrim curtains which were washed, starched and put on stretchers and 4,153 muslin curtains which were washed and ironed, either by flatwork irons or by the press machine.

In conclusion I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for all cooperation and helpful advice and support in the operation of the laundry."

Food Service

The food service of the institution has been under the supervision of Mr. William Walton who has acted as head of this division for many years. He has, however, been given very close cooperation by Mr. Smith who has made a consistent effort to improve the kitchen equipment and the whole food service program. Mr. Smith has submitted the following notes on the subject:

With the installation of more modern types of cooking equipment, the preparation of food is constantly being improved. The addition of a Frialator has helped the quality and appearance of the fried foods. The installation of a revolving tray oven has not only increased the bakery facilities for better production, but has enabled us to augment the patient menus by using baked casserole dishes, baked potatoes, and the like.

An automatic doughnut machine coupled with a commercial doughnut-mix has provided a tasty and inexpensive dessert both for patients and employees. Also, many of the old type desserts have been given a zest by being whipped and partially frozen in the new Mixer recently installed. This particular piece of equipment has also enabled us to make a butter spread and cheese spread with equal parts of butter and milk or cheese and milk.

Much waste has been eliminated by the addition of a vegetable slicing machine, and a bread cutter. The uniformity of cut both in vegetables and bread has a definite eye appeal as well as being economical in its saving.

A concentrated effort has been made during the past year to provide variety in the menus both for patients and employees. This variety plus better preparation and cooking has brought satisfying results.

Bakery

The limited funds allowed by the Appropriations Committee made it impossible to install a battery of new ovens as originally contemplated. With the cooperation of the Central Office, the Purchasing Department, and outside venders, we were able partially to solve our problem of inadequate facilities by installing a gas fired revolving tray oven to supplement the present ovens. When more money becomes available we can buy another large revolving tray oven to replace the old units, and by this method modernize our bakery by successive steps.

Innovations of last year, such as a greater variety of bread,

have been continued and numerous others added. At the close of the year pies were being baked in sufficient quantities to serve to each patient at least once a week. The making of crullers by hand was discontinued after the doughnut machine was placed in operation in the kitchen; with this the production is about 1,000 dozen a week. In addition to the following list, a number of other items, such as biscuits, lady fingers, hot cross buns and cup cakes were produced from time to time in small quantities:

BAKERY PRODUCTION FOR YEAR:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf	681,250
Cake, 8 lb	20,779
Coffee cake, 1½ lb	8,002
Pies, 8 lb	4,944
Jelly roll, 8 lb	226
Total	715,201
Buns, dozen	5,338
Muffins, dozen	2,297
Rolls, dozen	5,663
Cookies, dozen	3,017
Crullers, dozen	538
Total dozen	16,853

Cannery

The Cannery was in full operation until late in the season with excellent results being obtained. The tomatoes delivered under contract by E. H. DeMott of Flemington, New Jersey, were of a superior grade with the result that a very high grade pack was produced. At the Trenton Fair, the can of tomatoes entered by Greystone Park was awarded first prize for canned whole tomatoes. Other tomato products were canned and are listed below.

The institutional tomato crop was the heaviest in years, although the severe storm destroyed the late tomato crop which would have netted us a record pack. In addition to tomatoes, the institutional gardens provided a great quantity of peppers which were canned or salt packed. This was a new venture and proved very successful. Also, two carloads of cabbage secured without cost, was made into sauerkraut and barreled.

It was possible to purchase apples at an average price of $7.00 per ton from which a quantity of apple butter and apple sauce was made. Also, a tasty sauce was made from pears, much in the same manner as apple sauce.

TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR 1938-1939	*No. 10 Cans*
Apple butter	9,763
Tomatoes	33,920
Puree	14,195
Chili sauce	855
Peppers	2,683
Catsup	3,042
Salted peppers	314
	Barrels
Sauerkraut	95
	Gallons
Apple sauce sent to kitchens	3,030
Apple butter sent to kitchens	2,155
Pear sauce sent to kitchens	100

Service Unit

Mr. Beucler has submitted the following report of this activity, which has continued under his immediate supervision and the advice of Mr. Smith:

"The Service building has continued to function with the most gratifying results. It is intended principally for the accommodation of visitors who come to see patients, although patronized also by employees and patients. The visitor is required to register at the information desk and is given a pass card to the service on which the patient is hospitalized, it then being only necessary that the physician in charge give his approval depending on the condition of the patient at the time. The Service Unit is provided with a rest room and toilet facilities. Articles made in the occupational therapy division are exhibited. The lunch room in this building is patronized to a very material degree and requires that considerable attention be given to the activity. Sandwiches of all kinds are prepared on demand, there being nothing of this type made up in advance, thereby guaranteeing fresh service. Salads of all kinds are served, also cold platters, pies, cakes and crackers of all descriptions, ice cream and sherbets, coffee, tea, cocoa, soft drinks, candy and miscellaneous items. A supply of cigars, cigarettes, tobaccos, pipes, toilet goods, stationery and similar articles is kept. The practice of providing specials for the mid-day period has been continued during the year, making available to patrons a hot platter five days each week procurable at a very reasonable cost. The number of visitors has continued to increase, this being particularly noticeable on Sundays and holidays at which time extreme

pressure is placed on the personnel. In addition to hired employees a considerable number of patients have been engaged in this activity many of whom have so profited by their training and experience that upon discharge from the hospital they have been able to put it to excellent use, not only in resuming their former place in society, but in several cases to become engaged in the restaurant business. It is to be mentioned here that the profits which accrue from the operation of this activity are placed to the credit of the patients' recreational fund, by direction of the Board of Managers.

Garage

The central garage of the institution has provided storage for all vehicles not specifically assigned to some other station. From it have been dispensed gasoline, oil, tires and other supplies, and in its repair shop have been made both minor and major repairs. The hospital equipment included tractors, trucks, both heavy and light, ambulance, bus, station wagons, and light and heavy passenger cars, as well as a variety of motorized farm machinery, fire department equipment and other special items.

Mr. John T. Murphy has continued in charge of the garage, has assigned drivers, checked the receipt and distribution of supplies, arranged for the washing and repair of cars, checked all cars out and in with the name of the driver, and supervised all activities. One mechanic and one chauffeur-mechanic have been assigned to full-time duty, assisted by the various drivers when they were not otherwise employed.

New vehicles received during the year included one Ford station car purchased outright and one five-passenger Buick for the Mental Hygiene Clinic, for which the 1932 model previously in this service was traded in.

Upholstery Division

In the upholstery shop a variety of work has been carried on including the making and repairing of mattresses, the recovering and repairing of furniture, making pillows, slip covers, curtains, rugs, and awnings; repairing shoes and harnesses. The personnel of this division has also put down linoleum and carpet, hung curtains, and taken down and put up awnings. The shop has continued in charge of Mr. Albert Olin, an upholsterer of long experience, with Mr. John Macaulay as assistant. Mr. Beucler has maintained general oversight over the ordering of

materials and the assignment of work from different parts of the institution. Mr. Olin's report is as follows:

NEW WORK

Double mattresses made	13	
Single mattresses made	549	
Hair pillows made	711	
Feather pillows made	55	
Double mattress ticks made	10	
Single mattress ticks made	530	
Pillow ticks made	763	
Pieces furniture upholstered	77	
Chair cushions made	43	
Slip covers made	39	
Sofa pillows made	15	
Linoleum laid	1	
Curtains made, (pairs)	85	
Curtains hung	78	
Shades made	318	
Ticking mits made, (pairs)	82	
Flags made	2	
Awnings made	76	
Pieces of harness made	26	
Miscellaneous work	184	
Total pieces new work		3,657

REPAIRS

Double mattresses made over	16	
Single mattresses made over	1,056	
Hair pillows made over	383	
Carpets repaired	119	
Carpets taken up	1	
Shades repaired	263	
Mattress ticks repaired	447	
Awnings taken down	438	
Awnings hung	448	
Pieces of harness repaired	41	
Shoes repaired, (pairs)	2,778	
Miscellaneous	64	
Total repairs		6,054
Total pieces work done		9,711

Tailor Shop

The hospital tailor shop is located over the print shop across the road from the laundry, and is a well-lighted and pleasant workroom, equipped with machines for pressing and sewing. Several patients and employees have worked here throughout the year under the direction of Mr. James Fay, chief tailor, who has

been in the service of the institution for a number of years. He has submitted the following list of the work done:

Doctors' and officers' suits repaired and pressed	1,104	
Patients' suits repaired and pressed	324	
Patients' coats repaired and pressed	10	
Patients' trousers repaired and pressed	949	
Patients' overcoats repaired and pressed	9	
Patients' trousers shortened	874	
Patients' overalls repaired	460	
Patients' overalls pressed for Storehouse	153	
Patients' trousers pressed for Storehouse	714	
Patients' suits pressed for Storehouse	24	
Heavy canvas articles made	431	
Heavy canvas articles repaired	2,439	
Police uniforms made	3	
Police trousers made (pair)	2	
Police overcoat made	1	
Police trousers repaired and pressed	4	
Chauffeurs' suits made	7	
Chauffeurs' overcoats made	6	
Total		7,514
Work from Laundry:		
Patients' trousers repaired and pressed	30,974	
Patients' coats repaired and pressed	33,675	
Patients' vests, repaired and pressed	1,842	
Total		66,491
Grand total pieces work done		74,005

Garden

Work in the hospital garden was continued under the close supervision of Mr. Otto Koch, acting under the general advice and direction of Mr. Smith. Very good results were obtained, although weather conditions were far from ideal. During the first part of the fiscal year rainfall was extraordinarily heavy; in September some of the late crops were damaged by the edge of the hurricane, the chief violence of which was felt to the east and north of this locality. Spring was unusually late with several weeks' delay in planting; dry conditions at the end of the fiscal year seriously reduced production. In view of existing conditions, I feel that Mr. Koch and his garden personnel are to be congratulated upon the following report:

In the greenhouse vegetable seeds were sown to fill 547 flats. Broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, endive, lettuce and parsley seeds were sown in the frames. Beans—3,070 lbs; beets —166 lbs. in 6 varieties; carrots in 7 varieties; Chinese cabbage;

corn—50 lbs; cucumbers; kale; kohlrabi; leek; muskmelons; onions—72½ lbs. in 8 varieties and 29½ bu. onion sets; parsley; spinach—118 lbs. in 6 varieties—and turnips were all sown in the garden field directly. Plants transplanted in the fields numbered 302,910; those transplanted in the frames totaled 357,181; and 37,265 plants were transplanted on the greenhouse bench—lettuce and egg plant. Peach trees were set out in the garden this year, 66 "Sunhigh" and 63 "Golden East."

Manure was hauled by truck and team, 214 loads from the horse barn, 1,341 loads from the dairy barn and 39 loads from the hennery. Other fertilizers used included 48,799 lbs. lime, 1,750 lbs. salt, 51,025 lbs. complete fertilizer, 8,040 lbs. nitrate soda, and 125 lbs. arsenate and lime mixed. Also, rye, wheat, vetch and alsyke were sown as a cover crop.

Patients repaired and painted 235 tomato crates, 405 sashes, and 3,000 labels. During the year 4,000 cabbage plants were given to the Prison Farm at Leesburg and 12,000 cabbage plants to the Reformatory at Annandale. Because of the dampness and continued rain in July, 19,000 endive plants and 8,900 lettuce plants were spoiled in the frames and had to be discarded. Two fields formerly separated by a deep ditch were joined by laying a tile pipe line with two catch basins; the material used included 131 lengths of 12" tile pipe, 149 lengths of 8" tile pipe, and 22 bags of cement.

A fine lot of vegetables was entered for the Morris County Fair—14 kinds in 36 varieties; 29 first prizes were received, 5 second prizes, 2 third prizes, with a first prize for the group display. At the vegetable show held in connection with the Flower Show in Morristown early in November, 4 first prizes, and 1 third prize were received, with a first for the group arrangement. At the State Fair in Trenton, Greystone Park vegetable exhibit received third prize for the booth, with 28 first prizes, 16 second prizes and 11 third prizes on the vegetables shown.

The list of vegetables produced and their valuation will be found in the statistical appendix. Deliveries were made and recorded throughout the year, to all the large and small kitchens on the hospital property, including the cottages. Late in the winter when vegetables were purchased, checking and delivery was handled by the garden force. The total valuation of the garden products this year was $24,078.23.

Farm

Farm production was reduced because of a poor crop of beets and reduced tonnage of alfalfa, the latter due in part to the wintering out of two plots in 1937-1938 and in part to dry weather in the season of 1939. The production of ensilage corn in 1938 was not as great as the acreage planted should have grown; the cause was believed to be poor seed. The carrot and mangle wurzel seed planted this spring did not germinate, probably because of lack of rain. Seed secured for corn germinated well and color and growth are favorable at the end of June. The apple crop last fall was exceptionally good; this season the greater portion of trees are not bearing. The valuation of the farm production was $14,931.89. The work was carried on under the direction of Mr. E. I. Coursen with Mr. P. F. Havens as head farmer.

Stable

The team of horses obtained on approval near the end of the last fiscal year was accepted and purchase price paid from this year's account. No further additions were allowed and the census stands at the end of the year 16 animals, 14 horses and 2 mules; half of the teams are assigned to the farm and half to the garden and greenhouse.

Dairy

Early in the year a young thoroughbred Holstein herd sire was purchased from Overbrook Hospital. Among the cows, 19 were slaughtered and passed for food; 5 died—2 of abscess caused by nail or wire puncture, 1 of heart disease, 1 of pneumonia, and 1 was destroyed, gangrene of the uterus. The herd showed a net increase of 11 producers, as 35 heifers raised at the hospital were placed in the milking line during the year. Difficulty in breeding continues to be a major problem and the animals have been regularly examined by Dr. Dustan, the veterinary, and treated when possible. Mastitis of the non-infectious type has occurred in sporadic form throughout the year, but after inspection of the entire herd on June 26th and 27th Dr. Dustan reported an improvement in the condition. Continued precautions have been carried out—strip cups have been used daily before milking to detect any flakes; if any were found the thybromol test was used. Whenever pus was present, the milk was destroyed. If there was any doubt as to the quality of the milk, it was sterilized and fed to the calves. Only milk

which was found to pass all tests was used for human consumption, and that was pasteurized before distribution. Tests for Bangs disease have been made periodically; at the beginning of the year there were 11 positive animals; during the year 2 more were reported as highly suspicious and classed as positive; 3 were slaughtered and on June 30th, 10 remain in the positive barn. In the late winter and spring, much trouble developed with calves, many of which died within three days after birth. Much advice from authorities was obtained. Dr. R. A. Hendershott, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Dr. R. B. Little from Rockefeller Institute, Plainsboro, visited the dairy in February and later both performed post-mortems on calves without determining the cause of death. On March 22nd they again visited the dairy, accompanied by Dr. Wilson from the Walker Gordon Plant and all conferred with Dr. Dustan. Finally, assuming that the infection was present in the dairy buildings, arrangements were made with the Pitney Farm where some of our stock was being pastured to have them care for cows at freshening time until the calves were four or five days old. This has proved satisfactory and calves brought to the institution when four or five days old have lived. The Pitney Farm is located near Mendham, about eight miles from the Institution and the pasture appears ample for 80 head of stock; 70 were being pastured there on June 30th; 37 are pastured on the Ketch property near the dairy, where stock has been placed each season for a number of years.

Mr. Coursen has continued to give a great deal of his time to dairy matters. Mr. L. E. Palmer acted as herdsman until April 25th when Mr. Hugh McLellan was placed in charge temporarily pending promotion test.

The herd census at the end of the year was as follows:

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1939

Milking cows	153	
Dry cows	25	
		178
Heifers	36	
Heifer calves	89	
		125
Bulls	6	
Bull calves	8	
		14
Total		317

The milk produced this year amounted to 744,837 quarts, an increase of 73,898 quarts over last year. The total valuation of dairy products was $72,314.58. An average of 9 men patients were employed at the dairy as milkers. These men have had numerous privileges in the way of living quarters, meals and parole.

Piggery

At the piggery conditions have continued far from ideal. New ground was enclosed both for sows and pigs, but unfortunately it proved impossible to build new houses as planned and the old huts had to be used. The loss of young pigs was high, amounting to about 78 per cent. of those born. Hemorrhagic septicemia and pneumonia caused much loss but affected chiefly the weaklings; all were injected with bacterin at intervals. Hogs and pigs slaughtered for food numbered 308 and weighed an average of 273 lbs. Total pork production amounted to 84,306 lbs., an increase of 10,099 above last year. Products from the piggery were valued at $12,485.31. Table waste continued low, but some hog feed was purchased, still leaving a fair margin of profit for the industry.

PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1939

Sucklings	53	
Weaned	79	
Shoats	67	
Boars	2	
Sows	46	
Fattening hogs	119	
Total		366

Hennery

As foretold in last year's report, egg production was reduced at the poultry plant this year owing to the inferior stock delivered on the Purchasing Department's bid in the spring of 1938. Many died and of those which lived a considerable number were unthrifty, blind in one eye, partly paralyzed, and poor layers. In an attempt to keep up production, some hens which would otherwise have been used for food were kept for laying, although past the peak of production. The total egg production was 15,394 dozen—2,226 dozen below last year. The valuation placed upon poultry products was $5,786.78. a decrease of $788.

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1939

Hens	651	
Pullets	620	
Young stock	631	
Chicks	1,568	
Total		3,470

Miscellaneous

Throughout the year a number of unrelated outside activities have been under the general direction of Mr. Coursen.

Trucking Service: Between the different buildings and work centers in the institution there was constant daily hauling of goods, including food supplies, milk, bottled water, ice, coal and wood, feed to the stock, animals to the slaughter-house and meat to the cold storage plant, refuse to dump and incinerator, kitchen waste to piggery, articles to laundry and return, supplies for mechanics, patients to and from work in the fields, and miscellaneous other transportation. Four days each week W. P. A. workers, ranging in number from 4 to 18, were brought to the hospital from Morristown and returned. Freight and express in smaller lots were brought from the railroad station to the institution by truck, while carloads brought in on the spur railroad track to the storehouse centre were distributed from there by truck as required. Long distance hauling was required to transport goods, stock and supplies between different institutions in the state and to other points for various reasons; occasionally it was necessary to make truck trips to New York or Philadelphia. In all there were 601 longer trips during the year, with an averaged mileage of 30.

Coal and Ashes: Cars of coal were unloaded as received. Ashes were hauled to dump or to roads or other centres where they were used. Carbon was taken to dump, to piggery, to sewage disposal plant, and to salvage yard. Ashes were given free of charge to various municipal, state and federal officials for use on roads and other public works, a total of 3,621 cubic yards being so utilized; ashes were sold to private individuals, and receipts amounted to $1,007. this year.

Drinking Water: Water was piped from a spring to a bottling centre in the Dormitory building from which it was distributed by truck in 3 and 5 gallon bottles to the different buildings. In all, 86,675 bottles were so distributed this year.

Exterminator: Attention has been given throughout the year to keeping all vermin in check. An exterminator has made rounds with assorted supplies for the destruction of rats, mice, roaches, beetles, flies and ants and has succeeded in keeping the number of such pests to a minimum.

Railroad: The usual upkeep repairs were made on the railroad spur which serves the institution. Broken rails were replaced, joints leveled, spikes replaced, crossing planks kept in repair and the road-bed kept free of grass and weeds. Switches and crossings were cleared of ice and snow during the winter months.

Working Patients: Under the direction of Mr. Coursen on an average 20 patients were employed at the dairy, 9 at the piggery, 7 at the poultry plant, 30 on the farm, 6 in excavating, railroad care and similar work, and 6 in handling coal and ashes, a total of 78.

Inventory

The annual inventory of the hospital real estate and property was made up in the Business Office with the help of lists filled out by divisions throughout the institution. The figures are as follows:

Real estate, including buildings	$11,983,024.05
Personal property	1,148,787.03
Total	$13,131,811.08

This is an increase in real estate of $591,476.00 and a decrease in personal property of $13,259.98, resulting in a net increase in valuation of $578,216.02.

Recommendations

The following list of recommendations by no means covers the needs of the institution. I have simply selected various items which might be overlooked or the importance of which might not be at once apparent without some slight explanation.

Increase in Personnel

The importance of giving a scientific trial to the newer therapies has been recognized to the extent of providing additional funds for medical supplies. If this work is to be carried out on an at all extensive scale, additional professional personnel will be required.

Physicians: Close medical supervision is demanded for shock therapies. The number on the staff at present is low for routine ward service and more must be added to cover any new requirements.

Nurses: The number of graduate nurses must be increased as a high proportion of nurses to patients is an essential in the newer therapies.

Social Workers: If any attempt is to be made to try out the system of family care for selected patients, it will be necessary to add a social worker to the hospital staff in order that homes may be found and preliminary educational work done. If the procedure is developed at all extensively, social workers must be added in proportion and a physician be assigned exclusively to this field.

Attendants: The new construction work now under way and expected to be ready for service in the fall will demand additional attendants. The present force barely covers existing areas, in some cases permitting only one employee to service a large ward, so when more wards are available more attendants must be employed.

Mental Hygiene Clinics

The value of the mental hygiene clinics has been so amply demonstrated and widely accepted that further discussion of the necessity of continuing them is uncalled for. I feel, however, that the work should be sufficiently increased to meet more fully the demands of the communities served.

Cottages for Physicians

The last new cottages for physicians were opened in 1931, when the staff numbered twenty-seven. There are now thirty-two on the staff, another is to report at the opening of the fiscal year, and further additions will be required if shock therapy is to be carried on extensively. I feel that the inadequate housing for physicians here is a disgrace. Each year we have requested a sum of money to build new cottages, each year the item has been cut out. Conditions are now such that either this money must be appropriated or else salary increases must be granted which will permit the doctors to be housed in the nearby village.

Housing for Employees

As indicated in the body of this report, congested housing has had a bad effect on the employment situation for several years past. With the new additions in the Dormitory building area which are expected to be ready for service this fall, more employees will be absolutely essential. Under present conditions

there is no room in the institution to house these employees without taking space intended for patients, which is extremely undesirable at any time and, in view of the existing overcrowding, would be almost criminal. The only alternative would seem to be to provide an adequate salary adjustment so that certain employees might live outside the institution while the necessary housing is under construction.

Extraordinary Household Supplies

Household equipment has experienced severe usage during a number of years past while the wards and the employees' quarters have been greatly overcrowded. During this same period the demand for economy has cut appropriations until the hospital inventory has been wiped out. Goods of all kinds are urgently needed—beds, bedding, furniture, rugs, linoleum, curtains, material for re-upholstering and slip-covering furniture, dishes and furnishings. Not only is it a poor business policy to permit household goods and equipment to go without needed repairs and replacements, but the effect of battered and shabby surroundings on patients, officers and employees of every grade is most disheartening and conducive to a careless and slovenly attitude which is extremely bad for the atmosphere and morale of a curative hospital.

Additional Kitchen Equipment

The improvement made in kitchen and bakery equipment last year had such an immediate effect in the betterment of the food service throughout the institution that I earnestly recommend that additional funds be appropriated to continue the modernizing program.

Furnishings for the New Buildings

Whenever a new building of any kind is placed in service it must be furnished before it is of any use. We have no reserve stocks of furnishings on hand; everything that can be used is already in service. Accordingly, before any attempt can be made to occupy the new structures now so near completion, necessary furnishings must be provided, in addition to those which will be available through State Use. Our meagre household fund simply cannot be stretched to cover these demands.

Laundry and Equipment

As has been already stated in this Report, laundry facilities are wholly inadequate for the present needs of the institution. Patients and employees work in an extremely crowded area under conditions which are not fair to them and which greatly hamper the work. Much of the equipment is antiquated and incapable of meeting present-day standards. Everything has to be run at full capacity level, so a shutdown or holiday usually means overtime work. The entire plant should be remodeled, the working area increased and new equipment provided. This matter has been included in recommendations for several years without receiving attention during which period the situation has grown progressively worse.

Bakery

The bakery needs to be completely renovated, enlarged and modernized. An improvement was made this year in the purchase of one gas fired revolving tray oven. Additional ovens are needed as well as funds for remodeling the area.

Fire Protection

Additional equipment is needed at the fire house. The 50-foot wooden ladder shows signs of dry rot and has broken in practice; it should be replaced with a 65-foot three-section aluminum ladder which would permit access to the roofs of all ward buildings. Some provision should be made for additional compensation for men of the fire squads who attend drills regularly on their own time. A further appropriation is required for the replacement and extension of the fire alarm system.

Reservoirs and Water Storage

The Klondike high pressure reservoir and other storage reservoirs on the hospital property are in need of thorough cleaning and repair. A special appopriation is needed for this work.

Farm and Farming Equipment

Additional land for farming purposes would reduce the expenses of the institution. Pastures are now rented, feed for livestock and vegetables for food, including tomatoes for canning, have to be supplemented by outside purchases, and the loss in some of the animal industries is high because of the lack of proper range areas.

Farm and garden appropriation is needed for the replacement of outworn equipment and the purchase of more efficient machines. Additional horses or mules are greatly needed.

Garden and Grounds

Irrigation in the garden area already supplied has proved highly valuable this season and funds should be provided to continue the project.

A power mower would be advantageous for use on the large recreation areas. At the present time the mowing is done either with hand machines or with a gang of mowers drawn by a tractor. Neither method is economical.

Automobile and Truck Replacement

It is an expensive policy to keep motor vehicles in service after they have reached an age where repairs are frequent, since not only are the repairs themselves expensive, but the laying up of a truck or car means shifting of work and loss of time on the part of those whose activities had been planned to fit the normal use of that vehicle. Sufficient money should be appropriated each year to provide for necessary replacements and this year we are asking for two small passenger cars for the hospital social service, two for the mental hygiene social service, one large seven passenger car for official use, and one truck to replace a 1929 model.

Medical and Surgical Supplies

The hospital x-ray equipment is antiquated and has the old type of exposed wiring. This has been a constant source of anxiety especially in view of the fact that most of the work is done upon mental patients; fortunately, no one has been electrocuted, but that dangerous possibility is always present. In addition to the hazards involved in its use, the machine is not capable of meeting present professional requirements in the type and scope of its work. The purchase of new x-ray equipment is urgently necessary. This recommendation has been made before and on several occasions has been cut out.

Other equipment needed includes a machine for ultra short wave diathermy, a stereoscopic plate machine for chest work and a complete fluoroscopic unit, a pavaex vascular exerciser, an electro-cardiograph, and additional microscopes for the laboratory. The development of new therapies will require additional funds for medicine and supplies.

Loss of Employees—Deaths and Retirements

This year three employees retired on pension:

Arthur J. VanWinkle, hospital treasurer and chief clerk in the Business Office, retired on March 31, 1939. Mr. VanWinkle entered the service of the hospital March 2, 1902, and remained continuously employed here until his retirement, during which time the institution quadrupled in size. Owing to his methodical business habits and absolute integrity Mr. VanWinkle was a highly valued officer of the institution and when failing health curtailed his activity and finally forced his retirement the necessity was recognized with keen regret by all concernced.

Patrick Daly retired on April 30, 1939. He first entered the hospital service on May 22, 1900, and resigned on April 5, 1907; he returned to the institution on October 7, 1908, and remained until January 8, 1914. These earlier periods of service were spent in the kitchen division. On January 15, 1917, he was re-employed, this time as a laundryman, and continued in this capacity until his retirement, having been head laundryman for a number of years.

Peter Doland retired on May 16, 1939. Mr. Doland entered the hospital service on November 13, 1919, and was on duty in the engineering division as dynamo operator. His health had been failing and after various absences due to the infirmities of age, he decided that he must retire from active duty.

Four employees of the hospital died at the institution this year:

Judson Davis, aged 67, died July 9, 1938, of congestive cardiac failure, chronic myocarditis. He entered the service of the hospital on December 18, 1931, and was assigned to the local Print Shop, being a printer by trade with long experience on Morristown newspapers. His death followed several months of failing health.

Albert Bushnell, aged 46, died August 29, 1939, of acute myocarditis, coronary occlusion. He entered the service of the hospital on May 6, 1930, and was employed as an attendant.

Mrs. Mary VanOrden, aged 68, died on May 5, 1939 of congestive cardiac failure, chronic myocarditis, lobar pneumonia. She had been employed at the hospital since July 19, 1936, and served as a matron.

Miss Eleanor Fennessey, R. N., aged 43, died June 9, 1939, of cerebral hemorrhage, chronic interstitial nephritis. She entered the hospital service on February 27, 1933, and was employed as

supervising nurse, first in the Clinic building and later in the Dormitory building. She was effective and faithful in the performance of her duties and continued in service until a few months before her death.

Distinguished Visitors

Here and there in this report mention has been made of visitors to the hospital, usually those interested in some particular phase of the work being done, but no attempt has been made to give the names of all who have favored us with their presence during the year. Some of the divisional reports, particularly the Educational, have referred to the wide recognition of the opportunities offered here for obtaining information. Visitors often note a resemblance to a college or university, and occasionally in some letter or memorandum I find references to the 'campus.' All of this merely indicates the fact that a modern mental hospital holds a definite place in the educational field.

In addition to those many visitors who have come here to obtain information connected with school and college courses, many civic minded citizens have come because they felt it a duty to be informed about an institution which used so much tax-money and was responsible for so many fellow citizens. Among these have been members of boards of welfare and charitable organizations, town and municipal officers, Freeholders and State officials. Physicians and others interested in institutional problems have also visited us, some coming from distant states or foreign countries.

Frequent inspections have been made by officers of different State Departments, including the Civil Service, State Highway, and especially the State Department of Institutions and Agencies. Many members of the State Legislature have visited the hospital this year, and the Appropriations Committee paid its annual visit on February 24th. To all visitors, whatever their errand, the hospital has endeavored to offer every courtesy and all possible assistance in obtaining any information sought.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

Robert Lamb, M. D.	August 9, 1938
Gasper J. Palagonia, M. D.	February 1, 1939
Dora Wiley Stevenson, M. D.	February 6, 1939
Martin Dobelle, M. D.	April 1, 1939
Helen I. Anderson, M. D.	May 15, 1939
Amedeo Esposito, M. D.	June 1, 1939

Resident Physician's Resignations:

Richard Tysdale, M. D.	September 15, 1938
Holmes Perrine, M. D.	September 15, 1938
Harry B. McCluskey, M. D.	November 30, 1938
John Forbes, M. D.	January 21, 1939
Margaret Douglas, M. D.	February 28, 1939
Thomas G. Peacock, M. D.	April 15, 1939

Other Staff Appointments:

C. K. Botkin, D. D. S., Resident Dentist	August 1, 1938
Margaret Carlin, Director Social Service	December 1, 1938
Robert A. Lowery, Treasurer and Chief Clerk	April 1, 1939

Other Staff Resignations:

Charles Timbrell, D. D. S., Resident Dentist	July 31, 1938
Phyllis Pointon Robinson, Director Social Service	November 30, 1938
Arthur J. VanWinkle, Treasurer and Chief Clerk	March 31, 1939

Acknowledgments

In the course of the year many gifts have been made to the institution and to individual patients. When possible, gifts intended for general use have been acknowledged, either by personal letter or through the hospital magazine, *The Psychogram*. Many articles which have been given directly to the patients have not been acknowledged, and I wish here to express my appreciation of all such gifts.

Particularly at Christmas time the friends of the institution were exceedingly generous in their donations of money and a variety of useful and attractive articles designed to bring happiness to the sick people here under care. The money given to the Christmas Fund was spent by me personally in the wholesale purchase of much needed or desired gifts, chiefly sweaters, coats, dresses, shirts, caps, gloves, hosiery, underwear, handkerchiefs, ties, stationery, tobacco, candy, and small articles. These were assigned individually according to the needs and wishes of the patients. Money sent for individual patients was spent on suitable gifts purchased by the nursing division after ascertaining the patient's preferences. All gift money was carefully listed and checked and expenditures recorded. Overhead was eliminated since the extra work involved was handled by the regular hospital force as their contribution to the happiness of the patients.

Members of the Board of Managers, resident officers and employees have given much in extra time and effort, money, entertainment and donations to groups or individuals for which

no acknowledgment could be made. The hospital library has received many very welcome contributions which have added immeasurably to its effectiveness. Even the patients themselves have made gifts to the institution, not only in the time they have given to the routine necessary work, but in the special articles they have made and the time they have spent to make 'their' hospital a more attractive and pleasanter place.

For all gifts to the patients and the institution during the past year I hereby wish to make grateful acknowledgment and as Superintendent to express the appreciation of patients and resident personnel to each and every one of the hundreds of friends of the hospital who have contributed in some way to make conditions better and lives happier.

Conclusion

In reviewing the past year I feel that much that was commendable has been accomplished under highly adverse conditions. On the dark side, the overcrowding has been increased, the housing for employees and staff have been grossly inadequate, and 'economy' has forced every hospital activity to be hampered or crippled by insufficient personnel and inadequate supplies and equipment. Despite these grave handicaps, the hospital has functioned remarkably well as a whole. Morale has been good among the officers and most branches of employee service. The lowering of admissions and rise in recoveries has increased optimism among physicians and nurses. Construction work in progress has indicated that hope for some relief of overcrowding might be realized in the not too distant future. Food was definitely improved and this is a highly important factor in promoting good morale.

The Board of Managers has not only functioned exceedingly effectively as a group, but different members have taken up certain special problems and given them energetic personal attention until results were obtained. The State Board of Control, particularly Mr. Ellis P. Earle, its President, have given a good measure of time and effort to solving the problems of this institution. The divisional heads in the Central Office and most of all Commissioner Ellis have been untiring in their endeavors to find ways and means by which funds could be provided and necessary work accomplished. At times when a given situation became intolerable and it seemed that only a miracle could afford relief, the miracle was somehow forthcoming, and the immediate crisis was passed.

As I bring my nineteenth annual report to a close, I wish to record my deep appreciation of the continued effort which has been made by the medical staff, the Business Manager, the Superintendent of Nurses, and other resident officers and of the persistence and determination which they have shown in maintaining standards and improving conditions. The employees, too, in every position, have displayed on the whole, a fine spirit of cooperation and a willingness to rise to emergencies. The Members of the Board, individually and as a group have displayed the highest type of devotion to an ideal in their work for the hospital. To all of them, and especially Doctor Knight as President, I wish to convey my deep gratitude for their continued support and their personal friendship. Also I wish to thank the various State and Departmental officials and particularly Commissioner Ellis for their cooperation and their unflagging interest in the welfare of Greystone Park.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY

Medical Superintendent and

Chief Executive Officer

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

TABLE I.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

2. Normal capacity.....3,260

3. Value of hospital property—Total.....$13,131,811.08
   Real estate, including buildings..... .....11,983,024.05
   Personal property..... 1,148,787.03
   Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.) 929.49
   Additional acreage rented..... 0.00
   Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....204.61

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total	5,187	2,617	2,570	616	338	278
Insane	4,958	2,497	2,461	598	326	272
Epileptics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	229	120	109	18	12	6
Alcoholics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Drug addicts	....	....	....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics	....	....	....	..	..	..
All other cases	....	....	....	..	..	..
COLORED—Total	263	106	157	52	17	35
Insane	252	102	150	51	17	34
Epileptics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	11	4	7	1	..	1
Alcoholics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Drug addicts	....	....	....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics	....	....	....	..	..	..
All other cases	....	....	....	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	5,450	2,723	2,727	668	355	313

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report	2,690	1,228	1,462
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	155	98	57
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year	1,169	679	490

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time		Part Time	
	M.	W.	M.	W.
Grand Total	598	456		
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total	347	405		
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer	1			
2. Other Physicians—Total	28	3	2	
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients	22	2	2	
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty	5	1		
c. Pathologists	1			
3. Dentists	2			
4. Dental Internes	2			
5. Pharmacists	2			
6. Graduate Nurses (excluding occupational therapists)	3	58		
a. Supervisory or administrative duty		23		
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients	2	30		
c. Special duty (X-ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy laboratory, etc.)	1	5		
7. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 49 affiliate nurses	278	255		
a. Ward duty (including 22 student nurses)	240	230		
b. Special duty	38	25		
8. Occupational Therapists and assistants	11	16		
a. Professional	5	6		
b. Attendants assigned to special service	6	10		
9. Physical education directors and teachers		8		
10. Medical Clerks	4	30		
11. Other Employees	14	23		
12. Hospital Social Service—Parole Division—Total		12		
a. Directors		1		
b. Social Workers		11		
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total	251	51		
13. Business Manager	1			
14. Assistant Business Manager	1			
15. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers	13	6		
16. Housekeeping Employees	2	26		
17. Farm Employees (excluding attendants)	21			
18. Other Employees	213	19		
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC—Total	3	10		
a. Physicians	2			
1. Director	1			
2. Assistant Director	1			
b. Director Clinic Social Workers		1		
c. Psychologists	1	1		
d. Social Workers		4		
e. Clerical Employees		4		

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand from previous fiscal year	$ 0.00
Received from appropriations	1,875,315.50
Received from paying patients	136,452.25
Received from all other sources	846,252.16
Total receipts	$2,858,019.91

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Expenditures for maintenance of patients		
Salaries and wages	$1,130,492.07	
Provisions (food)	331,353.23	
Fuel, light and water	124,915.55	
All other expenditures for maintenance	230,948.56	
Total expenditures for maintenance		$1,817,709.41
2. Expenditures for all purposes other than maintenance, including new buildings, other additions and permanent betterments		48,096.55
3. Expenditures for repayment of loans and interest on loans		0.00
Total expenditures		$1,865,805.96
Amount returned to state treasurer or other officials		992,213.95
Balance on hand at close of year		0.00
Total disbursements, including balance on hand		$2,858,019.91

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
1. Patients on books at beginning of year	6,021	3,053	2,968
a. Resident	5,359	2,698	2,661
b. In family care			
c. On parole or otherwise absent	662	355	307
2. Admissions during year	1,229	628	601
a. First admissions	958	512	446
b. Readmissions	236	103	133
c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	35	13	22

TABLE IV.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Nativity	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	Total	Men	Women	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers
Africa									
*Asia								1	
Australia									
Austria	18	11	7	15	21	16	17	17	17
Belgium	2	2		2	2	2			
†Canada	5	4	1	2	4	4	1	4	1
Central America									
China	1	1		1	1	1			
Czecho-Slovakia	13	7	6	9	10	9	7	7	7
Cuba									
Denmark									
England	18	11	7	17	22	19	11	17	17
*Europe	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Finland									
France	2	1	1	2	5	4	1	5	2
Germany	29	11	18	25	32	31	42	53	45
Greece	4	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	2
Holland	4	4		7	8	7	2	4	3
Hungary	18	2	16	4	4	7	20	20	20
India	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Ireland	28	9	19	32	40	44	37	44	47
Italy	64	38	26	64	66	67	45	47	46
Japan									
Jugo-Slavia									
Lithunia	1	1		3	3	3	1	1	1
Mexico									
Norway	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippine Islands									
Poland	33	16	17	27	28	29	31	34	31
Portugal	1	1		1	1	1			
Roumania	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
Russia	23	11	12	14	15	15	17	17	18
Scotland	4	3	1	5	9	9	1	3	5
South America					1				
Spain	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	2	1	1	4	4	5	3	3	3
Switzerland	5	2	3	4	6	4	4	6	5
Turkey-in-Asia	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey-in-Europe									
*United States	671	367	304	193	215	221	145	152	168
Wales					1			1	
‡West Indies	1	1		2	2	2			
Other countries									
Unascertained									
Total	958	512	446	445	512	512	395	446	446

*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											
				Total			Parentage												Total			Time in United States Before Admission								
							Native			Foreign			Mixed			Unascertained						Under 5 years			5–9 years			10–14 years			15 years and over		
	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.
Under 15 years..	4	1	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 years....	40	21	19	40	21	19	20	10	10	13	7	6	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24 years....	81	50	31	79	49	30	34	24	10	32	15	17	13	10	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
25—29 years....	78	39	39	73	38	35	24	13	11	35	18	17	14	7	7	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	2
30—34 years....	92	55	37	74	45	29	39	24	15	26	14	12	9	7	2	..	..	..	18	10	8	2	2	..	2	1	1	4	3	1	10	4	6
35—39 years....	97	57	40	73	40	33	44	25	19	15	6	9	14	9	5	..	..	..	24	17	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	5	..	18	12	6
40—44 years....	85	46	39	54	29	25	26	12	14	21	13	8	7	4	3	.	..	..	31	17	14	..	..	..	2	1	1	5	..	5	24	16	8
45—49 years....	86	39	47	49	26	23	31	16	15	10	5	5	8	5	3	..	..	..	37	13	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	34	11	23
50—54 years....	87	43	44	50	28	22	25	15	10	18	9	9	7	4	3	..	..	..	37	15	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	15	22
55—59 years....	66	35	31	39	21	18	17	9	8	13	8	5	9	4	5	..	..	..	27	14	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	26	13	13
60—64 years....	52	29	23	32	15	17	21	13	8	8	2	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	20	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	19	14	5
65—69 years....	57	36	21	33	19	14	15	10	5	13	6	7	5	3	2	..	..	..	24	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	17	7
70 years and over	133	61	72	71	35	36	40	21	19	16	8	8	15	6	9	..	..	..	62	26	36	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	61	26	35
Unascertained...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	958	512	446	671	367	304	338	193	145	222	111	111	111	63	48	..	..	..	287	145	142	3	2	1	9	3	6	18	10	8	257	130	127

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth	671	367	304
Citizens by naturalization	172	88	84
Aliens	115	57	58
Citizenship unascertained	..	..	..
Total	958	512	446

TABLE VI.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	958	512	446
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis	71	54	17
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system	33	17	16
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	33	17	16
b. With intracranial gumma			
c. Other types (to be specified)			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	2	
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4	
a. With tuberculosis meningitis	4	4	
b. With meningitis (unspecified)			
c. With acute chorea (Sydenham's)			
d. With other infectious disease (to be specified)			
e. Post-infectious psychoses (infection to be specified)			
5. Alcholic psychoses	32	23	9
a. Pathological intoxication	3	3	
b. Delirium tremens	16	13	3
c. Korsakow's psychosis	4	2	2
d. Acute hallucinosis	3	3	
e. Other types (to be specified)	6	2	4
Chronic alcoholic intoxication			
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	3	2	1
a. Due to metals (to be specified)			
b. Due to gases (to be specified)			
c. Due to opium and derivatives			
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified)	3	2	1
7. Traumatic psychoses	11	11	
a. Traumatic delirium			
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders	7	7	
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration	4	4	
d. Other types (to be specified)			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	249	126	123
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	3	4
a. With cerebral embolism	1	1	
b. With cardio-renal disease	5	2	3
c. Other types (to be specified)	1		1

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	13	7	6
a. Epileptic deterioration	4	4	
b. Epileptic clouded states	9	3	6
c. Other epileptic types			
11. Senile psychoses	39	8	31
a. Simple deterioration	18	5	13
b. Presbyophrenic type			
c. Delirious and confused types			
d. Depressed and agitated types	20	3	17
e. Paranoid types	1		1
12. Involutional psychoses	60	11	49
a. Melancholia	23	8	15
b. Paranoid types	16	2	14
c. Other types (to be specified)	21	1	20
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	12	1	11
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands	1		1
b. Exhaustion delirium			
c. Alzheimer's disease			
d. With pellagra			
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified)	11	1	10
14. Due to new growth			
a. With intracranial neoplasms			
b. With other neoplasms (to be specified)			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	1	1	
a. With multiple sclerosis			
b. With paralysis agitans			
c. With Huntington's chorea			
d. With other brain or nervous diseases	1	1	
16. Psychoneuroses	29	17	12
a. Hysteria	1		1
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states	4	3	1
c. Neurasthenia	1		1
d. Hypochondriasis	1		1
e. Reactive depression	4	1	3
f. Anxiety state	11	7	4
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis	7	6	1
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	94	37	57
a. Manic type	25	11	14

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
b. Depressive type	25	15	10
c. Circular type	1		1
d. Mixed type	43	11	32
e. Perplexed type			
f. Stuporous type			
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	153	87	66
a. Simple type	1	1	
b. Hebephrenic type	91	49	42
c. Catatonic type	25	16	9
d. Paranoid type	36	21	15
e. Other types.			
f. Type not specified			
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	35	20	15
a. Paranoia			
b. Paranoid conditions	35	20	15
20. With psychopathic personality	46	33	13
21. With mental deficiency	28	20	8
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	8	2
23. Without psychoses	24	19	5
a. Epilepsy			
b. Alcoholism	7	6	1
c. Drug addiction	1		1
d. Mental deficiency	3	3	
e. Personality dis. due to epidemic encephalitis			
f. Psychopathic personality	4	4	
f1. With pathological sexuality			
f2. With pathological emotionality			
f3. With asocial or amoral trends			
f4. Mixed types			
g. Other Types	9	6	3
24. Primary behavior disorders	2	1	1
a. Simple adult maladjustment.			
b. Primary behavior disorders in children	2	1	1
b1. Habit disturbance			
b2. Conduct disturbance	2	1	1
b3. Neurotic traits			

TABLE VII.

COLOR OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			White			Black			Japanese & Chinese		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	958	512	446	858	456	402	99	55	44	1	1	
Total With Psychoses	932	492	440	832	436	396	99	55	44	1	1	
1. General paresis	71	54	17	49	37	12	21	16	5	1	1	
2. With other forms syphilis C.N.S.	33	17	16	13	7	6	20	10	10			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	2		2	2							
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		2	2		2	2				
5. Alcoholic	32	23	9	24	17	7	8	6	2			
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	3	2	1	3	2	1						
7. Traumatic	11	11		11	11							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	249	126	123	236	119	117	13	7	6			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	3	4	6	2	4	1	1				
10. With convulsive disorders	13	7	6	13	7	6						
11. Senile	39	8	31	38	8	30	1		1			
12. Involutional	60	11	49	57	11	46	3		3			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	12	1	11	8	1	7	4		4			
14. Due to new growth												
15. With organic changes of nerv. sys.	1	1		1	1							
16. Psychoneuroses	29	17	12	29	17	12						
17. Manic-depressive	94	37	57	86	36	50	8	1	7			
18. Dementia Praecox	153	87	66	145	83	62	8	4	4			
19. Paranoia & paranoid conditions	35	20	15	35	20	15						
20. With psychopathic personality	46	33	13	42	30	12	4	3	1			
21. With mental deficiency	28	20	8	24	17	7	4	3	1			
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	8	2	8	6	2	2	2				
Total Without Psychoses	24	19	5	24	19	5						
Primary Behavior Disorders	2	1	1	2	1	1						

TABLE VIII.

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years			15—19 years			20—24 years			25—29 years			30—34 years			35—39 years			40—44 years			45—49 years			50—54 years			55—59 years			60—64 years			65—69 years			70 years and over		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	958	512	446	4	1	3	40	21	19	81	50	31	78	39	39	92	55	37	97	57	40	85	46	39	86	39	47	87	43	44	66	35	31	52	29	23	57	36	21	133	61	72
Total With Psychoses	932	492	440	2		2	40	21	19	80	49	31	76	38	38	87	50	37	92	55	37	83	45	38	83	36	47	82	38	44	65	34	31	52	29	23	57	36	21	133	61	72
1. General paresis	71	54	17							4	3	1	1	1		9	9		13	10	3	10	6	4	12	9	3	8	7	1	2	2		7	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	17	16										2	1	1	1		1	8	3	5	3	1	2	5	1	4	7	5	2	4	4		2	2		1		1			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	2											1	1		1	1																								
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4					1	1											1	1					1	1					1	1									
5. Alcoholic	32	23	9							1		1	2	2		2	2		8	6	2	8	6	2	7	4	3	3	2	1	1	1									
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons.	3	2	1																1	1		2	1	1																	
7. Traumatic	11	11					2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1					1	1					2	2					1	1		1	1	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	249	126	123													1		1				1	1		2		2	28	11	17	39	14	25	37	20	17	45	29	16	96	51	45
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	3	4	1		1				1	1											1		1				2		2	1	1								1	1	
10. With convulsive disorders	13	7	6				1		1	4	2	2	3	3								1	1		3		3				1	1									
11. Senile	39	8	31																															1		1	5	2	3	33	6	27
12. Involutional	60	11	49																1		1	13	1	12	21	1	20	19	5	14	5	3	2	1	1						
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	12	1	11				1		1	2		2	1		1	3		3	2		2	3	1	2																	
14. Due to new growth																																									
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1	1					1	1																														1	1			
16. Psychoneuroses	29	17	12							1	1		3	1	2	10	5	5	3	2	1	4	3	1	5	3	2	1		1	1	1									
17. Manic-depressive	94	37	57	1		1	5	2	3	20	8	12	20	5	15	17	4	13	14	7	7	9	7	2	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1								
18. Dementia præcox	153	87	66				19	10	9	31	22	9	28	13	15	29	18	11	24	12	12	11	4	7	6	5	1	2	2		3	1	2								
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	35	20	15							1		1	2	1	1	1		1	7	5	2	5	4	1	6	4	2	8	4	4	2		2	2	1	1	1	1			
20. With psychopathic personality	46	33	13				3		3				8	6	2	10	9	1	7	5	2	8	6	2	7	5	2	2	1	1	1	1								
21. With mental deficiency	28	20	8				7	5	2	13	10	3	2	2		2	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1		1														
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	8	2							1	1		2	1	1				1	1		2	2		1		1				1	1		2	2						
23. Total Without Psychoses	24	19	5							1	1		2	1	1	5	5		5	2	3	2	1	1	3	3		5	5		1	1									
24. Primary Behavoir Disorders	2	1	1	2	1	1																																			

SPECIAL STATISTICAL DATA FOR UNITED STATES CENSUS

FIRST ADMISSIONS WITHOUT PSYCHOSES BY AGE

(Supplement to Table 8)

Diagnosis	Total			Under 15 years			15—19 years			20—24 years			25—29 years			30—34 years			35—39 years			40—44 years			45—49 years			50—54 years			55—59 years		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total Without Psychoses	24	19	5							1	1		2	1	1	5	5		5	2	3	2	1	1	3	3		5	5		1	1	
Epilepsy																																	
Mental deficiency	3	3														1	1		1	1								1	1				
Alcoholism	7	6	1										1	1		1	1		1		1	1	1		2	2					1	1	
Drug addiction	1		1																			1		1									
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis																																	
Psychopathic personality	4	4								1	1					2	2		1	1													
Primary behavior disorders																																	
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	8	5	3										1		1	1	1		2		2				1	1		3	3				
General Arteriosclerosis	1	1																										1	1				

TABLE IX.

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

Psychoses	Total			Illiterate			Reads and writes*			Common school			High school			College		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	958	512	446	73	36	37	177	100	77	486	255	231	177	90	87	45	31	14
Total With Psychoses	932	492	440	70	34	36	176	99	77	472	244	228	172	85	87	42	30	12
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	71	54	17	8	7	1	19	16	3	33	22	11	9	7	2	2	2	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	17	16	3	2	1	11	6	5	15	7	8	3	2	1	1		1
3. With epidemic encephalitis.	2	2											2	2				
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4								2	2		1	1		1	1	
5. Alcoholic psychoses	32	23	9	2	2		6	5	1	16	11	5	7	4	3	1	1	
6. Due to drugs & exogenous poisons	3	2	1				1	1		1		1	1	1				
7. Traumatic psychoses	11	11		1	1		1	1		9	9							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	249	126	123	25	10	15	60	34	26	126	62	64	28	11	17	10	9	1
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	3	4	2		2	3	2	1	1		1	1	1				
10. With convulsive disorders	13	7	6				5	1	4	5	4	1	3	2	1			
11. Senile	39	8	31	6	1	5	5		5	22	4	18	6	3	3			
12. Involutional	60	11	49	5	1	4	13	2	11	31	4	27	9	3	6	2	1	1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	12	1	11				1		1	9	1	8	2		2			
14. Due to new growth																		
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	1	1								1	1							
16. Psychoneuroses	29	17	12				5	2	3	16	9	7	6	4	2	2	2	
17. Manic-depressive	94	37	57	3	1	2	6	3	3	50	18	32	28	11	17	7	4	3
18. Dementia Præcox	153	87	66	2	1	1	10	4	6	87	55	32	42	20	22	12	7	5
19. Paranoia & paranoid condt's.	35	20	15	2	1	1	10	6	4	12	9	3	9	3	6	2	1	1
20. With psychopathic personality	46	33	13	1	1		5	4	1	25	17	8	13	9	4	2	2	
21. With mental deficiency	28	20	8	9	5	4	13	10	3	6	5	1						
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	8	2	1	1		2	2		5	4	1	2	1	1			
23. Total Without Psychoses	24	19	5	3	2	1	1	1		12	10	2	5	5		3	1	2
24. Primary Behavior Disorders	2	1	1							2	1	1						

*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		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total With Psychoses	932	492	440	875	465	410	57	27	30
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)	71	54	17	69	53	16	2	1	1
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	17	16	32	17	15	1		1
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	2		2	2				
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		4	4				
5. Alcoholic psychoses	32	23	9	31	22	9	1	1	
6. Due to drugs and other exogenous poisons	3	2	1	3	2	1			
7. Traumatic psychoses	11	11		10	10		1	1	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	249	126	123	225	111	114	24	15	9
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	3	4	7	3	4			
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	13	7	6	12	7	5	1		1
11. Senile psychoses	39	8	31	31	6	25	8	2	6
12. Involutional psychoses	60	11	49	57	11	46	3		3
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	12	1	11	10		10	2	1	1
14. Due to new growth									
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1	1		1	1				
16. Psychoneuroses	29	17	12	27	16	11	2	1	1
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	94	37	57	92	37	55	2		2
18. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia)	153	87	66	149	85	64	4	2	2
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	35	20	15	32	19	13	3	1	2
20. With psychopathic personality	46	33	13	44	31	13	2	2	
21. With mental deficiency	28	20	8	27	20	7	1		1
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	8	2	10	8	2			
23. Total Without Psychoses	24	19	5	21	18	3	3	1	2
24. Primary behavoir disorders	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Total	958	512	446	898	484	414	60	28	32

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	932	492	440	184	98	86	672	354	318	76	40	36
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	71	54	17	19	15	4	47	35	12	5	4	1
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	17	16	8	2	6	25	15	10			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	2					2	2				
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		1	1		2	2		1	1	
5. Alcoholic psychoses	32	23	9	6	5	1	24	18	6	2		2
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	3	2	1				3	2	1			
7. Traumatic psychoses	11	11		2	2		7	7		2	2	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	249	126	123	66	36	30	162	79	83	21	11	10
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	3	4				6	3	3	1		1
10. With convulsive disorders	13	7	6	1		1	12	7	5			
11. Senile psychoses	39	8	31	12	2	10	21	3	18	6	3	3
12. Involutional psychoses	60	11	49	12	2	10	42	5	37	6	4	2
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	12	1	11	4		4	7	1	6	1		1
14. Due to new growth												
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1	1					1	1				
16. Psychoneuroses	29	17	12	3	2	1	24	13	11	2	2	
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	94	37	57	10	3	7	74	28	46	10	6	4
18. Dementia Praecox	153	87	66	16	11	5	126	71	55	11	5	6
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	35	20	15	6	4	2	26	15	11	3	1	2
20. With psychopathic personality	46	33	13	9	6	3	34	26	8	3	1	2
21. With mental deficiency	28	20	8	7	6	1	20	14	6	1		1
22. Undiagnosed psychosis	10	8	2	2	1	1	7	7		1		1
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	24	19	5	2	1	1	19	16	3	3	2	1
24. Primary Behavior Disorders	2	1	1				2	1	1			
Total	958	512	446	186	99	87	693	371	322	79	42	37

TABLE XII.

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

Psychoses	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	958	512	446	417	149	268	359	220	139	182	143	39
Total With Psychoses	932	492	440	411	144	267	354	217	137	167	131	36
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	71	54	17	22	14	8	36	28	8	13	12	1
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	17	16	7	2	5	17	11	6	9	4	5
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	2		1	1		1	1				
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		2	2		1	1		1	1	
5. Alcoholic psychoses	32	23	9							32	23	9
6. Due to drugs and other exogenous poisons	3	2	1				2	2		1		1
7. Traumatic psychoses	11	11		3	3		4	4		4	4	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	249	126	123	123	40	83	84	52	32	42	34	8
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	1			
10. With convulsive disorders	13	7	6	9	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	
11. Senile psychoses	39	8	31	34	5	29	4	2	2	1	1	
12. Involutional psychoses	60	11	49	30	3	27	28	7	21	2	1	1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	12	1	11	3		3	7		7	2	1	1
14. Due to new growth												
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1	1		1	1							
16. Psychoneuroses	29	17	12	12	4	8	13	10	3	4	3	1
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	94	37	57	36	10	26	55	24	31	3	3	
18. Dementia Præcox	153	87	66	84	33	51	53	40	13	16	14	2
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	35	20	15	8	2	6	20	12	8	7	6	1
20. With psychopathic personality	46	33	13	9	4	5	11	9	2	26	20	6
21. With mental deficiency	28	20	8	17	10	7	10	9	1	1	1	
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	8	2	6	5	1	2	1	1	2	2	
23. Total Without Phychoses	24	19	5	4	4		5	3	2	15	12	3
24. Primary Behavior Disorders	2	1	1	2	1	1						

TABLE XIII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Single			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total With Psychoses	932	492	440	313	195	118	379	213	166	175	53	122	44	19	25	21	12	9
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	71	54	17	15	15		39	29	10	10	7	3	5	2	3	2	1	1
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	33	17	16	5	4	1	18	9	9	6	3	3	2		2	2	1	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	2		2	2													
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		2	2		2	2										
5. Alcoholic psychoses	32	23	9	9	8	1	16	9	7	3	3		2	2		2	1	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	3	2	1	1	1		2	1	1									
7. Traumatic psychoses	11	11		4	4		5	5		1	1		1	1				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	249	126	123	44	24	20	96	65	31	95	29	66	10	6	4	4	2	2
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	3	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	1		1						
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	13	7	6	11	6	5	2	1	1									
11. Senile psychoses	39	8	31	4		4	9	5	4	25	3	22	1		1			
12. Involutional psychoses	60	11	49	2	1	1	41	9	32	12	1	11	4		4	1		1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	12	1	11	1		1	7		7	3	1	2	1		1			
14. Due to new growth																		
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1	1		1	1													
16. Psychoneuroses	29	17	12	9	6	3	16	10	6	3		3				1	1	
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	94	37	57	42	19	23	45	18	27	6		6	1		1			
18. Dementia Præcox (schizophrenia)	153	87	66	108	67	41	31	14	17	3	2	1	5	1	4	6	3	3
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	35	20	15	6	3	3	19	15	4	5	1	4	5	1	4			
20. With psychopathic personality	46	33	13	14	8	6	22	16	6	1	1		6	5	1	3	3	
21. With mental deficiency	28	20	8	27	20	7	1		1									
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	10	8	2	4	3	1	4	3	1	1	1		1	1				
23. Total Without Psychoses	24	19	5	8	8		11	8	3	1		1	3	2	1	1	1	
24. Primary behavior disorders	2	1	1	2	1	1												
Total	958	512	446	323	204	119	390	221	169	176	53	123	47	21	26	22	13	9

TABLE XIV.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	Men	Women
Total	236	103	133
Total with Psychoses	225	92	133
1. General paresis	7	4	3
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	5	4	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis	1	1	
4. With other infectious diseases	1	1	
5. Alcoholic	7	5	2
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1		1
7. Traumatic	1	1	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	33	16	17
9. With other disturbances of circulation			
10. With convulsive disorders	1		1
11. Senile	2		2
12. Involutional	3	1	2
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	1		1
14. Due to new growth	1		1
15. With organic changes of the nervous system			
16. Psychoneuroses	10	4	6
17. Manic-depressive	51	13	38
18. Dementia præcox	62	26	36
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	10		10
20. With psychopathic personality	17	10	7
21. With mental deficiency	6	4	2
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	5	2	3
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	11	11	
Epilepsy			
Mental deficiency	1	1	
Alcoholism	6	6	
Drug addiction			
Personality disorders due to epidemic enceph.			
Psychopathic personality	2	2	
Unclassified without pscyhoses	2	2	
24. Primary behavior disorders			

TABLE XV.

DISCHARGES BY PSYCHOSES AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	645	351	294	327	159	168	250	148	102	35	15	20
Total With Psychoses	612	322	290	327	159	168	250	148	102	35	15	20
1. General paresis	25	17	8	14	10	4	9	5	4	2	2	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	27	20	7	14	11	3	11	8	3	2	1	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1	2	2		1	1		1		1
4. With other infectious diseases	1	1		1	1							
5. Alcoholic	36	24	12	33	21	12	2	2		1	1	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	2	2		1	1		1	1				
7. Traumatic psychoses	6	6		1	1		5	5				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	73	37	36	42	23	19	23	11	12	8	3	5
9. With other disturbances of circulation	6	2	4	4		4	1	1		1	1	
10. With convulsive disorders	10	8	2	6	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	
11. Senile	5	2	3				3	1	2	2	1	1
12. Involutional	36	10	26	22	7	15	12	3	9	2		2
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	1	12	10	1	9	2		2	1		1
14. Due to new growth												
15. With organic changes of the nervous system												
16. Psychoneuroses	30	14	16	18	6	12	12	8	4			
17. Manic-depressive	109	28	81	90	22	68	16	5	11	3	1	2
18. Dementia Præcox	133	84	49				124	81	43	9	3	6
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	21	9	12	10	6	4	10	2	8	1	1	
20. With psychopathic personality	52	42	10	43	34	9	9	8	1			
21. With mental deficiency	10	5	5	8	4	4	2	1	1			
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	12	6	6	7	3	4	4	3	1	1		1
23. Total Without Psychoses	33	29	4									
Epilepsy												
Mental deficiency	1	1										
Alcoholism	14	13	1									
Drug addiction	1		1									
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis												
Psychopathic personality	6	6										
Unclassified without psychoses												
General paresis	7	6	1									
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	4	3	1									
24. Primary Behavior Disorders	1	1		1	1							

PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY DEATH WHILE ABSENT FROM HOSPITAL BY PSYCHOSES

(Supplement to Table 15)

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL	27	18	9	7	4	3	7	4	3	13	10	3
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	27	18	9	7	4	3	7	4	3	13	10	3
1. General paresis	1	1								1	1	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	1	1								1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis												
4. With other infectious diseases												
5. Alcoholic	4	3	1	3	2	1				1	1	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons												
7. Traumatic psychoses	1	1					1	1				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	10	4	6	1		1	4	2	2	5	2	3
9. With other disturbances of circulation	2	2					1	1		1	1	
10. With convulsive disorders	1	1								1	1	
11. Senile	1	1								1	1	
12. Involutional												
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases												
14. Due to new growth												
15. With organic changes of the nervous system												
16. Psychoneuroses												
17. Manic-depressive	2		2	1		1	1		1			
18. Dementia Præcox	1	1								1	1	
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	1	1								1	1	
20. With psychopathic personality	2	2		2	2							
21. With mental deficiency												
22. Undiagnosed psychoses												
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES												
Epilepsy												
Mental deficiency												
Alcoholism												
Drug addiction												
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis												
Psychopathic personality												
Unclassified without psychoses												
24. Primary behavior disorders												

TABLE XV a.

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

Psychoses	Total			Under 6 mos.			6 – 11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5 – 9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
Total Discharged	618	490	128	348	282	66	136	105	31	74	57	17	24	18	6	9	8	1	12	9	3	12	9	3	3	2	1
Total With Psychoses	584	465	119	317	260	57	135	104	31	73	56	17	23	17	6	9	8	1	12	9	3	12	9	3	3	2	1
1. General paresis	24	22	2	13	12	1	6	5	1	4	4											1	1				
2. Other forms of syphilis of the C.N.S.	26	24	2	10	9	1	10	9	1	2	2		2	2								1	1		1	1	
3. Epidemic encephalitis	4	4					4	4																			
4. Other infectious diseases	1	1		1	1																						
5. Alcoholic	32	27	5	26	22	4	4	3	1	2	2																
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	2	2		1	1								1	1													
7. Traumatic	5	4	1	3	3		1	1		1		1															
8. Cerebral arteriosclerosis	63	53	10	40	34	6	14	11	3	4	4		2	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1				
9. Other disturbances of circulation	4	4		3	3								1	1													
10. With convulsive disorders	9	7	2	3	3		1		1				3	2	1				2	2							
11. Senile	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1																			
12. Involutional	36	33	3	17	17		11	9	2	5	4	1	2	2		1	1										
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	11	2	10	8	2	1	1		1	1		1	1													
14. Due to new growth																											
15. With organic changes of nervous system																											
16. Psychoneuroses	30	22	8	22	18	4	3	1	2	3	2	1	1		1	1	1										
17. Manic-depressive	107	73	34	59	41	18	24	15	9	15	10	5	3	2	1	1	1		3	2	1	2	2				
18. Dementia praecox	132	100	32	48	36	12	41	34	7	26	18	8	5	4	1	2	2		4	3	1	5	2	3	1	1	
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	20	14	6	10	9	1	4	2	2	3	2	1				1		1	1	1					1		1
20. Psychopathic personality	50	39	11	36	29	7	6	4	2	5	5		1		1				1		1	1	1				
21. With mental deficiency	10	10		7	7					1	1		1	1								1	1				
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	12	12		5	5		4	4		1	1					2	2										
Total Without Psychoses	34	25	9	31	22	9	1	1		1	1		1	1													

TABLE XV b.

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

Age on Admission	Total			Under 6 mos.			6—11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5—9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
Total discharged	618	490	128	348	282	66	136	105	31	74	57	17	24	18	6	9	8	1	12	9	3	12	9	3	3	2	1
Under 15 years																											
5— 9 years																											
10—14 years																											
15—19 years	26	24	2	14	12	2	10	10		2	2																
20—24 years	67	58	9	37	32	5	16	14	2	12	10	2	1	1								1	1				
25—29 years	75	59	16	37	30	7	20	14	6	13	10	3	2	2		2	2		1	1							
30—34 years	80	62	18	41	32	9	16	12	4	7	5	2	8	6	2	1	1		4	3	1	2	2		1	1	
35—39 years	78	62	16	43	38	5	20	13	7	7	6	1	2	1	1	1	1		3	2	1	2	1	1			
40—44 years	80	61	19	50	38	12	10	10		12	6	6	2	1	1	3	3					2	2		1	1	
45—49 years	65	51	14	43	33	10	8	7	1	8	7	1	4	3	1				2	1	1						
50—54 years	45	33	12	25	19	6	14	9	5	4	3	1	1	1								1	1				
55—59 years	49	39	10	28	23	5	9	6	3	5	4	1	3	3		1	1		1	1		2	1	1			
60—64 years	22	17	5	9	7	2	7	6	1	2	2								1	1		2	1	1	1		1
65—69 years	17	11	6	9	7	2	5	3	2	1	1		1		1	1		1									
70 years and over	14	13	1	12	11	1	1	1		1	1																
Not stated																											

TABLE XV c.

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

Duration of Hospital Life	Total Discharged Alive					
	Total	Total with condition	Recovered	Improved	Un-improved	Without psychoses
Total	618	585	320	243	22	33
1st admission	490	466	253	197	16	24
Readmission	128	119	67	46	6	9
Under 6 months	348	318	196	106	16	30
1st admission	282	261	160	90	11	21
Readmission	66	57	36	16	5	9
6 – 11 months	136	135	63	68	4	1
1st admission	105	104	44	56	4	1
Readmission	31	31	19	12		
1 year	74	73	30	41	2	1
1st admission	57	56	25	30	1	1
Readmission	17	17	5	11	1	
2 years	24	23	13	10		1
1st admission	18	17	10	7		1
Readmission	6	6	3	3		
3 years	9	9	5	4		
1st admission	8	8	4	4		
Readmission	1	1	1			
4 years	12	12	6	6		
1st admission	9	9	4	5		
Readmission	3	3	2	1		
5 – 9 years	12	12	5	7		
1st admission	9	9	5	4		
Readmission	3	3		3		
10 years and over	3	3	2	1		
1st admission	2	2	1	1		
Readmission	1	1	1			

TABLE XV d.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

TOTAL DISCHARGED	645
Less than one month	27
1 month	99
2 months	67
3 months	56
4 months	41
5 months	39
6 months	42
7 months	18
8 months	32
9 months	22
10 months	13
11 months	13
1 year	93
2 years	27
3 years	16
4 years	18
5 years	10
6 years	7
7 years	1
8 years	
9 years	
10 years	1
12 years	1
16 years	1
18 years	1

TABLE XVI.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Causes of Death	Total			With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)			Alcoholic			With cerebral arterio-sclerosis			Convulsive Disorders (epilepsy)			Senile			Involutional			Psycho-neuroses			Manic-depressive			Dementia præcox			Paranoia and paranoid conditions			With psychopathic personality			With mental deficiency			*All other psychoses		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
All diseases	476	240	236	36	28	8	4	3	1	202	114	88	4	2	2	42	9	33	11	3	8	1	1		30	7	23	91	44	47	11	3	8	3	2	1	5	1	4	36	23	13
1. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	14	9	5							2		2							1	1								5	4	1										6	4	2
Tuberculosis—all forms	74	34	40	2	1	1	1	1		9	3	6							2		2	1	1		4		4	44	21	23	2	1	1	2	1	1				7	5	2
2. Cancer and Other Tumors	17	9	8							5	4	1				1	1								1		1	7	2	5	2	1	1							1	1	
3. Rheumatic, Nutritional, Endocrine and Other General Diseases	4	3	1							3	3								1		1																					
4. Diseases of Blood and Blood Making Organs	1	1								1	1																															
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxicants																																										
6. Diseases of Nervous System and of Organs of Special Sense	7	5	2										2	2																										5	3	2
Cerebral hemorrhage	33	17	16	2	2					19	12	7	1		1	2	1	1							2		2	5	2	3	1		1						1		1
General paralysis of the insane	23	18	5	23	18	5																																			
Other diseases of the nervous system																																									
Diseases of organs of special sense																																									
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System																																									
Heart—total	236	104	132	7	5	2	3	2	1	123	63	60				35	7	28	4	1	3				18	7	11	25	11	14	4		4				4		4	13	8	5
Arteriosclerosis	30	19	11							28	19	9				2		2																							
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	1		1																1		1																				
Bronchopneumonia	8	4	4							2	2					1		1	1		1							3	2	1	1		1								
Lobar pneumonia	10	4	6	1	1					4	1	3				1		1							2		2				1	1		1	1							
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	3	2	1										1		1													1	1											1	1	
10. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System																																										
Nephritis	10	8	2							5	5														1		1	1	1								1	1		2	1	1
11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Child-birth and Puerperal State																																										
12. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	2	1	1							1	1														1		1															
13. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion																																										
14. Congenital Malformations																																										
15. Diseases of Early Infancy																																										
16. Senility																																										
17. Violent and Accidental Deaths	1	1		1	1																																				
Suicide	2	1	1																1	1					1		1															
18. Ill-Defined Causes																																										

*Includes "without psychoses."

TABLE XVII.

AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF DEATH CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years			15—19 years			20—24 years			25—29 years			30—34 years			35—39 years			40—44 years			45—49 years			50—54 years			55—59 years			60—64 years			65—69 years			70 years and over		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	476	240	236				4	3	1	10	4	6	15	6	9	12	7	5	26	12	14	17	7	10	25	15	10	45	25	20	43	25	18	45	22	23	49	31	18	185	83	102
Total With Pscyhoses	474	238	236				4	3	1	10	4	6	15	6	9	12	7	5	26	12	14	17	7	10	24	14	10	44	24	20	43	25	18	45	22	23	49	31	18	185	83	102
1. General paresis	36	28	8				1	1								1	1		7	5	2	2	2		4	3	1	7	5	2	3	3		3	2	1	3	3		5	3	2
2. With other forms of syphilis of C.N.S.	12	7	5													1		1	2	1	1				2		2	2	2		3	2	1	1	1		1	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	3	3																	1	1					1	1		1	1												
4. With other infectious diseases	5	4	1				1	1					2	1	1										1	1					1	1										
5. Alcoholic	4	3	1																1	1								1	1		1		1						1	1	
6. Drugs or other exogenous poisons																															1	1		1		1						
7. Traumatic	2	1	1																																							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	202	114	88																			1	1		2	1	1	12	6	6	17	10	7	24	13	11	33	22	11	113	61	52
9. With other disturbances of circulation	2	1	1																									2	1	1											
10. With convulsive disorders	4	2	2							1	1		1		1				1		1										1	1										
11. Senile	42	9	33																1		1													1		1	4	1	3	37	8	29
12. Involutional	11	3	8																1		1	2		2	2		2	3	1	2	2	2							1		1
13. Due to other matabolic, etc., diseases	1		1																									1		1				1	1					
14. Due to new growth	1	1																																1		1					
15. With organic changes of nervous system	4	2	2							1	1					1		1													1	1		1		1					
16. Psychoneuroses	1	1														1	1																								
17. Manic-depressive	30	7	23							2		2	2		2	1		1	3	1	2	3		3	1		1	4	1	3	4	2	2	2		2	2		2	6	3	3
18. Dementia præcox	91	44	47				1	1		5	2	3	8	5	3	6	4	2	9	3	6	6	4	2	8	5	3	11	6	5	6	1	5	10	4	6	6	4	2	15	5	10
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	11	3	8													1	1		1		1	2		2							1		1						6	2	4
20. With psychopathic personality	3	2	1							1		1													2	2															
21. With mental deficiency	5	1	4				1		1				1		1										1	1					1		1						1		1
22. Undiagnosed	4	2	2										1		1							1		1							1	1		1	1						
23. Total Without Psychoses	2	2																							1	1		1	1												

TABLE XVIII.

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

Psychoses	Total			Less than 1 month			1–3 months			4–6 months			7–11 months			1 year			2 years			3–4 years			5–9 years			10–19 years			20 years and over		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	476	240	236	70	37	33	67	35	32	24	13	11	31	15	16	46	21	25	40	21	19	53	24	29	68	37	31	30	16	14	47	21	26
Total With Psychoses	474	238	236	70	37	33	66	34	32	23	12	11	31	15	16	46	21	25	40	21	19	53	24	29	68	37	31	30	16	14	47	21	26
1. General paresis	36	28	8	5	4	1	13	10	3	2	2		2	2		2	2		4	4		3	1	2	4	3	1	1		1			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	12	7	5	5	3	2	5	3	2										1	1		1		1								
3. With epidemic encephalitis	3	3								1	1					1	1					1	1									
4. With other infectious diseases	5	4	1	3	3		1	1											1		1											
5. Alcoholic	4	3	1	2	2											1		1												1	1	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons																																
7. Traumatic psychoses	2	1	1																			1		1	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	202	114	88	26	14	12	32	18	14	10	6	4	22	9	13	23	14	9	20	11	9	25	13	12	38	26	12	6	3	3			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	2	1	1	1		1																1	1									
10. With convulsive disorders	4	2	2							1	1					2		2				1	1									
11. Senile	42	9	33	9	4	5	12	1	11	3	1	2	3	1	2	10	1	9	2		2				2	1	1	1		1			
12. Involutional	11	3	8	4	1	3	1		1	1		1	1	1		1		1				1		1	1	1					1		1
13. Due to other metablic, etc., diseases	1		1	1		1																										
14. Due to new growth	1	1																												1	1	
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	4	2	2	1	1																				2		2	1	1			
16. Psychoneuroses	1	1					1	1																								
17. Manic-depressive	30	7	23	9	3	6				1		1	1		1	2		2	2		2	3	1	2	4		4	3	1	2	5	2	3
18. Dementia præcox	91	44	47							1	1		1	1		1	1		9	5	4	12	5	7	15	5	10	17	10	7	35	16	19
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	11	3	8				1		1	2		2				1	1		1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1		3	1	2
20. With psychopathic personality	3	2	1										1	1		2	1	1														
21. With mental deficiency	5	1	4							1		1										3	1	2							1		1
22 Undiagnosed psychoses	4	2	2	4	2	2																										
Total Without Psychoses	2	2					1	1		1	1																					

SPECIAL STATISTICAL DATA FOR UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORT

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

(Supplement to Table 18)

Diagnosis	Total			Less than 1 month			1—3 months			4—6 months			7—11 months			1 year			2 years			3—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20 years and over		
	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.
Total Without Psychoses	2	2					1	1		1	1																					
Epilepsy																																
Mental deficiency																																
Alcoholism	1	1					1	1																								
Drug addiction																																
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis																																
Psychopathic personality																																
Primary behavior disorders																																
General Arteriosclerosis	1	1								1	1																					

TABLE XVIIIa.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING

Total discharged	476
Less than one month	70
1 month	30
2 months	24
3 months	13
4 months	13
5 months	5
6 months	6
7 months	8
8 months	9
9 months	4
10 months	3
11 months	7
One year	46
2 years	40
3 years	31
4 years	22
5 years	15
6 years	20
7 years	14
8 years	9
9 years	10
10 years	7
11 years	1
12 years	7
13 years	2
14 years	2
15 years	2
16 years	1
17 years	5
18 years	1
19 years	2
20 years	2
21 years	1
22 years	1
23 years	2
24 years	6
25 years	4
26 years	6
27 years	2
28 years	2
29 years	1
30 years	3
31 years	1
32 years	1
33 years	2
34 years	1
36 years	2
37 years	3
38 years	1
39 years	1
40 years	1
41 years	2
43 years	1
45 years	1

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY COLOR

State of Birth of Native Born	Total	White	Negro	Country of Birth of Foreign Born	Total	White	Negro
Alabama	13	3	10	NORTHERN EUROPE			
Arkansas				Norway	1	1	
California	1	1		Sweden	2	2	
Colorado				SOUTHERN EUROPE			
Connecticut	5	5		Bulgaria	1	1	
District of Columbia				Greece	4	4	
Delaware	1	1		Italy	64	64	
Florida	1		1	Portugal	1	1	
Georgia	19		19	Spain	2	2	
Illinois	1	1		Syria	1	1	
Indiana	2	1	1	EASTERN EUROPE			
Iowa	2	2		Russia	23	23	
Kentucky	2	1	1	WESTERN EUROPE			
Maine	1	1		England	18	18	
Maryland	3	2	1	France	2	2	
Massachusetts	16	16		Ireland	28	28	
Michigan	2	2		Scotland	4	4	
Minnesota	1	1		CENTRAL EUROPE			
Missouri	3	2	1	Austria	18	18	
Montana	1	1		Czecho-Slovakia	13	13	
Nebraska	1		1	Germany	29	29	
Nevada				Hungary	18	18	
New Hampshire	1	1		Lithuania	1	1	
New Jersey	368	359	9	Netherlands	6	6	
New York	129	126	3	Poland	33	33	
North Carolina	17	1	16	Roumania	2	2	
North Dakota	1	1		Switzerland	5	5	
Ohio	5	3	2	OTHER COUNTRIES			
Pennsylvania	31	30	1	Canada	5	5	
Rhode Island	3	2	1	China	1	1	
South Carolina	19		19	India	2	2	
Tennessee	1	1		Turkey in Asia	2	2	
Texas				West Indies	1	1	
Vermont	1	1					
Virginia	16	3	13				
Washington	1	1					
Wisconsin	1	1					
United States	2	2					
TOTAL	671	572	99		287	287	

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

Length of Time	Total	First admissions who spent specified time in N. J.
Less than 1 year	23	
1 year less than 2	13	13
2 years less than 3	5	5
3 years less than 4	6	6
4 years less than 5	10	10
5 years less than 10	29	29
10 years and over	585	585
Not stated		
TOTAL	671	648

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

Length of Time	Total	Who spent spec. time in NewJersey	Who spent spec. time in U. S.
Less than 1 year	7		7
1 year less than 2	4		2
2 years less than 3	3		3
3 years less than 4	5		4
4 years less than 5	1		1
5 years less than 10	36	36	36
10 years and over	231	231	231
Not stated			
TOTAL	287	267	284

County and Color of Population and Admissions

County	Resident population			Non-resident population			First admissions during year			Readmissions during year		
	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.
Total	5450	5187	263	668	616	52	958	859	99	236	220	16
Atlantic												
Bergen	1053	1017	36	134	128	6	182	172	10	46	46	
Burlington												
Camden							1	1				
Cape May												
Cumberland	2	1	1									
Essex	1447	1295	152	221	185	36	349	277	72	83	71	12
Gloucester												
Hudson	756	746	10	92	91	1	105	101	4	42	41	1
Hunterdon	7	7		2	2		1	1				
Mercer	2	2		1	1		1	1				
Middlesex	14	13	1	1	1		1	1				
Monmouth	11	10	1	1	1		2	2				
Morris	481	465	16	51	48	3	112	106	6	25	24	1
Ocean	3	3										
Passaic	1210	1185	25	110	107	3	158	151	7	33	31	2
Salem												
Somerset	21	21		3	3		8	8				
Sussex	106	106		18	17	1	22	22		3	3	
Union	327	307	20	32	30	2	14	14		4	4	
Warren	10	9	1	1	1		2	2				
New York State				1	1							
City												
Atlantic City												
Camden							1	1				
Elizabeth	113	107	6	8	7	1	3	3		2	2	
Jersey City	340	335	5	40	40		56	54	2	19	18	1
Newark	1164	1034	130	183	153	30	277	215	62	55	47	8
New Brunswick	2	1	1									
Paterson	598	582	16	45	42	3	82	77	5	17	16	1
Trenton	2	2					1	1				

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

June 30, 1939

County	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bergen	395	455	850	90	85	175	11	17	28							496	557	1053
Cumberland		1	1		1	1											2	2
Essex	564	505	1069	166	132	298	29	50	79				1		1	760	687	1447
Hudson	243	232	475	129	80	209	26	44	70	1		1		1	1	399	357	756
Hunterdon		3	3					4	4								7	7
Mercer	2		2													2		2
Middlesex	5	6	11		1	1		2	2							5	9	14
Monmouth	3	3	6				2	3	5							5	6	11
Morris	177	197	374	44	30	74	9	23	32					1	1	230	251	481
Ocean		1	1					2	2								3	3
Passaic	500	532	1032	91	59	150	11	17	28							602	608	1210
Somerset	2	3	5	1		1	4	11	15							7	14	21
Sussex	39	44	83	8	6	14	5	4	9							52	54	106
Union	132	131	263	15	15	30	10	24	34							157	170	327
Warren	5	2	7	1		1	1		1	1		1				8	2	10
Total	2067	2115	4182	545	409	954	108	201	309	2		2	1	2	3	2723	2727	5450

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

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

FARM

93 lbs. mutton	7.63
24.8525 tons mixed hay	497.05
69.7725 tons alfalfa ensilage	697.73
1028.035 tons corn ensilage	9,252.32
33.035 tons oat ensilage	264.28
31.6225 tons soy beans	284.60
21.1275 tons mangel beets	211.28
134.7125 tons green alfalfa	1,347.13
14.0525 tons green grass	84.32
1,416 baskets turnips	495.60
1,965 baskets apples	845.95
472 tons manure	944.00
	$ 14,931.89

DAIRY

744,837¾ quarts milk	59,587.02
12,649 pounds beef	1,928.90
3,456½ pounds veal	482.64
Hides	888.02
4,714 tons manure	9,428.00
	$ 72,314.58

POULTRY

15,394 dozen eggs	4,554.56
2,258¾ pounds broilers	525.27
1,564¾ pounds fowls	308.76
79 tons manure	395.00
33 ears corn	.41
2⅛ baskets string beans	1.38
70 bunches beets	1.40
	$ 5,786.78

PIGGERY

84,306 pounds pork	10,643.31
614 tons manure	1,842.00
	$ 12,485.31

GARDEN

8 8-16 baskets apples	3.40
2,948 bunches asparagus	398.85
231 9-16 baskets lima beans	218.79
854 8-16 baskets string beans	591.35
243 baskets wax string beans	197.00
3,520 6-16 baskets beets	987.65
42 bunches beets	.65
1,340 heads broccoli	200.52
90,740 pounds cabbage	764.87

6,749 stalks Chinese cabbage	674.90
2,353 4-16 baskets carrots	804.54
186 bunches carrots	4.75
3 heads cauliflower	.27
10,216 stalks celery	204.32
12,961 ears corn, sweet	186.91
278 14-16 baskets cucumbers	119.11
697 15-16 baskets egg plant	313.13
126 heads endive	2.80
15,372 bunches kohlrabi	341.42
19,511 bunches leek	529.60
44,283 heads lettuce	1,991.73
2,637 14-16 baskets onions	1,244.13
54,509 bunches onions, green	1,205.97
6,330 bunches parsley	68.29
40 12-16 baskets parsnips	17.36
2,417 1-16 baskets peppers, green	964.08
11 baskets peppers, cayenne	6.05
2,493 pounds pumpkin	32.10
1 bunch radishes	.03
54,734 bunches rhubarb	1,241.70
3,580 15-16 baskets spinach	1,568.54
1,996 baskets squash	991.60
1,034 pounds squash, late	13.19
5,584 9-16 baskets swiss chard	1,926.00
12,472 5-16 baskets tomatoes, red	4,693.09
9 8-16 baskets tomatoes, red special	4.58
4-16 basket tomatoes, green	.06
8 8-16 basket tomatoes, yellow special	5.23
301 12-16 baskets turnips	101.30
8 4-16 baskets lima beans, shelled	10.31
20 4-16 baskets string beans, shelled	16.96
120 pounds beans, shelled	6.60
220 pounds peas, shelled	7.70
79 14-32 bushels onion sets	683.16
	$ 23,344.59

GREEN GRAIN

5 tons rye, green	40.00
29.485 tons straw, rye	616.04
4.70 tons wheat, green	37.60
	$ 693.64

PLANTS FURNISHED OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Leesburg Prison Farm

4,000 cabbage plants	10.00

N. J. Reformatory, Annandale

12,000 cabbage plants	30.00
	$ 40.00

SUMMARY

Farm	$ 14,931.89
Dairy	72,314.58
Poultry	5,786.78
Piggery	12,485.31
Garden	23,344.59
	$128,863.15

FLORIST'S REPORT

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

Abutilon	1,000
Ageratum	250
Asters	2,300
Asparagus-Sprengeri	125
Begonias	3,500
Calla lilies	220
Cannas	2,500
Carnations	2,291
Celosia	450
Chrysanthemums	3,932
Coleus	5,080
Dahlias	300
Delphiniums	1,800
Easter lilies	1,400
Ferns	600
Fuchsias	250
Geraniums	6,300
Gladiolus	25,000
Heliotrope	65
Jerusalem Cherries	800
Lantana	350
Lilies, Phillippense	660
Lilies, Regale	2,140
Lobelia	350
Marigolds	3,000
Narcissus	4,000
Petunias	7,000
Roses	1,160
Salvias	1,500
Scabiosa	1,100
Snapdragons	11,000
Spireas	200
Sweet alyssum	500
Vincas	6,000
Vinca vine	300
Zinnias	7,100
Total	104,423

Ageratum (hardy)	90
Asters	589
Calla lilies	1,032
Carnations	1,274
Dahlias	153
Delphiniums	1,084
Chrysanthemums (large)	2,626
Chrysanthemums (medium)	942
Chrysanthemums (spray)	5,240
Easter lilies (flowers)	2,762
Fern leaves	632
Gladiolus	13,506
Narcissus	3,980
Roses	9,815
Scabiosa	8,655
Snapdragons	13,508
Sprengeri strings	540
Zinnias	3,842
Total	70,270

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

TABLE III. (Continued.)

	Total	Men	Women
3. Total on books during year	7,250	3,681	3,569
4. Discharged from books during year	645	351	294
a. As recovered	327	159	168
b. As improved	250	148	102
c. As unimproved	35	15	20
d. As without psychosis	33	29	4
5. Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases	17	12	5
6. Died during year	476	240	236
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year	1,138	603	535
8. Patients on books at end of year	6,112	3,078	3,034
a. Resident	5,444	2,723	2,721
b. In family care			
c. On parole or otherwise absent	668	355	313
9. Average daily resident population	5,415.83	2,724.9	2,690.93
10. Average daily population on books	6,087	3,085.9	3,001.1
11. Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books (count the total number of times patients were transferred from resident to absent status)	2,731	1,310	1,421
12. Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, or other absent status	2,269	1,085	1,184
4 (Supplement)			
a. Discharged directly from institution	189	126	63
b. Discharged while on parole or otherwise absent (excluding deaths)	429	207	222
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital	27	18	9

*Transferred from other state institutions to receive special surgical or medical care of a general hospital nature and not counted in items 1 to 12 above.

	Total	Men	Women
*Receiving special care beginning of year	3		3
Admitted for special care	11		11
Discharged from special care	7		7
Transferred to regular mental population			
Died while receiving special care	1		1
Receiving special care end of year	6		6