

THE
SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

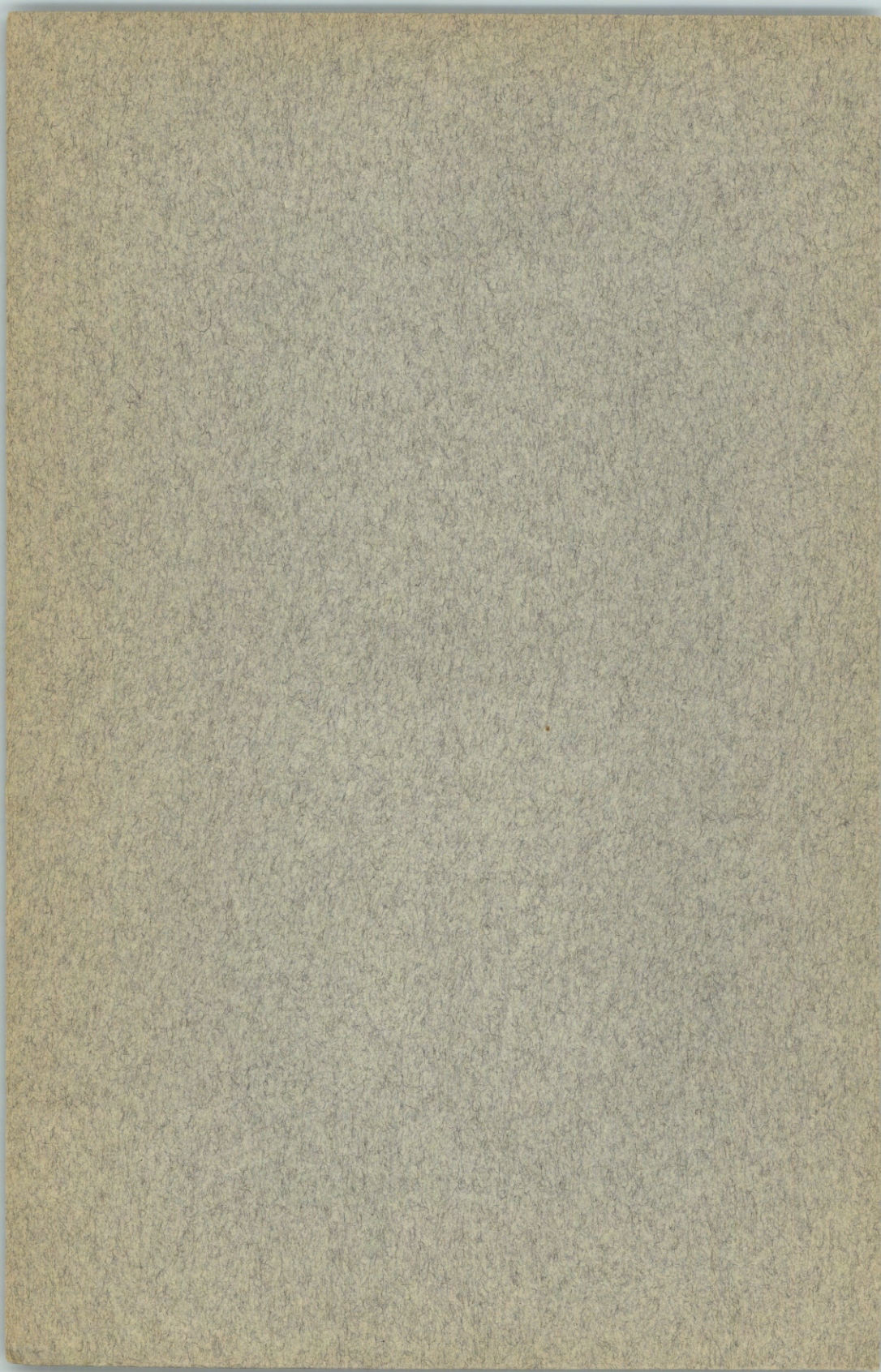
GREYSTONE PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

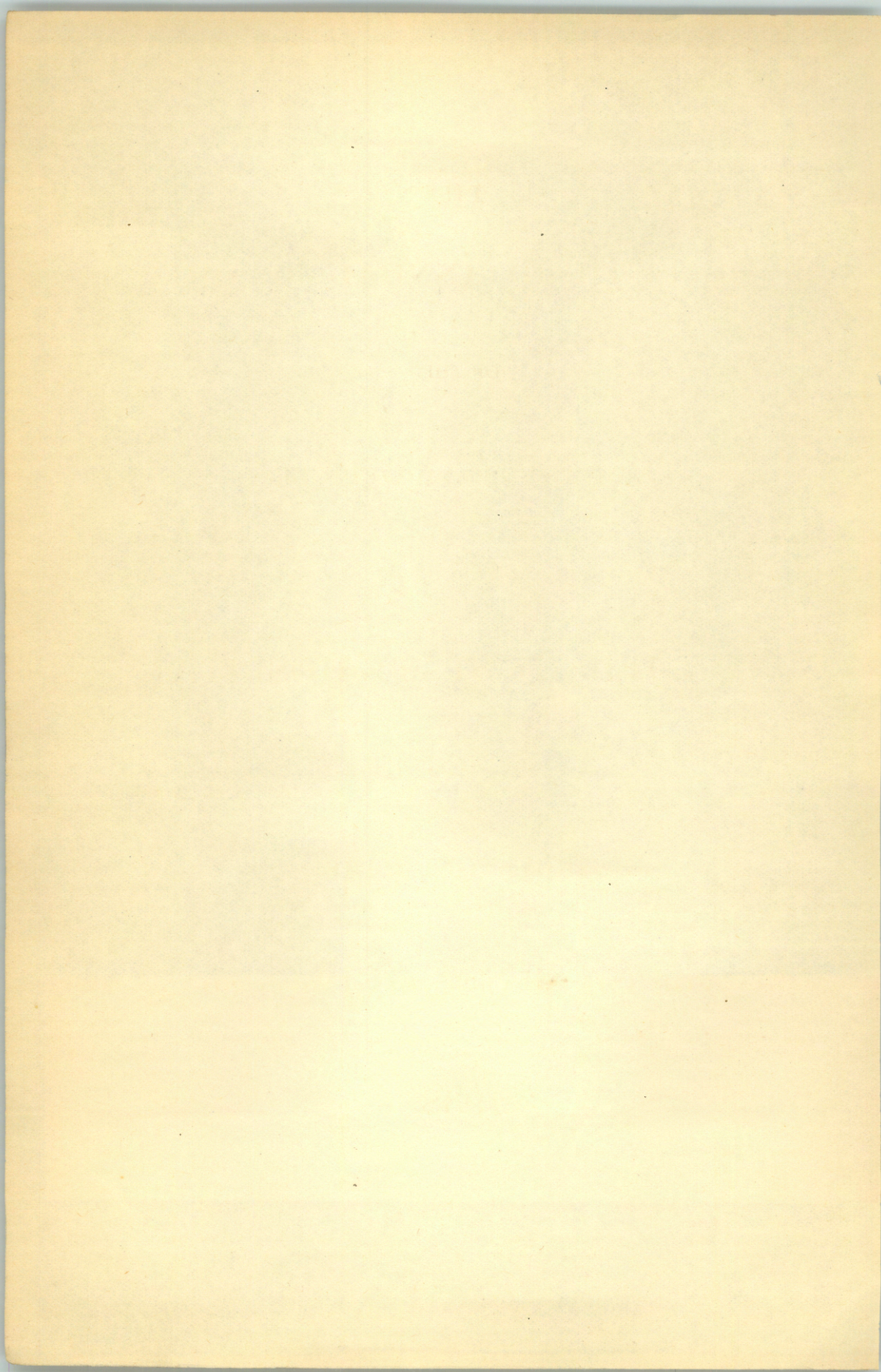
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Superintendent



THE
SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30
1938

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

REPORT

1911

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

1911

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1911

1911

Board of Managers

PRESIDENT

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

VICE-PRESIDENT

GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D. Jersey City

MRS. JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE.....Newton

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

* RIDLEY WATTS.....Morristown

COL. FRANKLIN D'OLIER.....Morristown

FRANK D. ABELL.....Morristown

FREDERICK S. MOSELEY.....Far Hills

JAMES E. LAUENSTEIN, *Secretary*

Morristown

ARTHUR J. VAN WINKLE, *Treasurer*

Morris Plains

* Deceased

Board of Managers

Augustus S. Knight, M. D.
 George O'Hanlon, M. D.
 Mrs. Jayne Milard Doyle
 Mrs. Marian K. Garrison
 * Ridley Watts
 Col. Franklin D. Oler
 Frank D. Apple
 Frederick S. Mosley

James B. Farnsworth
 Arthur J. Van Winkle
 Mona Linn

December

Officers

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.
Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer

HENRY BREVOORT SMITH
Business Manager

ARTHUR G. LANE, M. D.....Clinical Director
GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
WILLIAM J. LEIN, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
RAYMOND J. HARQUAIL, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
THOMAS G. PEACOCK, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
W. H. MINFORD, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
THOMAS B. CHRISTIAN, M. D.....Pathologist
MARGARET DOUGLAS, M. D.....Resident Physician
JAMES M. LASLEY, M. D.....Resident Physician
ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D.....Resident Physician
DANIEL GEORGE MELVIN, M. D.....Resident Physician
GEORGE B. COON, M. D.....Resident Physician
WILBUR M. JUDD, M. D.....Resident Physician
MALCOLM C. TAYLOR, M. D.....Resident Physician
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D.....Resident Physician
*THEODORE F. LINDBERG, M. D.....Resident Physician
*JAMES J. O'CONNELL, M. D.....Resident Physician
THOMAS J. DREDGE, M. D.....Resident Physician
VINCENT RIGERONE, M. D.....Resident Physician
PIERRE NYVALL, M. D.....Resident Physician
JOHN FORBES, M. D.....Resident Physician
*HARRY DEETHS, M. D.....Resident Physician
CARL M. SAGERT, M. D.....Resident Physician
WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, M. D.....Resident Physician
HARRY B. McCLUSKEY, M. D.....Resident Physician

PHYLLIS D. SCHAEFER, M. D..... Resident Physician
WILLIAM H. LONGLEY, M. D..... Resident Physician
RICHARD TYSDALE, M. D. Resident Physician
HOLMES PERRINE, 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

*FRANK L. LOSKOT, D. D. S..... Resident Dentist

CHARLES W. TIMBRELL, 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

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

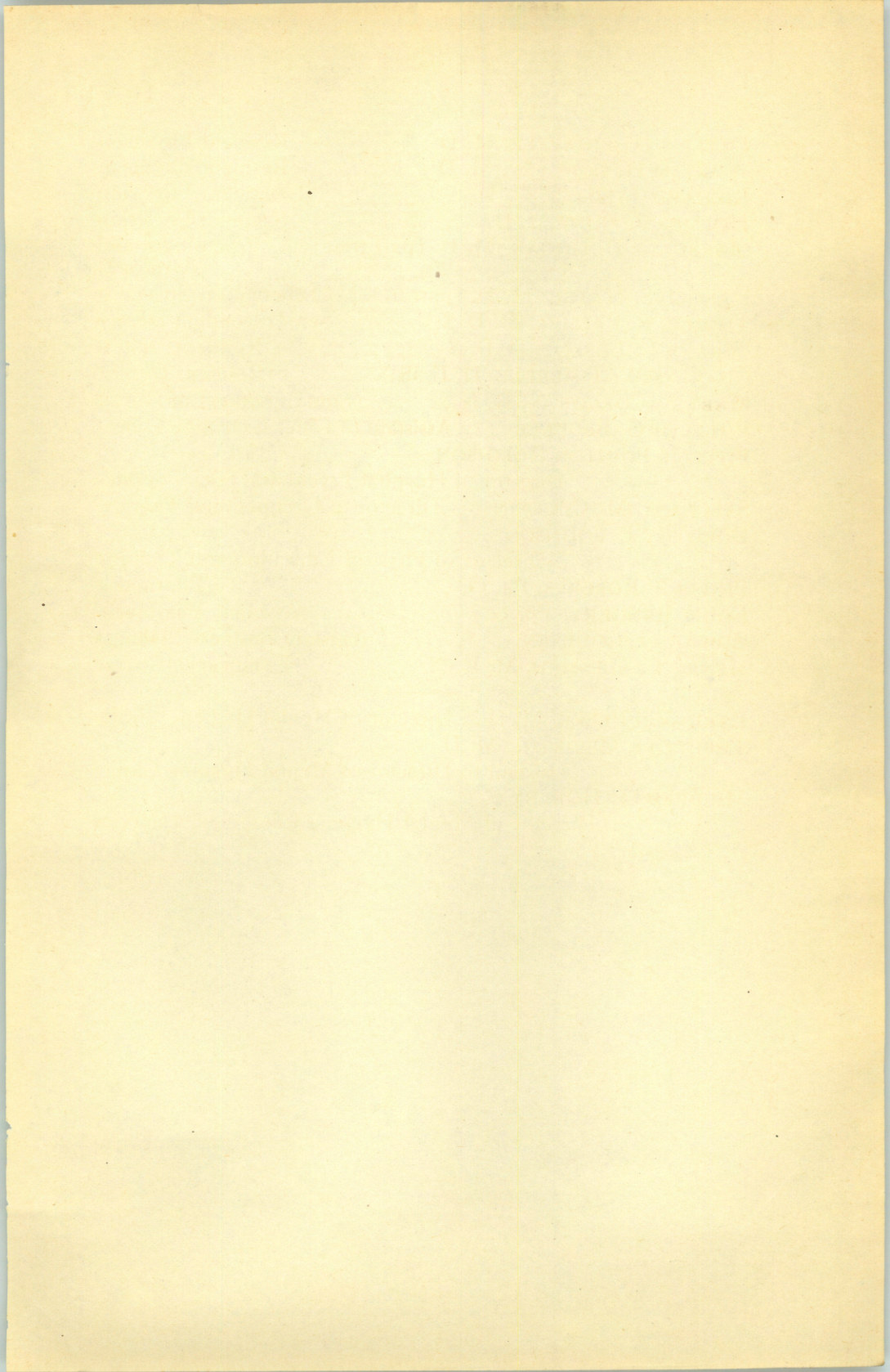
THEODORE GEBIRTIG, M. D

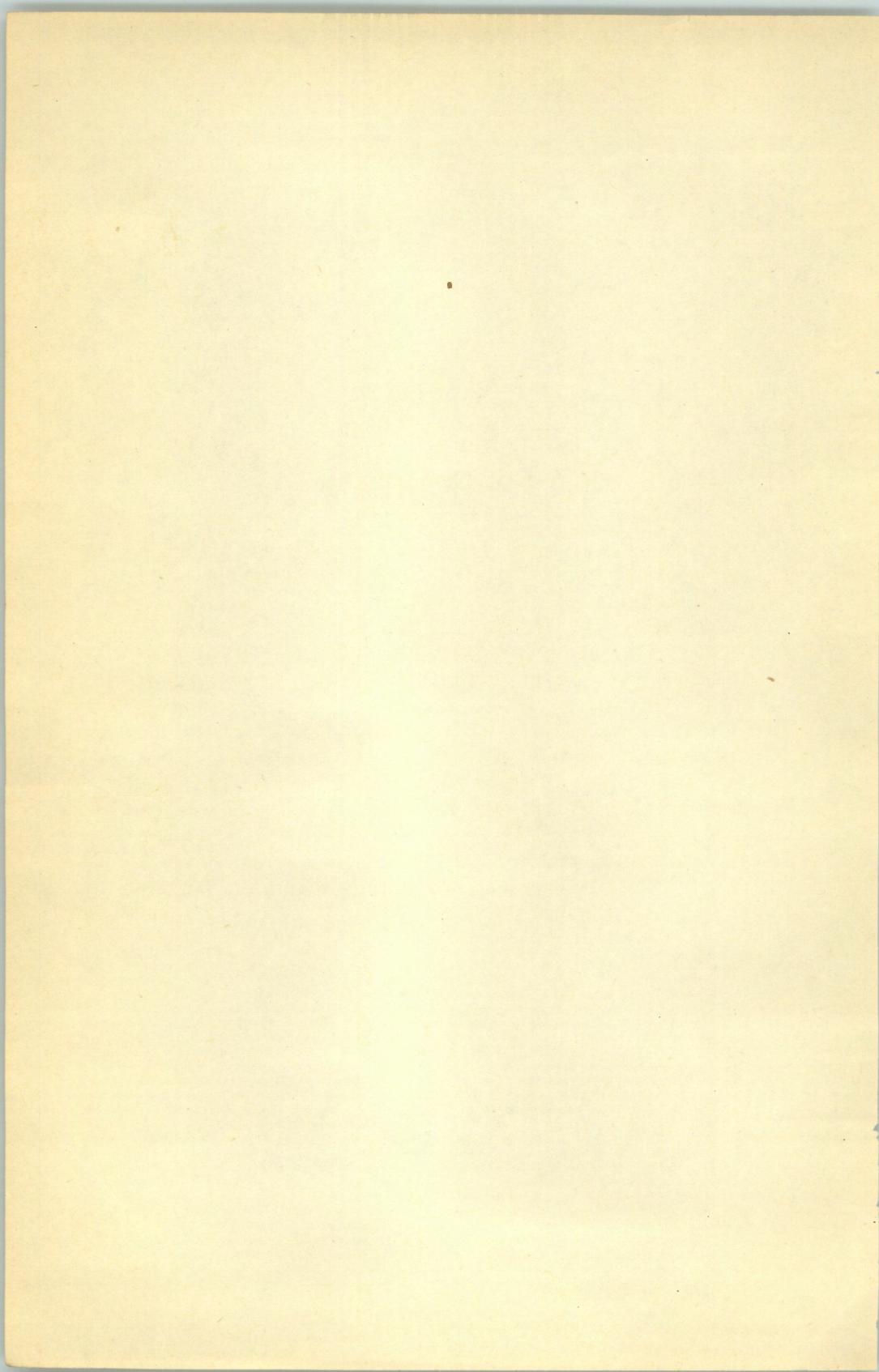
Assistant to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics

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

Board of Consultants

- George H. Lathrop, M.D., Clinical Medicine
- Christopher C. Bell, M.D., Neurology
- William J. Allen, M.D., Neurology
- Arthur M. Clark, M.D., Surgery
- Francis H. Glasscock, M.D., Surgery
- William H. Lawrence, Jr., M.D., Surgery
- George P. Fisher, M.D., Surgery
- Joseph A. Huxor, M.D., Surgery
- H. J. F. Williams, M.D., Dermatology
- E. M. James, M.D., Dermatology
- Harrison S. Martland, M.D., Pathology
- Garner O'Growley, M.D., Pathology
- David A. Koser, M.D., Pathology
- Francis C. Bartman, D.S., Pathology

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report To The Commissioner

To The Honorable William J. Ellis

Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies

The Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park hereby hand to you their sixty-third annual report and included with it the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

On July 1, 1937, there were on the hospital books 5,926 patients, plus 11 who were receiving special care, or 5,937 in all. On June 30, 1938, there were 6,024 patients on the books, (of whom 3 were received for observation from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa), an increase during the fiscal year of 87 patients. Of these, 5,362 were actually in the hospital and 662 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 1,474 patients, which is 192 less than during the previous year. The discharges totaled 734 patients, of whom 353 were discharged as recovered, 281 as improved, 46 as unimproved and 54 as without psychosis. In addition to those regularly discharged, 69 of these patients were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey and 29 special cases admitted for surgery from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa were returned to that institution. The deaths numbered 555 patients. The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 7,411 which was 113 more than in the preceding year.

Though this figure of admissions is still far larger than we wish it were, yet, it is consoling to appreciate the decrease from last year, and in trying to account for it we see that doubtless the change of assigning Union County patients to the Marlboro State

Hospital, instead of to Greystone, explains the decrease of 79 from that county. There was no decrease in the numbers from Morris, Sussex, Bergen and Hudson counties, but there were 106 less from Essex and Passaic counties, as Dr. Lane's report emphasizes. His analysis and his theories as to the probable causes are most interesting and deserve careful reading. Based upon comparison of admissions with discharges, the recovery rate is 29.8 per cent. and the improved rate is 23.7 per cent.

Larger numbers were on parole throughout the year and fewer of these had to return for further treatments and care than in previous years.

Dr. Curry's descriptions of all existing conditions at the hospital impress us as so complete, correct and in accordance with the opinions of every member of this Board that we ask you to accept the findings and recommendations in his report, as also ours, without our troubling you with a repetition of the arguments for them. He and his associates speak in this report even more clearly and convincingly than ever.

Relief must come as soon as possible from the great overcrowding of patient population with its injurious effects upon curative measures and upon the equipments and buildings. That will come with the construction of the 4th State Hospital for the Mentally ill, which we trust will be soon. Meanwhile, most pressing needs are for reasonable amounts of food, clothing, bedding, curative medicines, household supplies and repairs and replacements of furnishings and a supply of them for the new buildings. More physicians, nurses, social workers and other staff personnel are greatly needed and a vital prerequisite is reasonable quarters in which to house them.

All these and other topics are dealt with at length in Dr. Curry's report which we respectfully submit for consideration by you and by the other authorities at Trenton. You and the members of your Department of Control have the same intimate personal knowledge of our conditions and needs that we have, and we know that you will continue to do all that you possibly can for the reasonable welfare of the patients and for sound maintenance of the property of the State at Greystone, just as you always have done. We feel the burdens of responsibility and of limited financial ability to do all that we would like for the care and cures of these patients but we have the consolation of knowing

that, in spite of all the difficulties that are temporarily unsurmountable, Dr. Curry and all of his associates have a good hospital and are making grand efforts to do a good and creditable job within it.

It is marvelous that through sheer strength and faithfulness to duties they have been able to accomplish so much with so comparatively few physical breakdowns. The health of some has faltered at times but they have never permitted their courage and ambitions to diminish. Our hope is that they may survive and continue to be with this hospital for many years to come. Members of the Business and Professional staffs are all cooperating with each other with a minimum of friction anywhere.

Mr. Ridley Watts died December 31, 1937. He had been a most faithful and capable member of this Board for ten years and his comradeship and helpful advices are greatly missed. Mr. Frederick S. Moseley of Bedminster was appointed in April, 1938, to fill the vacancy.

The Managers held 12 regular meetings with an attendance of 58. Committee meetings, conferences, inspections and other visits during the year totaled 54, which made 112 recorded trips to the institution by Board Members. Many unofficial calls and conferences were not recorded.

Faithfully 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

that report to all the members of the Board of Health, and also to the County and all of the municipalities which are under their jurisdiction. It is necessary that the Board of Health should have a complete and accurate record of all the cases of disease which have been reported to it, and that it should have a complete and accurate record of all the cases of disease which have been reported to it, and that it should have a complete and accurate record of all the cases of disease which have been reported to it.

The Board of Health should also have a complete and accurate record of all the cases of disease which have been reported to it, and that it should have a complete and accurate record of all the cases of disease which have been reported to it, and that it should have a complete and accurate record of all the cases of disease which have been reported to it.

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TREASURER'S REPORT

TREASURER'S REPORT

**Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and
Disbursements for the Fiscal Year
Ending June 30, 1938**

RECEIPTS

From Bergen County.....	\$139,451.17
" Burlington County	124.45
" Camden County.....	30.82
" Essex County.....	187,562.94
" Hudson County.....	68,015.65
" Hunterdon County.....	1,158.99
" Mercer County.....	574.11
" Middlesex County.....	1,865.17
" Monmouth County.....	569.75
" Morris County.....	64,224.19
" Ocean County.....	189.42
" Passaic County.....	198,146.95
" Somerset County.....	817.64
" Sussex County.....	17,152.29
" Union County.....	60,459.58
" Warren County.....	1,313.27
" Private Patients.....	143,040.21
" Contributing Patients	9,791.88
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties.....	6,605.57
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	6,794.31
	\$907,924.36

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer.....\$907,924.36

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

Officers' Pay-rolls.....	\$ 14,163.59
Employees' Pay-rolls.....	986,108.56
	\$1,000,272.15

A. J. VAN WINKLE

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To the Board of Managers:

As is customary at this time I now submit to you the annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, the sixty-third report of that institution and my eighteenth as Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938.

The number of admissions for the year was 1,474 which was 192 less than the figure for each of the two previous years. Despite a higher discharge rate than usual and more patients carried in the community on parole, visit and so on, the number actually in the institution was 84 higher at the close of the year than at the beginning. This means that overcrowding has been intensified, with all its evils. I am still convinced that New Jersey needs a fourth state hospital and that construction should be started at the earliest possible date.

While such a new institution is being built, those already in service should not be neglected. During the past eight years there has been a tremendous economy drive and appropriations have been held to an absolute minimum with the result that our entire hospital plant has been allowed to run down. In view of the amount invested and the speed with which neglected buildings deteriorate such a policy seems extremely short sighted.

New and promising methods of treatment are being developed for mental patients. Unfortunately, they are expensive, although if they enable us to discharge even a small percentage of patients who would otherwise be life residents they will save much money in the long run. At least \$15,000 or \$20,000 should be added to the medical and surgical fund in order that we may carry on work with insulin, metrazol, endocrines, vitamins and electrotherapy.

With the number of patients under care it is necessary that a very definite increase be made in appropriations for clothing, household and food. It has been absolutely impossible to clothe and maintain the patients at the institution in anything like a humane and sanitary condition on the amount allowed.

There is great need of housing for doctors and employees. The last new cottage for physicians was opened in 1931, when there were twenty-seven resident physicians on the staff instead of thirty-three as at present. Housing for employees is cramped and overcrowded to a distressing degree. Until such time as suitable housing can be completed and furnished, a sufficient appropriation should be made so that extra salary can be paid in lieu of maintenance and some of these people permitted to live outside the institution.

Our neighboring states have instituted the eight hour day for many institutional employees and it is absolutely essential that we increase the number of our employees so that the long hours on the wards can be at least shortened. We should return to the original system under Civil Service with increases in salary for worthy employees from minimum to maximum in a regular manner. This fair and satisfactory system was discontinued, as an economy measure, a number of years ago. As a result we have continued to lose very desirable officers and employees to other States which could definitely promise salary advances according to fixed schedule, while we have been unable to compete against them.

On the outside, one of the most crying needs is the purchase of a farm, near enough to the institution to permit of ready access, with sufficient suitable land for pasture of the dairy cattle and to furnish proper range for hogs and poultry. So many farms are now being bought up that available land is becoming scarce and unless such a farm is obtained very soon it will be absolutely impossible to procure.

During the past year certain construction and reconstruction have been started under P. W. A. grants. In January, work was begun on a project for the improvement of the water supply, certain changes in the power plant, and the switching of various sections of the institution from direct to alternating current. These will all add to the proper and economical functioning of essential services. The water supply in particular has been a

serious problem. The existing pipes were not large enough to furnish the water needed by a greatly increased population and as a result even with full reservoirs it was impossible to get enough water to certain top floor areas for bathing purposes. At times of low rainfall, when the deep wells were the chief source of supply, the pumps were not adequate to force the water to the high pressure reservoir so that with the well pumps sending plenty of water to the first, or ice pond, reservoir the amount which could be pumped into the high pressure system was insufficient for hospital requirements and important services had to be reduced. The completion of the water and electric current part of the project is now promised for December.

At the end of the year another grant was received for certain additions and improvements to buildings. With this it is hoped that the capacity of the Dormitory building may be somewhat increased and the new wings, at least, be fireproof construction. It will not be possible to reconstruct the entire building, which we regard as a dangerous fire hazard, with the funds allowed. Reconstruction of the Main building is to be continued, since three floors of the south side have not yet been done over. Although this work is very essential and will be an important contribution to the comfort and safety of the patients, we anticipate with dread the period of reconstruction, when wards must be emptied to permit of work being done. Since all wards are now overcrowded to what seems the last possible degree, the problem appears incapable of solution.

Newer Therapies—Insulin and Others

The use of insulin hypoglycemic therapy as a treatment for psychotic patients, chiefly those suffering from some form of dementia precox, was begun in January, 1937. The patients who have so far received the treatment were unselected cases and chosen largely because of insistence on the part of their relatives. Under Dr. Carl M. Sagert, 44 male patients have received the therapy; 17 of these have not completed the full course of treatment and are excluded from the findings. Of the 27 whose course of treatment was completed, the condition of 5 was unchanged; 7 showed considerable improvement but remained in the hospital; 14 were allowed to leave the hospital, but of these

4 were later returned as not able to adjust in the community to a satisfactory degree. At the present time, 10 patients, or 36 per cent., are adjusting satisfactorily outside the hospital. All cases that improved sufficiently to leave the hospital were sick for less than one year. In the treatment an average of 2,050 units of insulin per patient were administered.

Among the women patients there have been 34 cases treated by this method since April, 1937, under the supervision of Dr. Phyllis D. Schaefer. Of these, 3 died, but one death was due to an intercurrent illness, leaving a mortality due to the drug of less than 6 per cent. Thirteen patients, about 38 per cent., were unimproved; 10 patients, about 30 per cent., were slightly improved; 2 patients, roughly 6 per cent., were improved. Six patients, about 18 per cent., were much improved, to all appearances showed no psychotic symptoms and were able to leave the hospital and take their former places in society. From the results obtained in these cases it appeared that the younger, more recently admitted patients were more likely to benefit from the treatment and that if the group were carefully chosen, the statistics would show a higher percentage of good results.

The dementia precox group furnishes the great bulk of continued treatment patients in state hospitals. While they may comprise only 18 per cent. of the first admissions, they make up 60-70 per cent. of those having a hospital residence of twenty years or more, and an institutional life of fifty years is fairly frequent. The number discharged as improved in the course of a year may run fairly high, but the number in the readmission column is likely to be approximately the same, with the number discharged as recovered being usually exactly zero. In view of this situation any treatment which sends 26 per cent. of an unselected dementia precox group out of the hospital apparently very much improved and able to adjust in the community is well worth whatever it may cost, in comparison with the long continued burden of support which is the probable alternative.

Other newer therapies are also being given a trial at the institution. Metrazol, administered by Dr. John Forbes, has appeared to be effective in some instances where the patients did not respond to insulin and in other instances where insulin had not been used. As yet no final reports can be made and the treatment has not been used on any patients in whom the psychosis was of

short duration. However, it seems to offer such possibilities as to make its continued trial well worth while.

Endocrine therapy has been carried on by Dr. Wilbur M. Judd with results that appear decidedly interesting. In a number of instances the patients under treatment either made a prompt recovery or showed marked improvement. Further work along this line may well be productive of a more hopeful prognosis in a considerable percentage of admissions. Short-wave electrotherapy under the direction of Dr. George R. Hampton has brought relief in certain conditions and is recommended for further development.

Reduction In Appropriations For 1938-1939

On account of the reductions for the coming year the Board of Managers were very much concerned and the President appointed a committee of the Board consisting of Hon. Frank D. Abell, an ex-state Senator and former Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, and Dr. George O'Hanlon, Medical Director of the Jersey City Medical Center, to draw up resolutions to the Central Board as to the conditions and the fact that the patients could not be properly taken care of with the appropriations given. At the June meeting the Board placed themselves on record as follows:

"On a basis of a total breakdown of the appropriations made to The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park for the fiscal year 1938-1939, it appears that this hospital has been allotted only \$346.67 per capita per year or .949 per capita per day for 5,350 patients, with a total appropriation of \$1,854,670, of which the hospital is expected to produce over \$900,000; and that in spite of all efforts at economical management the actual per capita expenditures for patients at the present time is in excess of the per capita allowed.

The Board of Managers has taken note of advices received from members of the Appropriation Committee and from Commissioner Ellis and has instructed Chief Executive Officer Doctor Curry, and the Business Manager, not to curtail below the vital needs of food and clothing and essential supplies for subsistence, but to continue to work out every other possible economy, except vital necessities; Doctor Curry also to continue the use of insulin therapy, metrazol and the endocrines, because of their curative value."

At the next monthly meeting the special committee presented the following resolutions which were unanimously approved:

"As a supplement to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Managers, we are attaching hereto a set-up of the original budget requests of our institution, with the amount approved by the Central Office and the final reductions made by the Appropriation Committee and the Legislature. We are only analyzing the appropriations which are vitally necessary under minimum requirements for the proper care and treatments of the patients. While we are intensely sympathetic with the desire of our Legislature to reduce expenditures, still we feel that we would be grossly remiss in our functioning as a Board of Managers if we did not plainly lay these facts before our Board of Control.

When one realizes that this hospital is feeding nearly 5,400 patients at a per capita cost of 21 cents and that that sum not only has to provide the food for those patients but also includes the food for 800 employees, then it can be readily understood how critically any reduction in this sparse food supply would deprive the patients of necessary nutrition.

In the matter of clothing, our request amounted to slightly over \$12 per year per patient. You can readily appreciate too that that is a ridiculously small amount to properly clothe the patient, and we do not see any way of getting along adequately with \$15,000 cut from that appropriation. That brings the per capita cost of clothing down to \$9.35 for the whole year.

The heat, light and power requests are based on actual expenditures of the previous year, and since the budget has been made up, there has been an increase of 34 cents per ton for coal over last year's prices, and under those circumstances an actual deficit of between \$8,000 and \$9,000 cannot be avoided.

In Household Supplies the cut of \$10,000 from the amount asked for, is a serious one. The results of this will necessarily be felt in the efforts to properly operate the hospital. During the last eight years the constant drive for economy has wiped out our inventory and left our household supplies and equipment in need of replacements in all divisions. Meantime, the number of patients under care has greatly increased which makes it absolutely necessary to have additional supplies of bedding, kitchen equipment and so on. With the amount appropriated it will be impossible to obtain the necessary replacements and nothing at

all is provided for additional equipment. Proper physical care of patients cannot be given when household supplies are inadequate.

In Current Repairs, the amount requested was \$42,000 the amount granted \$37,000. This cut of \$5,000 will impair the proper upkeep of the institution, many of the buildings of which are over fifty years old, and plumbing and various other elements are constantly needing replacement. This amount is extremely low when consideration is given to the \$14,000,000 value of our institution.

In Farm, Stable and Grounds appropriation, there is a cut of \$3,000 and whether that can be absorbed will depend largely upon the cost of feed which is now facing a rising market. The raising of our own heifers in recent years has added largely to the increase of feed cost but this will justify itself in the next year by producing milking cows which are superior and at less cost than those bought in the open market.

Medical and Surgical: During the past year or so, much emphasis has been placed upon specific treatments for mental patients and such improvements have been shown that a number of patients have been able to be sent back into the community that otherwise might have remained in prolonged hospital residence with the resultant cost of care and maintenance. With these newer treatments, such as insulin, metrazol, endocrines and various other treatments and the short-wave and other types of therapeutic apparatus, the results achieved indicate that it would be a definite economy not only to continue these treatments but to enlarge them for the benefit of a greater number of patients, and to do this it is estimated that there should be provided an additional \$15,000.

We have endeavored in this report to be as brief and concise as possible and have omitted many detailed explanations in regard to our item requests which Commissioner Ellis and the Budget Commissioner are already familiar with; but we feel that as a Board of Managers we would be very remiss in our duties to the patients and the institution, if this statement of our Board were not filed with the Board of Control."

Health

Routine health protective measures were continued throughout the year. Frequent laboratory examinations were made of the milk and water supplies, animals slaughtered for food were

inspected by a veterinary, all milk for human consumption was pasteurized before distribution. The usual typhoid vaccines were administered. Although the necessity for rigid economy at times resulted in a shortage of the requisites for the highest type of care, good health standards were maintained and no epidemics occurred. Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 81 as compared with 55 last year, but pneumonia deaths were 29, the lowest for a number of years. Only four cases of erysipelas were reported during the year and there were no further cases of amoebic dysentery.

Statistical Resume

The hospital record office has continued to function efficiently under the direction of Mr. Harold Prettyman. Material for reference has been constantly available and statistical data has been accurate and reliable. Complete tables have been compiled according to forms recommended by the Central Office of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. These cover the data recommended for tabulation by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the American Psychiatric Association, with additional supplemental data desired by the Central Office and by the United States Census. The tables are printed in the statistical appendix of this report, but a summary of the important data with various percentages and comparative figures was prepared by Mr. Prettyman and runs as follows:

General Data: During the year ended June 30, 1938, there were admitted 1,474 patients—766 men and 708 women. This figure is 192 less than the admissions of last year. The admissions included 1,183 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—631 men and 552 women; 241 readmissions—123 men and 118 women; 29 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—12 men and 17 women; and 21 special cases (admitted for surgery from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa)—all women. The number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,387—733 men and 654 women—leaving an increase on the books of 87 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment 7,411 patients—3,786 men and 3,625 women—which was 113 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,033 obtained on September 22 and the highest number actually in the hospital at any

one time was 5,386 on May 12. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,328.08. At the close of the year 588 patients—289 men and 299 women—were carried on parole or visit and 74 patients—66 men and 8 women—were carried as escaped. This is an increase of 3 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 84.

First Admissions: There were admitted 822 patients of native birth—442 men and 380 women; the foreign born numbered 361 patients—189 men and 172 women—or 30.5 per cent. of the total first admissions. Both parents of 433 native born patients were also of native birth, while in 104 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients 72 were native of Italy, 47 of Germany, 50 of Poland and 43 of Ireland, these four countries furnishing 58.7 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 227 and the aliens 134.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 278 patients diagnosed as suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 213 with dementia precox and 102 with manic depressive psychosis. These three groups comprised more than 50 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were psychosis, with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 51; senile, 66; involutional psychosis, 68; with other forms of syphilis of central nervous system, 43 and alcoholic psychosis, 52.

In the classification according to color, 1,056 patients—572 men and 484 women—were listed as white, 125 patients—57 men and 68 women—black and 2 patients—both men—were Chinese.

The age tabulation reckoned in five-year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 40 and 44, half of the total 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 21 per cent. of the total. Under 25 years there were 153 patients and 158 were 70 years and over.

As to degree of education, 650 patients or 55 per cent. had received a common school education, 237 were graduates from high school and 48 had collegiate education; 170 were listed as having learned to read and write and 78 were illiterate.

There were 1,083 patients of urban environment or 91.5 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural districts supplied 100 patients.

The economic condition of 941 patients or 79.5 per cent. of the total was listed as marginal; 179 were dependent and 63 were comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol, 525 were described as abstinent, 435 as temperate and 223—178 men and 45 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: Single, 415—266 men and 149 women; married 464—239 men, 225 women; widowed 197—72 men and 125 women, separated 77—39 men and 38 women, and divorced 30—15 men and 15 women.

Readmissions: The totals in this group were 241 patients—123 men and 118 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 65 were diagnosed as suffering from dementia precox and 51 from manic depressive insanity or 48.1 per cent. of the total readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 734 patients—387 men and 347 women. Of this number 353 patients—175 men and 178 women—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 29.8 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is a very creditable rate considering our over-crowding which was 74.09 per cent. at the close of the fiscal year on June 30; 281 patients—145 men and 136 women—were discharged as improved or 23.7 per cent. based on the number of first admissions. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: Unimproved 46—26 men and 20 women—and without psychosis 54—41 men and 13 women. In addition to those discharged 69 patients—48 and 21 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; also 29 special cases (admitted from Totowa for surgery)—all women. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 30 per cent. or 106 patients.

Deaths: During the year 555 patients died—298 men and 257 women. This is a rate of 7.5 per cent. based on the number under treatment.

The largest single cause of death was endocarditis and myocarditis, which was certified in 249 cases or 44.8 per cent. of the total number; other diseases of the circulatory system caused 50 deaths. General Paralysis was given as the cause of death in 40 cases; tuberculosis in 81, cancer and other tumors 20, lobar pneumonia 15 and broncho-pneumonia 14. The psychosis of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis 215; dementia precox 78, psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis 51, senile psychosis 64 and manic depressive psychosis 32. The average age at death was 60.5 and is 0.19 years higher than last year.

At the time of death 311 patients or 56 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and 212 were over 70 years of age. Of these 66 were in the 80's and 6 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 92 had been in the hospital less than one month and 39 patients had a hospital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death and of these 21 were suffering from dementia precox.

Clinical Work

Dr. Arthur G. Lane has continued as Clinical Director of the hospital during the past year. The immediate supervision of the medical staff, direction of staff meetings, instruction of newer staff members in psychiatry, and allied duties have fallen to him, as well as general direction of the social service for parole patients and of the educational division. Because of the illness and death of his wife and his own serious reactions Dr. Lane was unable to be on duty for some weeks and staff meetings were conducted by various other physicians, chiefly Dr. Collins and Dr. Lein. The report submitted to me by Dr. Lane is as follows:

"This volume contains elsewhere comprehensive accounts, details, and figures of the various allied clinical divisions, therefore only some generalized statements and observations will be offered here."

The first observation that attracts attention in the statistical tables is the quite pronounced lowering in our admissions during the year, 1,474 as compared with 1,666 of the previous year; a reduction of 192. An attempt to account for this reduction brings out the obvious fact that the admissions from Union County are 79 patients lower than in the comparable year due to the divert-

ing of a greater number of commitments to Marlboro State Hospital which also serves this County. As a matter of figures, this leaves a remainder of 105 reduction to account for. Just what significance can be attributed to the further obvious fact that reductions of admissions from the Counties of Essex and Passaic amount to 106, is of course open to speculation. It is apparent that the figures of these two counties account entirely for the more favorable impression gained from the lowered admission rate and that their totals contributed 40 per cent. of the total admissions of the year. As the counties adjoin, they present a continuous area surrounded by territory that furnished 60 per cent. of our admissions but in which there was no conspicuous change in the factor under consideration. In retrospect, we find that it was in this area, now showing reduction, that the great percentage of increases of the previous few years occurred, with the bordering territory not participating to nearly as conspicuous an extent. Knowledge of this section indicates that the activities are largely of the manufacturing type and that its economical and social status is largely that involved in the prosperity of its factories and the specialized interests. Throughout the years of depression this report has attempted to read the value of the various sociological factors which seem to be operating in our community to produce the pronounced changes in our statistics. Such factors being so very intangible, it is difficult to consider any one as positive evidence or uncontrollable proof of any controversial points. If they are not of barometric significance they have produced strange coincidences. It is a fact that the community from which this Hospital gets its patients had, previous to the first year of the depression, never committed a thousand patients to this hospital in any year. Coincidentally with the depression and in a comparable ratio with its depth, the commitments increased. The yearly increases began to ease somewhat in 1935—became stationary in 1936 and 1937, both of these years showing identical figures of 1,666—which figure is approximately 65 per cent. above the last pre-depression year.

This year we have a reduction. The point in question is, does the coincidence or barometric index imply that this evidence shall be continued as a ratio indicator in reverse order and that the depression is less pronounced? That this so easily explains everything is open to considerable doubt. It is certain that many of the early months of the last fiscal year gave quite tangible

evidence of a betterment in economic status and much that stimulated optimism and hopeful attitudes that the depression had turned the corner and that times were about to improve. It would seem that with the passing of the years consideration should be given to the changing of the morale of the community as a deeply subtle factor which must be taken into account. The financial crash which preceded this era was a tremendous catastrophe to a vast group of our citizens; it was unnerving and produced immediately a feeling of utmost despair and hopelessness. It came so suddenly that it was difficult promptly to reorganize new far reaching conceptions of more complicated living. Deprivation struck at once the improvident who had been comfortable from a hand to mouth existence. Some degree of frugality may have provided against immediate calamity, but not against concern about the implications of a more distant future. The provident and conscientious found concern deepening into reality with each added year of continual drain on accumulated resources as the day of their ultimate economic collapse approached. That many succumbed in various stages of this progressive wave has been apparent in clinical evidences among our patients as they broke their former adjustments and became either temporarily or permanently maladjusted. The problem is whether the economic level we have now reached is one of saturation of those who are going to fall because of this stress and strain, or is there something being gradually changed in our viewpoints and outlook? Certainly we have passed through the first period of fear and panic with its utterly demoralizing results. The years have furnished time to reorganize thinking habits. To many, a new attitude of resignation to the inevitable has been substituted for competitive endeavor; a state of numbness to the absence of the formerly attainable fullness of life has become habitual. There is little doubt that the middle-aged, formerly energetic, conscientious and provident citizen finds little to encourage him, or her, to attainments for merit and reward where there are none such to be had. Pride has nothing left to feed upon; incentives are at a loss for goal. Certain it is, we see formerly sensitive individuals now callous to their present lowly station and working beneath their intellectual capacities, for just enough to sustain them; apparently hopelessly contented with their lot. Many are now trying, with formerly good capacities, to evade even the effort to earning their

dole. As we are approaching ten years of these conditions, the wonderment increases as to the effect that these years will have upon those individuals now coming to adulthood, who were but infants or children in the former days of abundance. They are not being nourished with mental stimuli from their elders, and their observations furnish little to encourage them. The point in the above, rather sketchily presented, is the possibility that the financial depression has done something to the morale of the community, which to an extent has lowered its sensitivity and has substituted a state of resignation and complacency to conditions which, but a short time ago, would have opened friction sores and states of rebellion.

A few words of comment should be directed to the discharge figures as the recovery rate of 29.8 per cent. and improved rate 23.7 per cent. are so markedly above previous years. These percentages are determined by the universally prescribed method of applying the figures of those discharged against admission figures. The actual numbers discharged, under each of the above categories, is larger in fact than those of last year, but being applied against figures contained in nearly 200 less admissions distorts the ratio to quite a degree, but still leaves a very commendable figure. With our routine of one year parole before discharge in any fiscal year, it is apparent that the great majority of discharges are made from those patients who left the hospital during the preceding fiscal year. In previous years comment has been made of the necessity for extending parole periods in many cases who were adjusting only fairly well to difficult social and economic home situations. This year numbers of these have been discharged, having recovered or obtained a much improved adjustment. Previously comment has been made of the great number who failed in their adjustment and were required to return to the hospital for further treatment. That only 179 returned this year, compared with 216 during the preceding year, may serve as a barometric indicator of the factors considered early in this report as social features operating in the community causing changes in admission rates. The larger number on parole during the year together with fewer returned are certainly pleasing, if not indicative of more adjustable extramural conditions and attitudes.

The general health of those on our census has been well maintained without serious epidemics other than the usual increase

of diseases of the respiratory tract during the winter months. The death rate, which is moderately higher than for the preceding twelve months, requires but little comment when the statistical tables are consulted and evidence is found showing the advanced years of those dying, taken together with the vast group of those whose death was attributable to chronic diseases particularly cardiac and circulatory.

Our treatment program continually and regularly prescribed and as intensively applied as is possible under the handicaps of overcrowding together with understaffing of physicians and ward personnel brought about by the depression emergency, has been augmented and intensified.

The introduction of insulin as a medical therapeutic means of treating dementia precox cases and its immediate popularity throughout the country has prompted investigation of its merits at this hospital. Since January 1937, 44 males and 34 females have been treated. This group is composed largely of unselected cases, many of whom were treated by urgent requests of anxious relatives. A comment by the physician in charge of the male group, "All cases that have improved sufficiently to leave the hospital were psychotic less than one year prior to treatment," and an equally pertinent comment by the physician in charge of the female group, "The younger and more recently admitted cases are more likely to benefit from the treatment," seems to agree with the consensus of opinion of workers in other hospitals. Six female patients are now on parole. Three male patients were discharged at the time of leaving the hospital as voluntary patients. Eleven males were granted parole but return of four of this number was necessary. Thirteen females and five males who have completed the treatment are unimproved. Of those who have completed the treatment but are still in the hospital, twelve females and seven males have shown improvement of varying degrees in that their psychotic manifestations are less conspicuous and annoying to them personally and, as well, they are less of an institutional problem. Such results as have been obtained certainly warrant pursuance of this treatment on a much larger group of selected cases.

More recently metrazol has been used on a group of seven patients, six of whom were diagnosed as dementia precox. One other case which exhibited a catatonic stupor in a previously considered epidemic encephalitis psychosis, is at present showing

no active psychotic symptoms. One of the dementia precox cases is now showing a good remission after eight injections of a second series. The first series of ten injections in this case produced a remission which was of relatively short duration. Two cases who had been previously treated with insulin, without effect, are showing some improvement. The three remaining cases are definitely improved in many respects. All of these patients are still in the hospital. This metrazol group, like the insulin group, is made up of unselected cases. None of the latter group falls within the recognized favorable short psychotic pre-treatment period. The results obtained, however, would indicate that there are possibilities for favorable results either alone or combined with insulin. Further efforts will be directed along this line with the belief that more satisfactory responses will be obtained in selected cases.

During the year, renewed interest in endocrine therapy has been aroused and it would seem that the results obtained have fully justified the efforts in this field and that much more could be expected were the expense not prohibitive of more liberal and intensive application. When some of these preparations were first made available a few years ago, it was immediately believed that they would be of inestimable value in certain psychotic manifestations. Disappointment with lack of positive responses cooled enthusiasm, but modern scientific pharmaceutical methods have furnished much more refined and reliable preparations. It is logical to believe that individuals who are quite definitely suffering from deficiencies in the output of these vital secretions will be handicapped by lowered physical endowment with consequent constitutional inadequacies. Our gynecologist is an ardent believer in the substitutional therapy for relief of the physical complications found in this field where these dyscrasias are often pronounced. Another physician of the staff is enthusiastically devoting his hospital leisure days to work and study with eminent authorities and has applied the treatment for relief of psychotic manifestations. Sufficient amounts of these products were available to carry ten to fifteen cases weekly during much of the year. It is the belief that rather prompt recovery or marked amelioration of distressing symptoms has been produced in at least thirty patients by this means, with consequent shortening of hospital residence. This latter feature, aside from the humanitarian aspect, is an

economic advantage to be courted and may largely compensate for the expenditure involved in stocking these expensive preparations. A method for tabulating and analyzing the findings is being worked out so that reasonably reliable statistics, as far as figures will lend themselves to expressing such intangible responses, may be available for the future.

Desire to make comments on the tremendous activities in each one of the clinical divisions is almost compelling. To do so and to give individual credit to the various staff members in their special and routine endeavors would unduly prolong this section of the report. Before closing, it would appear that attention should again be directed toward the most recently established division, that of education. The interest of the general public and its desire for information in mental hygiene fields, the aroused desire of the general medical profession for practical specific knowledge, together with the demand made by members of other professions for insight into mental mechanisms, is very gratifying. It indicates an arousal of the belief that mental hospitals have accumulated, not only much medical data on the influence which medical disorders have in crippling mental capacity, but as well the knowledge of general hygiene principles involved in maintaining an adequate physical constitution. Aside from the above, the intimate contacts that must be maintained with our individual case problems is producing abundant evidence that the individuals, as plants, are not fundamentally inadequate. Scholars in various fields of human relationships are rapidly becoming aware that the soil in which individuals are planted, and which must furnish the environmental necessities for healthy development, may be so defective that many otherwise promising individuals are dwarfed in their early development, or are later prevented from coming to a satisfactory and full expansion. Such evidence gradually expanding and permeating the general public mind, with the aid of enlightened teachers, leaders and students of socioloical problems, would seem to bear promise that the future will find many troublesome, detrimental, and crippling environmental problems so adjusted that comfortable adjustments and relationships will be made, with less provocation for individual malajustment.

The lecture course which formerly consisted of a series of didactic lectures has been changed to the staff meeting hours. This offers opportunity not only for theoretical consideration but

as well for application of these theories in actual practical case problems as they are presented by individual patients and their histories. Less time is being spent with the relatively simple and uncomplicated cases so that those that show complicated and interwoven forces and mechanisms may be more exhaustively considered. Staff meetings are available to the hospital nurses training class, the affiliated nurses class, and the college student group, but especially to the physicians, particularly those younger ones who fill the eight staff positions recognized by the American Medical Association in accordance with its certification of approval of our qualifications in training for specialty.

In closing, I for myself, as well as for those who are associated with me in clinical endeavor, wish to express gratitude to those who watch over our efforts, furnish inspiration and encouragement to us and, in as far as they are able, provide us with the resources with which we attempt to produce results which are creditable to the institution.

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

Cases transferred outside the State.....	43
Cases transferred to Mental Hospitals within the State..	69
Cases transferred to Mental Defective Schools	2
Cases transferred to Skillman.....	1
Cases transferred to Totowa.....	29
Cases deported.....	1
Seventy-five cases were handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged from parole, discharged recovered or died."	

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

The surgical work of the institution has been maintained at a high level under the direction of Dr. Laurence M. Collins. All necessary operations for patients have been performed as well as many for staff members and employees. Surgical attention has also been given inmates of other state institutions and state employees when requested by proper authorities. The exceedingly low death rate together with the variety and complexity of the operations performed as indicated in the following list speak for the efficiency of the surgical division. Dr. Collins has been assisted in operations and after-care by Dr. Edward

Kessler who is himself a skillful surgeon. In addition to surgical duties, Dr. Collins has continued to substitute for Dr. Lane in conducting staff meetings and so on when the clinical director was away from the institution or for other reasons was unable to carry on his regular duties: Also, since he is exceptionally well qualified as an expert witness both in surgical and psychiatric fields he has frequently been called upon for court service.

The following list of operations does not include the large number of minor procedures which are regularly carried out by the ward physicians.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
3	Toxic goitre.....	Thyroidectomy.....	Recovered
1	Intestinal obstruction due to volvulus.....	Gut untwisted and mesentery shortened.....	"
2	Intestinal obstruction due to bands of adhesions.....	Adhesions freed.....	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in stomach (handle of cup)...	Gastrotomy.....	"
3	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in stomach (toothbrush).....	Gastrotomy.....	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in terminal ileum (knife blade)	Ileostomy.....	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in ileum (bobbie pin).....	Ileostomy.....	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in cecum (lead pencil).....	Cecotomy.....	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in cecum (wedding ring).....	Cecotomy.....	"
17	Acute catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
4	Acute catarrhal appendicitis with right cystic ovary.....	Appendectomy with right oophorectomy.....	"
2	Acute catarrhal appendicitis with right cystic ovary and right salpingitis.	Appendectomy with right salpingo-oophorectomy..	"
1	Acute catarrhal appendicitis with ruptured right ovarian cyst.....	Appendectomy and right oophorectomy.....	"
21	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
5	Acute suppurative appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage.....	"
3	Acute gangrenous appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage.....	"
4	Chronic cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
5	Chronic cholelithiasis with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Cholecystectomy and appendectomy with drainage	Recovered
1	Chronic cholecystitis.....	Cholecystectomy with drainage.....	"
1	Chronic cholecystitis with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Cholecystectomy and appendectomy with drainage....	"
1	Stone in common duct.....	Choledochostomy with drainage.....	"
1	Pancreatic cyst.....	Cyst extirpated with drainage	Died
4	Right direct inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	Recovered
10	Right indirect inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"
5	Left direct inguinal hernia.....	Left Bassini.....	"
5	Left indirect inguinal hernia.....	Left Bassini.....	"
4	Double indirect inguinal hernia.....	Double Bassini.....	"
2	Strangulated right inguinal hernia..	Right Bassini.....	"
1	Strangulated left inguinal hernia....	Left Bassini.....	"
1	Right inguinal hernia and small umbilical hernia....	Right Bassini and Mayo..	"
3	Right direct inguinal hernia and chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right Bassini and appendectomy.....	"
1	Right indirect inguinal hernia and chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right Bassini and appendectomy.....	"
2	Right direct inguinal hernia with prolapse of uterus.....	Right Bassini with shortening of round ligaments....	"
2	Right indirect inguinal hernia, left direct inguinal hernia, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Double Bassini and appendectomy.....	"
1	Right indirect inguinal hernia, varicocele and chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right Bassini with ligation of veins and appendectomy.....	"
1	Left indirect inguinal hernia with elongated prepuce.....	Left Bassini and circumcision.....	"
1	Left indirect inguinal hernia with hydrocele.....	Left Bassini and Bottle operation.....	"
4	Umbilical hernia.....	Mayo.....	"
1	Strangulated umbilical hernia.....	Contents reduced with resection of gangrenous gut..	Died
1	Ventral hernia with patent urachus.....	Walls repaired, urachus dissected and ligated....	Recovered
3	Post-operative ventral hernia.....	Tissue dissected and walls repaired.....	"
3	Left femoral hernia.....	Ferguson's operation.....	"
1	Right strangulated femoral hernia.....	Resection of intestine with repair of hernial walls....	Died
4	Hydrocele of left scrotum.....	Bottle operation.....	Recovered

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Carcinoma of sigmoid.....	Mikulcz' operation.....	Improved
4	Fibroma of left breast.....	Mass extirpated.....	Recovered
3	Fibroma of right breast.....	" ".....	"
4	Fibroid uterus.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy	"
6	Fibroid uterus, right cystic ovary, right salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with right salpingo- oophorectomy.....	"
12	Fibroid uterus with chronic double fibro-cystic ovaries, chronic double salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, large right intraliga- mentous cyst, left cystic ovary.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, chronic double fibro-cystic ovaries, rectocele.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oophorectomy with perineorrhaphy.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, left ovarian cyst and left salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy, left salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, double fibro-cystic ovaries, large intraligamentous cyst of right broad ligament.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy.....	"
1	Small fibroid of uterus with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Fibroid enucleated and appendectomy.....	"
2	Left cystic ovary, with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Left oophorectomy and appendectomy.....	"
1	Right cystic ovary with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right oophorectomy and appendectomy.....	"
10	Left fibro-cystic ovary, left salpingitis and chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Left salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy.....	"
4	Right cystic ovary, right salpingitis, and chronic catarrhal appendicitis..	Right salpingo-oophorec- tomy and appendectomy..	"
1	Double pyosalpinx with double cystic ovaries and chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Double salpingo-oophorec- tomy and appendectomy..	"
2	Left ovarian cyst, chronic rectocele catarrhal appendicitis...	Left oophorectomy and appendectomy.....	"
1	Left fibro-cystic ovary, left salpingitis, prolapse of uterus, chronic retrocecal catarrhal appendicitis.....	Left salpingo-oophorectomy with shortening of round ligaments and appendectomy.....	"
1	Right fibro-cystic ovary, right salpingitis, cyst of left ovary, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right salpingo-oophorectomy with appendectomy and enuclea- tion of cyst of left ovary...	"
1	Retroversion of uterus, right ovarian cyst, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right oophorectomy with shortening of round ligaments and appendectomy.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Retroversion of uterus, chronic catarrhal appendicitis with adhesions of omentum to anterior of abdominal wall.....	Adhesions freed, round ligaments shortened, appendectomy.....	Recovered "
3	Prolapse of uterus, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Shortening of round ligaments with appendectomy.....	"
1	Prolapse of uterus, right ovarian cyst, adhesions in lower left quadrant, with adhesions of omentum to anterior abdominal wall....	Partial right oophorectomy with freeing of adhesions and shortening of round ligaments.....	"
4	Prolapse of uterus.....	Ventral suspension.....	"
1	Prolapse of uterus with double cystic ovaries, left salpingitis and laceration of perineum.....	Shortening of round ligaments with right oophorectomy, and perineorrhaphy.....	"
1	Retroversion of uterus, right ovarian cyst, with laceration of perineum.....	Shortening of round ligaments with right oophorectomy and perineorrhaphy.....	"
1	Retroversion of uterus, double salpingitis, double cystic ovaries.....	Shortening of round ligaments with double salpingo-oophorectomy.....	"
1	Ruptured right ovarian cyst.....	Right oophorectomy.....	"
1	Right ovarian cyst with adhesions throughout abdomen from previous operation.....	Right oophorectomy with freeing of adhesions.....	"
1	Right fibro-cystic ovary, right salpingitis, left salpingitis with adhesions throughout lower abdomen	Double salpingectomy, right oophorectomy, with freeing of adhesions.....	"
4	Double pyosalpinx with double fibro-cystic ovaries.....	Double salpingo-oophorectomy with drainage.....	"
1	Left ovarian cyst, left salpingitis with atresia of cervical canal.....	Left salpingo-oophorectomy with dilatation of canal....	"
1	Left ovarian cyst, left salpingitis	Left salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Right cystic ovary, right salpingitis..	Right salpingo-oophorectomy	"
5	Rectocele.....	Perineorrhaphy.....	"
1	Dystocia due to abnormal presentation of twins.....	High Caesarian section with delivery of twins.....	"
4	Contracted pelvis.....	Caesarean section.....	"
1	Toxemia of pregnancy.....	Caesarean section.....	"
1	Pilonidal cyst.....	Cyst extirpated.....	"
1	Gangrene of left foot.....	Amputation of left leg at middle third of left femur.	"
1	Fracture of left pubic ramus.....	Fracture reduced and pelvis immobilized.....	"
2	Fracture of ascending ramus of right pubic bone.....	Fracture reduced and pelvis immobilized.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Fracture of 5th, 6th, and 7th ribs, right side.....	Chest immobilized.....	Recovered
1	Fracture of 8th rib.....	Chest immobilized.....	"
14	Fracture of neck of left femur.....	Fracture reduced, leg immobilized.....	"
11	Fracture of neck of right femur	Fracture reduced, leg immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture of left patella	Capsule sutured, leg immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture of upper end of right tibia.	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Fracture of right tibia	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Fracture of internal malleolus of right tibia	Fracture reduced and leg immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture of lower end of right fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Fracture of lower end of left fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
3	Fracture of left clavicle	Fracture reduced and Velpau bandage applied..	"
1	Fracture of head of right humerus, with anterior dislocation of right shoulder.....	Dislocation reduced and arm immobilized	"
1	Fracture of neck of left humerus ...	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
2	Fracture of right humerus	Fracture reduced, splints applied.....	"
1	Fracture of middle third of left radius.....	Fracture reduced, cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of left ulna at junction of middle third	Fracture reduced, splints applied.....	"
1	Fracture of right olecranon process, right ulna	Fracture reduced	"
6	Colles' fracture, right	Fracture reduced, arm immobilized	"
8	Colles' fracture, left	Fracture reduced, arm immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture of fifth metacarpal bone, left hand.....	Fracture reduced, splints applied.....	"
1	Laceration of tendons, right foot.....	Tendons sutured, foot immobilized.....	"
1	Fibroid ankylosis of left knee joint.....	Adhesions broken up.....	"

Both patients and employees have been included in the above list. The number of fractures and other injuries has continued to be rather high; in some instances the overcrowded condition of the wards and the impossibility of maintaining proper seg-

regation were contributing factors. Four patients, all men, succeeded in committing suicide during the year—three by strangulation in bed and one by jumping and hitting his head in the bathroom. One woman patient who was permitted to go out for a walk on the grounds with her husband was taken home without the knowledge of the hospital authorities and immediately jumped from the window, sustaining injuries which resulted in death. The list of operations shows a number of objects removed from the digestive tracts of patients who had swallowed them in an attempt at suicide; some were swallowed before admission to the hospital, others on the wards. The number of births at the institution was greater than usual, with a total of nine. In four instances birth was normal and in five delivery was by Caesarean section; the list is as follows:

Patient admitted April 15, 1936; paroled October 8, 1936; returned July 10, 1937; female child born August 7, 1937. The child was legitimate and was removed from the hospital by the father, September 25, 1937.

Patient admitted April 30, 1937; twin female children born August 25, 1937. The children were legitimate and were removed by the Associated Catholic Charities, Newark, December 9, 1937.

Patient admitted March 27, 1937; male child born October 13, 1937. The child was legitimate and was removed by the father November 1, 1937.

Patient admitted April 3, 1937; male child born November 16, 1937. The child was legitimate and the father who could not care for him at home could pay a small amount toward his board. Through the hospital social service division arrangements were made with the Associated Catholic Charities to place him in St. Vincent's Orphanage, Montclair, and he was taken there on December 29, 1937.

Patient admitted September 22, 1937; male child born January 5, 1938. The child was illegitimate, but an adult daughter of the patient wished to take him; the hospital social service division investigated and found the home unsuitable so the child was turned over to the Children's Aid Society of Newark on February 23, 1938, for foster home placement.

Patient admitted August 6, 1935; on parole October 9, 1936; returned to hospital August 27, 1937; female child born March 7,

1938. The child was illegitimate and no one in the family was able to assume any responsibility. Through the hospital social service division arrangements were made with the Children's Home and Welfare Society of Montclair for the child to be placed in a foster home pending commitment to the State Board of Children's Guardians; the child was removed to the foster home on June 14, 1938.

Patient admitted August 25, 1937; male child born March 8, 1938. The child was legitimate, but died on March 9, 1938.

Patient admitted August 13, 1932; permitted to go out for afternoon with mother; male child born March 21, 1938. The child was illegitimate, there were no relatives able to assume care; through the hospital social service and with the aid of the Associated Catholic Charities he was placed in St. Vincent's Orphanage on May 13, 1938, with the understanding that his commitment to the State Board of Children's Guardians would be petitioned later.

Health Service for Employees

Health care of employees is an established branch of the hospital organization. One phase of the work is preventive, physical examinations, tests, and inoculations as a preliminary to going on duty; this is as yet somewhat limited, owing to lack of personnel and equipment. Another feature of the work is the out-patient section where all employees with minor cuts and injuries, colds, indigestion and other indispositions report for treatment. Those most seriously ill may be admitted to the employees' ward, M-3 in the Clinic building. In some instances by individual arrangement members of employees' families or state employees not on duty at this institution have been cared for on M-3. Occasionally, the victim of an accident off the hospital grounds has been brought in, but in such cases emergency services only have been rendered and arrangements made as soon as possible to have the individual removed to a general hospital.

Dr. Joseph Donovan, senior physician, has continued in charge of the health service for employees. Any conditions requiring specialized attention have been referred to the proper division—major surgical, eye, ear, nose and throat, gynecological, pathological, dental, electrotherapeutic, and so on. In many

instances special out-patient treatments have been given in these different divisions which have not been listed under the routine health service.

Dr. Donovan has submitted a detailed report of the work handled through his division this year, which has been summarized as follows: Services rendered in out-patient section—3,717; these included inoculations for scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, small pox, and tetanus; Schick, Dick, and Mantoux tests; and routine medical and minor surgical services. There were 590 patients given ward care during the year; of these 63 were surgical, including 20 tonsillectomies, 13 appendectomies, 8 appendectomies combined with other abdominal operations, 4 hysterectomies, and 8 fractures. One surgical patient died from the effects of a strangulated femoral hernia complicated with chronic myocardial degeneration.

In the medical service 518 patients were admitted to the ward and 84 received medical treatment without admission. The largest numbers listed included grippe, 66; tonsillitis, 52; sinusitis, 6; bronchitis, 18; cardiac conditions, 10; intestinal grippe, 18; gastritis, 14; appendicitis, 10; infections, 47; sprains, 20; minor injuries, 18; lacerations, 11; contusions, 6; burns, 5. Five deaths occurred among the medical patients this year; one was due to coronary thrombosis, three to congestive heart failure with other complications, and one to chronic myocarditis and acute bronchitis. All were fifty years of age or more.

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

Dr. Marshall D. Hogan has continued to conduct this specialty on a part-time basis under the arrangement instituted last year. Two registered nurses with special training for the work, Miss Evelyn Soper and Mr. Jack Taylor, have been on full time duty in the colonic therapy section. Dr. Hogan's report is as follows:

<i>Operations:</i>	UROLOGY	<i>Men</i>
Supra-pubic cystotomy		2
Prostatectomy.....		2
Prostatic resection		2
Dorsal slit		1
Circumcision.....		1
	Total.....	8

<i>Medical Services:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cystoscopies	12	4	16
Cystoscopies and pyelograms	4	2	6
Urethral dilatations	70		70
Bladder irrigations	110		110
Urethral irrigations	14		14
Urethral smears	62		62
Prostatic massages	104		104
Retention catheters	18		18
Total	394	6	400

PROCTOLOGY

<i>Operations:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hemorrhoidectomy	34	23	57
Injection of hemorrhoids	2	1	3
Proctotomy	4	2	6
Injection for puritis ani	3	1	4
Ischio-rectal abscess	8	2	10
Anal skin tags	8	1	9
Thrombosis hemorrhoids	2		2
Total	61	30	91

<i>Medical Services:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rectal examinations	844	638	1,482
Consultation with examination	172	132	304
Proctoscopic examinations	12	7	19
Treatment for puritis ani	11	2	13
Total	1,039	779	1,818

COLONIC THERAPY

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of colonic irrigations given	6,422	6,580	13,002
Number of patients started	476	284	760
Number of patients completed	425	218	643
Average number of irrigations per patient	13	16	
Number of fecal impactions removed	31	37	58
Number of post-operative treatments	68	96	164

Gynecological Division

There has been no change this year in the organization of this division. Dr. Margaret Douglas, a thoroughly competent and hard-working specialist, has carried on the work efficiently, both for patients and for employees. Examinations and treatments have been handled in her division while surgical work has been referred by her to Dr. Collins. Endocrine treatments in particular have been found most valuable and in addition to her work with

patients, Dr. Douglas has been able to correct many conditions among the women employees with good results in improved efficiency and less time off duty. Her report is as follows:

EXAMINATIONS

Newly admitted patients	704
Referred patients.....	400
Returned patients.....	82
Patients referred from Totowa.....	98
Employees.....	635
Total.....	1,923

TREATMENTS

Number of patient treatments.....	5,128
Number of employee treatments.....	3,500
Number of Elliott treatments	165
Number of endocrine treatments	2,836
Number of surgical consultations.....	140

SMEARS

Number of smears.....	798
Number of smears positive for gonococcus.....	1

During the year 13 patients were found to be pregnant upon admission to the hospital: 3 have not reached term or have gone home; 3 have had normal deliveries; 4 have been delivered by Caesarian section and 3 had miscarriages. Complete records of the births during the year have been included under the report of the surgical division, where are also listed the gynecological operations performed. Twenty patients have been referred to the electrotherapeutic division for x-ray treatments.

Dental Division

The dental work of the institution has been continued this year under the direction of Thomas R. Palmer, D. D. S., aided by an assistant dentist, two dental interns, a mechanical dentist, and a corps of nurses. Routine procedure included oral examination of all new patients with a chart of the mouth, follow-up appointments for necessary dental service; re-examination of ward patients and the carrying out of needed work; dental appointments for those referred by the ward physicians, and dental visits to patients confined to bed. Since there are certain hours near noon and in the late afternoon when ward routine does not permit patients to be brought to the dental clinic, appointments have been made at these times for others requiring dental service, including dependent children under care by the County or State.

The work in this division is well-organized and efficient and the amount and variety of experience available has made it attractive for internships. Dr. Palmer always has a waiting list of those desiring the opportunity to work under his direction. His report for the year runs as follows:

"There have been the usual changes in personnel. Dr. F. L. Loskot resigned as resident dentist on July 31, 1937, and was succeeded by Dr. C. W. Timbrell who had completed his internship. Dr. A. M. Smith took his place as interne and Dr. C. K. Botkin continued as interne throughout the year, having been appointed the preceding June. Mr. Patrick DeNapoly continued as dental laboratory technician in which position he has been doing excellent work for a number of years.

Care of the wards of the Morris County Children's home and of 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. Oral prosthetic work for the New Jersey Home for Boys at Jamesburg has also been continued. Collection from correspondents for dental restoration have amounted to slightly more than last year, a total of \$1,146.00; the necessary treatment has been in no way contingent on payment, the welfare of the patient being in every case the primary consideration.

EXAMINATIONS

New patients	1,474
Ward patients	8,601
Total	10,075

X-RAY

Intra-oral examinations	5,175
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TREATMENTS

Prophylaxis	5,603
Vincent's infection treatments	104
Other dental treatments	6,525
Total	12,232

ORAL SURGERY

Impactions removed	356
Buried tooth fragments removed	264
Cysts removed	120
Surgical removal of teeth	3,424
Alveolectomies	149
Fractured mandibles reduced	6
Calcareous deposit removed from Wharton's duct (right)	1
Total	4,320

EXODONTIA	
Extractions	8,514
FILLINGS	
Total fillings	6,857
REPLACEMENTS	
Dentures, full upper or lower.	121
Dentures, partial with gold clasps.	80
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps.	43
Dentures, partial with gold palatal bar and gold clasps.	2
Bridges—fixed and removable.	6
Total	252
Dentures repaired	181
WARDS OF MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME	
Extractions	212
Prophylaxis	199
Fillings	503
X-rays	108
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	1
Dentures repaired	3
WARDS OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS	
Extractions	97
Prophylaxis	78
Fillings	232
X-rays	54
NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS	
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	16
Dentures repaired	2
MORRIS COUNTY WELFARE HOME	
Dentures, full upper or lower	2

Dr. Palmer attended various professional meetings during the year, including the annual meeting of the American Dental Association held at Atlantic City in July, where he served on a committee and took part in the program. The president-elect of the State Dental Association, Dr. Earl D. Hester, spent some time at this hospital studying methods in dental surgery.

On March 16, the quarterly meeting of the Tri-County Dental Society was held here. Dr. Francis Bartleman of Newark, formerly in charge of the dental division here, was the speaker for the morning clinic, and Dr. Richard Lowy of Chatham was the afternoon speaker."

Eye, Ear, Nose And Throat Division

In this specialty, work has been carried on again this year by Dr. P. J. Gambell, senior physician, with Miss Sydna Thomas, graduate nurse with special training in this field, assigned to full time duty in the division. Dr. Gambill has kept up his previous high professional standards, has made routine examinations of newly admitted patients and carried out such treatments and operations as were indicated. He has also treated many hospital employees and has examined and treated other employees and wards of the State, including children under care of the State Board of Children's Guardians. His report, somewhat condensed, is as follows:

"The work of this division has been conducted very successfully during the past year. No mortalities have resulted from any of the surgical or medical conditions treated, and it has not been necessary for any consultant to be called in. One of the most valuable services rendered has been in keeping the eyes of patients properly refracted and fitted with glasses so that they may engage in various kinds of ward work, reading, and occupational therapy with comfortable vision.

During the year a week was spent at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary attending a symposium on diseases included in this speciality. This was most valuable as a source of information on up-to-the-minute medical and surgical procedures. Various other medical meetings were also attended.

In June Dr. Louis H. Clerf and Dr. H. H. Bradshaw of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, visited the division and inspected other sections of the institution. Dr. Clerf is professor of Bronchoscopy, Oesophagoscopy and Laryngology, and Dr. Brawshaw is Chief of the Surgical Clinic; both enjoy international reputations.

EXAMINATIONS

Routine examinations of patients admitted.....					1,474
<i>Special Examinations:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients	479	297	261	301	1,338
Employees	204	171	129	298	802
Total	683	468	390	599	2,140

TREATMENTS

<i>Patients:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number treated	810	229	431	222	1,692
Number treatments	1,097	686	1,110	600	3,493
<i>Employees:</i>					
Number treated	186	83	99	155	523
Number treatments	249	178	214	258	899

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adenoidectomies		6	6
Brain abscess	1		1
Bronchoscopy (diagnostic)	1		1
Cauterization, corneal ulcer	15	11	26
Cauterization of turbinates	12		12
Curettement of middle ear	29	8	37
Dilation eustachian tubes	41	41	82
Dilation lacrymal duct (simple)	9		9
Dilation and incision, lacrymal duct	4	3	7
Dilation oesophageal stricture	10		10
Direct oesophagoscopy	7		7
Enlargement naso-frontal duct	22	12	34
Ethmoidectomies	31	7	38
Exploratory operation, lateral sinus	1		1
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position	33		33
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit	8	5	13
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum	11	9	20
Incision and drainage, deep abscess of tongue	1		1
Incision and drainage, peri-tonsillar abscess	5	9	14
Incision and drainage, hordeolum of eyelid		33	33
Intra-nasal antrum window	9		9
Iridectomies	8	1	9
Laryngoscopies, direct	21		21
Mastoidectomies	1		1
Modified La Grange operation, simple glaucoma ..	1		1
Mosher-Toby operation, lacrymal sac	3		3
Myringotomies	12	10	22
Removal aural polyps	4	3	7
Removal nasal polyps	7	4	11
Removal cataracts	7	1	8
Removal chalazion of eyelid	7	9	16
Removal foreign body from eye	21	22	43
Removal foreign body from oesophagus	2		2
Removal impacted foreign body from ear	11		11
Removal foreign body from nose	12		12

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Removal lingual tonsil.....	71	6	77
Repair of broken and lacerated nose.....	2		2
Setting fractured nose.....	22	8	30
Sphenoidotomies.....	12		12
Submucous resection of septum (total).....	5		5
Suturing of lacerated eyelid.....	1		1
Tonsillectomies general anesthesia.....	6		6
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia.....	98	12	110
Tracheotomies.....	1		1
Turbinectomies (anterior).....	17		17
Uvulectomies (partial).....	19	14	33
Wheeler discission secondary membrane.....	3		3
Total.....	624	235	859

Pathological Laboratory

Under present conditions much of the diagnostic and treatment service of the hospital is dependent upon the pathological laboratory. Examinations and reports must be made promptly and accurately and the organization must be sufficiently flexible to meet changing requirements as new methods of treatment are developed. With Dr. Thomas B. Christian as pathologist, the hospital laboratory has continued to fill its important place in the institution. Dr. Christian has submitted the following report:

"The total number of examinations for the year is 67,724, which exceeds the previous high record. We have, through the cooperation of our stenographers, laboratory technicians and assistant pathologist, completed a very efficient and satisfactory year. We have continued our general routine work on all newly admitted patients which consisted of the following: complete examination of urine; complete blood counts; chemical examination of blood consisting of urea nitrogen, non-protein nitrogen, creatinine, sugar and calcium determination; also the Kolmer modification of Wasserman test and Kahn test; urethral smears have been made on all male patients showing any forms of discharge and routine examinations have been made of cervical and vaginal smears from women patients; all newly admitted male patients have had routine spinal fluid examinations consisting of Wasserman test, globulin, cells, colloidal gold curve, sugar and protein; and spinal fluid examinations were made on female patients as requested by the physicians. Many repetitions of

laboratory work were performed after initial pathological reports at the request of the physicians.

The malarial therapy as been used in all cases with clinical and laboratory diagnosis of chronic meningo-encephalitis, chronic meningo-vascular type, tabes dorsalis, or other forms of neuro-syphilis. We have not discriminated or selected our cases for malarial treatment. We used in our malarial therapy tertian and quartan strains of sporozoa. The length of time the patient was kept under malarial treatment varied, depending upon his physical condition, and careful supervision was kept with regard to reactions and condition of the hemoglobin and red blood counts. All cases showing satisfactory and severe reactions were immediately taken off malarial treatment with intravenous injection of quinine dihydrochloride. Following the malarial treatment we continued for an indefinite period weekly intravenous injections of tryparsamide in 2 gm. doses. All cases not reacting to the first inoculation of malarial blood were given second and third inoculations at intervals of ten days. We transferred the malarial blood from one patient to another by intravenous method.

All cases of neuro-syphilis that were discharged from the institution were advised to have repeated Wasserman and spinal fluid examinations and to continue their tryparsamide injections either from their own family physician or at the nearest clinic, or else to return to this hospital clinic at intervals. Every case of general systematic syphilis with clinical and laboratory signs was put on routine syphilitic treatment. We have regularly used as drugs neo-arsphenamine, mapharsen, bismuth compounds and iodides.

The following table shows the regular treatment of syphilis:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of cases under treatment	151	44	195
No. of doses of neo-arsphenamine administered.....	77	191	268
No. of doses tryparsamide and other drugs administered	4,953	1,072	6,025

The venereal disease clinic for indigent cases in Morris County has been kept open Friday afternoons between 2:00 p. m. and 4:00 p. m. The patients entitled to receive treatment were indigent cases referred by a physician. We also included in this clinic patients on parole from this institution who were in need of treatment.

<i>Cases Treated:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis.....	39	23	62
Gonorrhoea.....	16	8	24
Chancroid.....	1		1
Total.....	56	31	87

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

<i>Urine:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chemical and microscopical.....	3746	5974	9720
Quantitative for albumin.....	1402	1818	3220
Quantitative for sugar.....	1302	3619	4921
Cultures for types of bacteria.....	42	69	111
Microscopical examination of stained smears.....	26	30	56
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests.....	21	21	42
Positive casts.....	616	234	850
<i>Blood:</i>			
Enumeration of red blood cells.....	1468	1891	3359
Enumeration of white blood cells.....	1596	1993	3589
Estimation of hemoglobin.....	727	1260	1987
Differential leukocyte counts.....	1596	1993	3589
Examination for plasmodium malaria.....	122	50	172
Widals.....	84	148	232
Cultures.....	46	41	87
Examination for pneumococcus.....	6	5	11
Color index.....	150	153	303
Determination for blood groups.....	73	44	117
Bleeding time.....	113	139	252
Platelets.....	9	24	33
Estimation of coagulation time.....	113	139	252
Sedimentation rate.....	24	46	70
Fragility tests.....	7	8	15
Vandenberg tests.....	15	15	30
Undulant fever.....	6	8	14
Acetone.....	3	1	4
Sugar.....	1097	1322	2419
Non-protein nitrogen.....	1016	1057	2073
Creatinine.....	1043	1097	2140
Urea nitrogen.....	1092	1228	2320
Uric acid.....	5	7	12
Cholesterol.....	2	3	5
Calcium.....	935	1010	1945
Chlorides.....	16	6	22
Icterus index.....	10	12	22
Total nitrogen.....	3	2	5
Tests for CO ₂ in the blood.....	2	2	4
Compliment fixation for gonococci.....	4	6	10
Wassermann tests.....	1677	1018	2695
Kahn test.....	1640	982	2622

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Spinal:</i>			
Wassermann tests	1129	405	1534
Cell counts	1077	361	1438
Globulin	1129	405	1534
Protein	1077	361	1438
Colloidal gold curve	1129	405	1534
Microscopical examination of stained smears	16	9	25
Cultures	7	2	9
Quantitative sugar estimations	1125	416	1541
Quantitative chlorides	6	2	8
Non-protein nitrogen	4	1	5
Creatinine	2	2	4
Guinea pig inoculation of spinal fluid	6	4	10
<i>Sputum:</i>			
For tubercle bacilli	77	109	186
For bacterial flora	77	109	186
Cultures	16	9	25
For types of pneumococci	42	19	61
Guinea pig inoculation of sputum	12	6	18
<i>Feces:</i>			
For parasitic organisms	62	74	136
For tubercle bacilli	18	11	29
For typhoid bacilli	14	14	28
For bacterial flora	62	74	136
For occult blood	39	36	75
<i>Smears:</i>			
For gonococci	102	798	900
For treponema pallidum	14	12	26
From diphtheria cultures	24	7	31
From eyes	14	21	35
From pus from ears	24	16	40
From pus from wounds	50	49	99
Examination of gum for Vincent's angina	20	21	41
Examination of throat for Vincent's angina	72	109	181
<i>Stomach Contents:</i>			
Total acidity	14	19	33
Free HCl	10	18	28
Combined HCl	10	18	28
Salts	14	19	33
For Oppler Boas bacillus	14	19	33
Cultures	6	7	13
Occult blood	14	19	33
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Patients inoculated with malaria	136	42	178
Autogenous vaccines	4	6	10
Cultures from teeth	5	7	12
Examination of granulomas	2	1	3

<i>Miscellaneous: (Continued)</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Basal metabolism estimations	40	261	301
Sugar tolerance tests	5	9	14
Examination of tissues	41	389	430
Autopsies.....	56	40	96
Typhoid vaccine (doses)	2298	2174	4472
Ascheim-Zondek test.....		72	72
Agglutination tests for streptococci.....	3	2	5
Total number.....	31,973	34,464	66,437
<i>Water:</i>			
For colon bacilli			115
For typhoid bacilli			115
Bacterial counts.....			60
Quantitative chlorine estimations.....			16
<i>Milk:</i>			
Specific gravity			32
Fat contents			22
Total solids.....			16
Proteids			16
Sugar			9
Bacterial counts.....			47
Cultures for streptococci.....			39
Smears for pus and blood.....			353
Smears for streptococci.....			353
Sheath smears (bulls).....			18
Vagina smears (cows).....			15
Cultures (cows) (jaws, chest, etc.).....			6
Miscellaneous cultures.....			55
Total.....			1,287
Grand Total.....			67,724

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

The work of the x-ray and electrical treatment division has continued under Dr. George R. Hampton, senior physician. All necessary x-ray exposures were made for diagnostic purposes. In the electrotherapeutic section the number of treatments given was considerably increased; the short wave was used successfully in a number of cases and manual massage was found valuable in connection with electrotherapy.

Dr. Hampton submitted the following tabulation of the year's activities:

ROENTGENOGRAPHY

EXPOSURES:

Head	1035
Maxilla	2471
Chest	1122
Abdomen (barium meal)	458
Kidney	54
Gall-bladder	116
Hip	94
Pelvis	30
Upper extremity	561
Lower extremity	446
Spine	84
Teeth	250
Total exposures	6,721

DIAGNOSES:

Fractures:

Skull	12
Mandible	9
Clavicle	4
Ribs	22
Humerus	7
Radius	26
Ulna	7
Metacarpal	5
Phalange	4
Metatarsal	7
Scaphoid	2
Femur	38
Tibia	15
Fibula	16
Nasal bone	7
Patella	1
Pelvis	5
Vertebra	1

Dislocations:

Humerus	2
Femur	3
Phalange	1

Osteomyelitis:

Tibia	3
Fibula	2
Phalange	1
Humerus	2
Radius	2
Ribs	1

Foreign Bodies:

Skull—bullet	1
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Foreign Bodies: (Continued)

Stomach—tooth brush	1
Colon—ring	1
Orbit—steel	2
Hip—needle	1

Chest:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (acute).....	229
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic)....	105
Carcinoma of lung.....	8
Abscess of the lung	2
Bronchitis.....	12
Pleurisy with effusion	42
Aortic aneurism.....	7
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	26
Thickened pleura.....	15
Pneumonia.....	15
Bronchiectasis.....	7

Abdomen:

Appendicitis	2
Colonic hypomotility.....	3
Gastroptosis	3
Gall stones	30
Cancer of the stomach.....	2
Cancer of the colon	4
Ulcer of stomach	8
Collitis	10

Teeth:

Impactions.....	261
Periapical abscess.....	89
Pyorrhea.....	110
Septic roots.....	127
Cysts.....	3

Miscellaneous:

Mastoiditis.....	26
Sinusitis	16
Arthritis (hypertrophic).....	11
Arthritis (atrophic).....	4
Ankylosis.....	3
Pregnancy.....	4
Brain tumor.....	6
Carcinoma of pelvis (Metastasis).....	1

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current.....	3,677
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents.....	84
Vacuum electrode	298
Ultra-violet rays.....	525

Diathermia	1,194
Infra-red rays	413
Static head breeze	300
Static spark	120
Morse wave	80
Electrolysis	46
Fulguration	28
Electrical vibration	76
Massage	474
X-rays	103
Total treatments	7,418

Tuberculosis

The method of handling the tuberculous among the patients at this institution has been the same as for several years past. The Tuberculosis building which was erected to house 125 patients has been rearranged until at the end of the year 186 patients were in residence there, 48.8 per cent. more than the planned capacity, 14 more than at the close of the previous year. Even with this overcrowding it has not been possible to care for all the active cases of tuberculosis, as is shown by the fact that of 81 deaths from the disease listed during the year, 65 were reported from the Tuberculosis building.

Dr. D. G. Melvin has continued in charge of the tuberculosis service. Dr Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of the Morris County Sanatorium for the Tuberculous at Shongum Mountain, has remained on our staff as part time consultant in diseases of the chest and has worked with Dr. Melvin. Special diet arrangements have been provided at the Tuberculosis building, data regarding which will be found under the dietary section of the report of the Nursing division.

The movement of population at the Tuberculosis building during the year was as follows: 124 patients were admitted during the year—55 men and 69 women; 6 men and 29 women were transferred to other buildings; there were 65 deaths—33 men and 32 women; 4 patients were let out on parole—2 men and 2 women; 6 patients were discharged directly; and 8 patients were discharged after having been on parole for a year—and accordingly not resident at the Tuberculosis building during the current year. The net increase in population at the close of the year was 14.

<i>Diagnoses:</i>		Chest Consultation Service	
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:			
Minimal		5	
Moderately advanced		109	
Far advanced		85	
	Total.....		199*
Pleurisy with effusion		28	
Adenitis		3	
Tubercular bone		2	
Peritonitis		4	
Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:			
Minimal		11**	
Moderately advanced		70	
Far advanced		1	
	Total.....		82
Other chest conditions:			
Chronic bronchitis		7	
Spontaneous pneumothorax		1	
Chronic adhesive pleuritis		16	
Bronchiectasis		1	
Lung abscess		5	
Atelectasis		4	
Empyema		1	
Pneumonitis		1	
Bronchial asthma		1	
Silicosis		1	
Miliary tuberculosis		1	
Lobar pneumonia		1	
Tuberculosis suspects		8	
Non-tuberculous—negative for chest disease		348	
	Total.....		714
<i>Treatments:</i>			
Aspirations		30	
Thoracenteses		9	
Paracenteses		19	
Incision and drainage		9	
Biliary drainage		2	
Intramuscular injections		22	
Intravenous injections		69	
Pneumothorax treatments		698	
	Total.....		858

In addition to the above services rendered, 9 Mantoux tests were given and 1,173 fluoriscopic examinations were made—77 of out-patients and 1,096 of patients in the building. Chest examinations of employees numbered 107 during the year.

* Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined 122 were new and the balance re-examinations of cases formerly diagnosed.

** Seven cases examined periodically on 7 different occasions.

Educational Division

Some years ago an experiment was begun at the hospital in a new field, that of assisting in the training of a group of young men who were not professional social case workers or physicians, but who expected to spend their lives in some form of work specializing in human relations. It was felt that experience with the extreme forms of social maladjustment to be encountered in a state hospital might, under suitable psychiatric instruction, be of marked benefit in their future careers. In order to establish such a service, it was necessary to fit the students into the hospital organization in such a way that the institution would receive definite services from their presence. Under the immediate supervision of the clinical director a program was gradually worked out by which the supervision of the resident students was combined with the handling of visitors from the community who desired to be informed regarding the institution; further service was rendered by establishing friendly relationships with new patients and with members of their families, thus supplementing the work of the medical, nursing, and social service divisions by giving a non-professional contact; other benefits given included assistance in the division of physical education in the organization and supervision of sports for men patients, and various detail work under the direction of the clinical director.

The position of educational assistant to the clinical director was established under Civil Service classification and Mr. Robert A. Preston has now completed his second year as incumbent. He has submitted the following report of his activities:

"In meeting the demands of the community for more knowledge with regard to the purpose and function of the hospital, the educational division has been able to observe certain trends in the level of public interest and understanding in this field. Professional workers who have visited the institution during the past year have shown by their questions and discussions a growing awareness of the vast personal and social problems which are the hospital's concern. Many have stated that they intend to become conversant with the means by which their own situation may contribute toward preventing these problems while cooperating with the agencies for their alleviation. Visiting business men have expressed a growing concern over the economic loss

which mental illness may occasion, as well as over all the personal and social factors. From nearby colleges and professional schools have come large numbers of students, either singly or in groups, who are interested in the relation of the various professions to the field of mental hygiene, and some are planning to enter psychiatry or a related profession.

The total number of visitors increased by more than 7 per cent. over last year. Upon arrival at the hospital these individuals and groups met with the educational assistant for a discussion about the nature of mental disorder, major causes and treatments, institutional care, preventive measures in the community, and whatever specific interest of the visitor was related to these. There have been 100 conducted trips through the various wards and occupational buildings to observe what had been discussed, each trip involving approximately half a day in time. The following table shows the extent of this function of the division:

Number of visiting groups.....	74
Number visiting as individuals.....	26
Total number of visitors.....	669
Number of students visiting.....	499
Number of visitors in or preparing for full time human relations work.....	443
Number of lectures to visiting groups.....	74
Number of lectures in the community.....	61
Total number of lectures.....	135
Number of conferences with professional workers (educators, lawyers, social case workers, clergymen, etc.).....	163

Nine advanced graduate students of mental and social hygiene spent from three to six months in clinical training and observation under this division during the year, and ten additional students arrived on June 15 to begin similar studies. Of the 1937 summer group one student, Mr. F. Roy Gartrell, returned on June 7 for further training while serving as assistant in the 1938 training period. In cooperation with the clinical director this division has conducted 261 seminar, lecture and discussion periods, occupying a total of 612 hours of teaching time.

The work of the division with newly-admitted patients has received further emphasis during the year through the interest of other institutions in what is being done. The patient who has just reached the hospital is prone to experience many fears and

uncertainties about his new surroundings, not to mention frequent misunderstandings and resentments coincident to his illness and to the method which may have been employed to bring him to the hospital. Much distress at this time may be alleviated through conversations explaining the hospital to the patient, answering his questions, and indicating ways of adjusting which will aid the medical and psychiatric staff in seeking his recovery. This also involves a saving of time for staff members toward more direct therapeutic measures. Of the newly-admitted patients, 1,312 have been visited, of whom 380, or 29 per cent., have been particularly responsive. Approximately 538, or 41 per cent., have benefited to a moderate but noticeable degree, while 394, or 30 per cent., have been inaccessible due to their age or condition on arrival, lack of orientation, etc.

Further conversations have been held with 119 selected patients who might be helped especially with personal and environmental difficulties 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 conversations 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: frequent interviews with relatives of patients to interpret to them the hospital and treatments and to give them appropriate information and assurance regarding patients as approved by the ward physician; compiling information and filling statistical slips for every patient entering the hospital; abstracting from patients' writing materials essential to thorough understanding and treatment; conducting practical research in problems of mental health and sociology as these may have community significance; and carrying out various kinds of office work upon assignment by the clinical director."

Occupational Therapy Division

For many years occupational therapy has been recognized as one of the most valuable treatment agencies of the institution. Suitable work, properly graded and sympathetically supervised,

offers satisfactions which for many make the road back to reality possible and for others help to a comfortable adjustment at the institutional level. During the past year Dr. George B. McMurray continued in charge of the activities of the occupational therapy division and by his interested personal attention inspired both patients and teachers. His report is as follows:

"The occupational therapy division of this institution is subdivided into several sections, including men's arts and crafts, women's arts and crafts, plain sewing, printing and bookbinding, and curative workrooms. Each section has been under the charge of a competent and well-trained supervisor. A great many of the articles produced in occupational therapy were exhibited at fairs in the state, including Flemington, Morris County, Atlantic City, and the State Fair at Trenton. At these exhibits articles were sold and orders taken, but the primary purpose was to acquaint the public with the type of work done in the institution. In addition to articles for sale, many have been made or repaired for hospital use.

As a form of occupational therapy many patients assist with the general routine work about the institution, such as laundry, garden and grounds, farm and dairy, general housekeeping, clothes rooms, sewing room, kitchens, bakery, cafeteria, storehouse, offices and cottages. To many patients such work has proved highly beneficial. No patient is forced to work, but every inducement is offered to make the position of the worker pleasant and attractive.

A highly interesting branch of the occupational therapy work is the Print Shop, where all of the hospital printing, including The Annual Report is done. Here, since July, 1916, the hospital magazine, "The Psychogram" has been published continuously by the patients. Many find employment in the varied activities which it offers, reporting, descriptive writing, verses, book reviews, sport articles and clippings as well as the typographical work, mailing and other publication routine. Aside from those directly engaged in the Print Shop there are a great number of patients who find pleasure in reading "The Psychogram" and continue to subscribe to it long after they have returned to their homes. Relatives and friends of the patients are also much interested in the magazine and its mailing list covers a wide area, including several foreign countries.

<i>Articles Made:</i>	MEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS	<i>Number</i>
Brooms, regular		2,580
Brooms, whisk		121
Brooms, hearth		91
Brooms, toy		36
Scrub brushes		776
Nail brushes		72
Cocoa fibre door mats		111
Loom rugs		793
Hooked rugs		127
Tied rugs		11
Reed fancy baskets		468
Reed melon baskets		181
Reed clothes hampers		23
Reed shopping baskets		28
Reed ferneries		29
Reed bed-side tables		4
Willow scrap baskets		75
Willow fancy baskets		40
Willow fireside baskets		41
Willow dog and cat baskets		17
Willow clothes hampers		38
Willow wash baskets		46
Willow market baskets		180
Willow lunch baskets		29
Willow cut flower baskets		34
Willow leaf baskets on wheels		16
Willow chair		1
Adirondack chairs—all wood		115
Adirondack settees—all wood		16
Coffee tables, inlaid		10
Bird houses, windmills		25
Toy beds and cradles		10
Toy kitchen cabinets		11
Toy parrots, animals, rowboats		95
Hurricane lamps		11
Foot stools		15
Nests of tables		2
Magazine racks		12
Nut bowls		9
Shopping bag frames		48
Chairs caned		80
Total articles made		6,427
<i>Articles Made and Repaired for Hospital Use:</i>		
Brooms, regular		2,580
Brooms, whisk		121
Scrub brushes		776
Nail brushes		72
Shoe and clothes brushes		10

Flour sifting brushes, sets	4
Chairs recaned with cane	204
Chairs recaned with flat reed	76
Chairs recaned with fibre cord	8
Ward chairs repaired, wood bottoms	284
Willow chairs, repaired	46
Invalid chairs repaired and recaned	6
Adirondack chairs, caned for ward	11
Oak settees constructed, large, new, for wards	6
Laundry baskets, repaired	79
Hampers made for wards	3
Pictures and maps framed	8
Wrought iron cranes, for wards	8
New ping pong table for firehouse	1
Ping pong tables repaired, Nurses cottage	2
Spinning wheels repaired	7
New work benches and tables for Men's shop	7
New benches for baseball dugouts	4
Pool cues retipped	98
Filing cases and cabinets	8
Cabinet for basement store	1
Tooth brush racks, Dormitory building	3
Floor blocks repaired, large, for wards	10
Artificial leg repaired	1
Shopping bag handles, Women's shop	48
Quilting frame large, Women's shop	1
Bassinets for Clinic	6
Loom rugs	333
Copper and etched work	17
Lot scenery for Christmas play	
Total articles	4,849

Articles Sent to Store House:

	<i>Number</i>
Brooms, regular	2,580
Brooms, whisk	144
Scrub brushes	648
Nail brushes	72
Cocoa fibre door mats	67
Loom rugs	333
Hooked rugs	2
Baskets	64
Hampers	6
Adirondack chairs, caned seat and back	11
Adirondack chairs, wood seat and back	3
Adirondack settee, wood seat and back	1
Grommets in laundry bags	224
Ping pong tables	2
Costumers	2
Reed table, round	1
Total	4,160

WOMEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS

<i>Articles Made:</i>	<i>Number</i>
Fancy articles, including doilies, spreads, centre pieces, embroidered towels, pillow cases, etc.....	801
Braided rugs	220
Hooked rugs	64
Crocheted bedspread.....	1
Total	1,086
Yards tatting and lace.....	30

PLAIN SEWING

<i>Articles Made:</i>	<i>Number</i>
Binders	78
Mending tabs	180
Night dresses	4,739
Night shirts	2,824
Drawers	1,686
Petticoat slips	1,155
Pajama suits	44
Khaki and hickory pants	311
Patient's uniforms	50
Gingham and percale dresses	2,862
Gingham strong dresses.....	31
Burial suits.....	493
Pillow cases	6,633
Sheets, single	7,473
Sheets, double	452
Table cloths	24
Napkins	417
Table covers	139
Window drapes	12
Curtains	81
Towels from sugar bags	1,971
Towels, huck	5,251
Towels, dish	2,685
Towels, surgical	278
Coffee and tea bags	552
Laundry bags, regular	552
Laundry bags, small	167
Kitchen aprons	1,764
Cafeteria aprons	642
Surgical gowns	47
Surgical gowns repaired	288
Isolation gowns	72
Mattresses, pillows, sheets, etc., for 12 toy beds and cradles	48
Total	44,001

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	<i>Printing</i>	<i>Ruling</i>	<i>Binding</i>	<i>Padding</i>
Greystone Park	2,170,325	1,077,864	12,849	16,488
Trenton	20,120	10,300	69	.....
North Jersey Training School.	11,000	.....	2,500	.....
Marlboro.....	19,500	.....	2,000	.....
Vineland	400	1,200	.....	.....
Total.....	2,221,345	1,089,364	17,418	16,488

Curative Workrooms

Occupational therapy on the wards or in rooms adjacent to them has been continued under the direction of Miss Stella McClurkin. Supervised handicrafts were thus provided for patients who for one reason or another were unable to go to the occupational therapy buildings. Admission to the classes was on prescription of the attending physician. Miss McClurkin has submitted the following data regarding the work this year:

"The staff has consisted of three trained occupational therapists and 8 partly trained assistants; 30 classes have been held daily with an average enrolment of 659. During the year 1,516 patients were treated on prescription, of whom 936 were new cases. A total of 1,632 articles were completed for sale; 1,343 articles were completed for the use of patients, largely from waste material; and 6,768 articles were completed for hospital use, cut from discarded materials. Forty runners were cut from woven burlap and completed for use in the cottages and on the wards; 12 slipper frames were made to replace broken ones for use in class work. A trained occupational therapist and an assistant were assigned for one half-hour daily to women patients undergoing insulin treatment. Exhibitions and sales were held at the State Fair at Trenton, the Flemington and Morris County Fairs, at the annual convention of the American Occupational Therapy Association held at Atlantic City in September, 1937, and at the local annual November affair held in the division office. Eight groups of affiliating student nurses and two groups of Greystone Park student nurses completed a course in occupational therapy during the year. Members of the staff attended four meetings of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association and the Annual meeting at Atlantic City."

Physical Education Division

There has been no change this year in the general program of physical training for the patients. Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson has continued in charge of the division and has cooperated successfully with other divisions, especially the occupational therapy and the nursing, in adjusting activities with a minimum of conflict. One interesting innovation this year has been the instituting of a special program under the advice of Dr. Schaefer for women patients undergoing insulin treatment.

Mrs. Johnson's report, condensed for reasons of space, is as follows:

"The staff still consists of a director, three teachers, and three junior teachers. There was no change in the personnel of the staff this year, a most unusual circumstance, and no promotion. No accidents occurred to teachers while on duty and sickness was at a minimum. Valuable assistance with men patients was given by men students of the educational division.

The schedule of classes for the Main building has placed special emphasis on work on 11 back wards. On each of these periods of from one-half to three-quarters of an hour were held morning and afternoon with two instructors; the program included marching, calisthenics, folk dancing, games and singing. In addition two special classes were made up from the more responsive women patients of this building; each class met once a week either at the women's gymnasium in the Reception building or outside on the lawn for instruction in apparatus work and games and, during the season for bowling, classes for the groups were held on Wednesday and Friday mornings. For the men patients of the Main building, bowling classes were held on Thursday afternoons; and evening classes for men who worked during the day were resumed this year with the assistance of men students. During the summer, men patients had the use of the baseball diamond afternoons except on visiting days.

At the Dormitory building afternoon classes were held for two wards, either on the lawns if the weather permitted or in the day rooms. Two groups from this building and one from the Senile building met once a week for bowling.

At the Reception building use was made of the gymnasiums for men and women patients and general and correctives exercises were given as prescribed by the physicians. In good weather

groups were taken out on the lawn for games, including volley ball, badminton, deck tennis, croquet, soft ball and tether tennis. Bowling classes were arranged in the winter once a week each for men and women patients.

The special class for insulin patients was begun on March 6; eight patients were taken either to the amusement hall or out on the lawn for an hour's individual work each day under the instruction of Mrs. Johnson and two assistant teachers. Systematic exercises were planned to restore strength after periods of inactivity due to treatments and particular efforts were put forth in order that the patients might find enjoyment and a healthful outlet in muscular exertion and group play to counteract either aggressive tendencies or loss of contact with reality through fantasy. Individual reports were kept of the patients' reactions and submitted to Dr. Schaefer each week.

Among the entertainments and amusements arranged for the patients were a ping pong tournament for women patients between ten selected patients from the Main building and ten from the Reception building and a bowling tournament for all the men's bowling classes. Both tournaments were watched by an interested audience of patients. In July a picnic was held to mark the close of choir practice for the summer, both men and women patients attending; frankfurters and marshmallows were roasted and other refreshments enjoyed. This choir has been trained to lead the singing at the chapel services on Sunday and at other gatherings of patients, especially the Christmas party.

The baseball schedule for the summer was arranged by this division, equipment was purchased and working hours planned for the employees who successfully tried out for the team. It also supervised the care of the baseball diamond, club-house and grandstand. No guarantees were provided for the visiting teams, but supper at the Cafeteria after the game was arranged. Games were played each Saturday afternoon and holiday from Memorial Day to Labor Day and enjoyed by men and women patients who filled the grandstand.

Parties were arranged each month on the wards where physical education classes were held; the program included games, dancing, singing and most important, refreshments of cookies, tea and candy. Once each month a mass party was held for orderly patients, men and women, either in the amusement hall or on the

lawns, usually arranged to coincide with some holiday observance. Games, dancing and refreshments, varied somewhat to suit the season, provide the entertainment and the patients look forward from month to month to these parties and enjoy them greatly.

The Hallowe'en costume party was one of the chief events of the year and was held in the amusement hall of the Dormitory building which had been decorated with goblins, witches, black cats and black and orange crepe paper. Three hundred and fifty patients were provided with costumes from the storeroom of this division; others made original costumes for the occasion. Music was furnished by the hospital orchestra and the number taking part in the grand march was so great that much ingenuity was required to keep the line moving. An outstanding feature of the evening was a slight-of-hand performance given by a talented magician, a patient. Cider, cookies, apples, candy and cigarettes were served by the teachers.

Weeks of training and rehearsing were spent in preparing the most elaborate affair of the year, the Christmas Tree Party. The Christmas Play provides the opportunity for patients, both male and female, to coordinate in varying interests such as acting, stage-craft, creative art, music, all of which have an emotional, cultural and imaginative appeal. It offers not only an outlet for the confident personality, but gives the less confident "shut-in" the opportunity for self expression. Patients derive emotional relief and the Christmas Tree Party brings about a socializing effect. The hall on December 23 was aglow with Christmas color and gaiety, the huge trees were ablaze, the lights and windows were festooned with glittering tinsel. The singing of Christmas carols covered the period while official guests were arriving, then came the play, presented in its entirety by patients, and for which the scenery had been built and the costumes made by patients, the occupational therapy division cooperating with that of physical education.

The Mid-night Clear

Time: Mid-night, Christmas Eve *Place:* Entrance to a Church

Characters: Two Angels.. Prologue
 Granny The blind candy vendor
 Blacky A girl of 14, her attendant
 Limpy A newsboy of 14
 Tony The banana vendor
 The Boys Of the orphanage
 The Doctor... Who attends at the orphanage
 Choir In the church

At the close of the play Santa Claus entered in the person of Dr. Curry and extended greetings to all; various official guests were introduced to the audience and spoke briefly, after which the great baskets, beautifully decorated with crepe paper and filled with wrapped packages, were taken from under the trees and the gifts distributed. This part of the program was in the hands of the nursing division and was efficiently organized, so that each patient received a personal gift with a minimum of waiting.

During the year the physical education division has continued to open avenues of recreation to employees of the hospital by allowing the use of the gymnasiums on request, by lending game equipment, and by supplying costumes. The night attendants in the summer were permitted the use of the baseball diamond each morning until 10:00 a. m. The bowling alleys, pool tables, and golf course were also available to employees and officers.

The director of the division conducted eight courses in recreation for student and affiliating nurses this year, covering eighty sessions in all. Instruction was given in the value and adaptation of various recreational activities with classes of patients on the wards. Work was also carried on with students in the human relations group under the educational division. Exhibitions attended this year included that of the Eastern District Convention of the American Association for Health and Physical Education, held at Atlantic City in April, and that at the commencement demonstration of Panzer College of Physical Education, held in June.

The statistical report for the year showed an average daily attendance at classes of 639 women and 18 men—this number being met twice each day. The total attendance at parties for the year was 10,349—8,440 women and 1,909 men. Reports were sent to the physicians in charge of the patients and notice was sent when a patient was transferred to a ward where there was no physical education class." In closing Mrs. Johnson expressed the appreciation of her staff for the cooperation given by officials of the institution and by members of other divisions, especially by the hospital orchestra.

Social Service Division

The hospital or "parole" division of social service has continued to function very satisfactorily under the direction of Mrs. Phyllis Pointon Robinson who has been in charge of the work for a number of years and is thoroughly familiar with the require-

ments. It was possible this year to add one worker to the staff which relieved somewhat the heavy case load.

Undoubtedly other factors entered into the parole situation in the community, but the fact remains that an average of 44 more patients were carried outside the hospital this year than last, which would represent a saving of about \$16,000 in maintenance cost.

Mrs. Robinson's report is as follows:

"During the fiscal year there were two changes in the personnel of the social service division. Permission was given to appoint an additional field worker and Miss Edna Nenninger began work on November 15. Mrs. Doris Lent Dorr, who had been on the staff since July 1, 1930, resigned the middle of February to establish her home in another state. Miss Rose Greenstein was appointed on February 15 to the vacancy thus created. The staff at the present time consists of the director, two historians and nine field workers. The acquisition in the fall of an additional car has been of great assistance in the work, although even now there are only four full-time and one part-time cars for the use of the field workers. The case load still remains rather heavy in spite of an extra worker, but the most urgent need is for more stenographic help. Five clerical workers are no longer adequate for handling the letters, reports, anamneses, registrations, filing, checking and other routine work and also taking care of week-day visitors to the Reception building patients

During the year there were 11,221 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital. Pre-parole investigations were made of the homes in the cases of 537 patients under consideration for parole, 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.

There were 490 special investigations made for the following reasons: 259 to obtain additional information regarding hospital patients or to verify statements in anamneses; 61 to locate friends or relatives of hospital patients; 14 to obtain or arrange for clothing and personal property of hospital patients; 7 to investigate charges or consult with legal or police authorities regarding hospital patients; 2 to obtain information regarding the financial affairs of patients; 2 to take hospital patients into the community on business; 1 to investigate the association of a woman patient with

a woman living near the institution; 1 to investigate statements made by a patient regarding his wife; 4 to obtain the permission of petitioners for patients to leave the hospital or be transferred; 2 to obtain signatures on responsibility blanks; 3 to determine the attitude of relatives toward the release of patients; 1 to interview friends of a hospital patient regarding the possibility of assisting him after his release; 1 to locate and obtain clothing of a voluntary patient and dispose of his gun before his release; 51 to return or arrange for return of patients from parole, visit, or escape; 19 to take clothing and valuables to parole and discharged patients; 4 to take parole or visit patients to their homes from the hospital; 6 to assist or investigate parole patients and their families; 1 to obtain warrant for arrest of parole patient in effort to return her to hospital; 1 to arrange for apprehension of escaped voluntary patient believed to be dangerous; 1 to advise the wife of a discharged voluntary patient regarding him; 1 to investigate the circumstances regarding a patient's return from escape; 1 to obtain information regarding a discharged patient who was re-examined by the hospital on order of the court; 1 to interview a Chief of Police regarding the reported behavior of a discharged patient; 7 to interview relatives of hospital and discharged patients at their request; 1 to interview lawyer of a discharged patient at his request; 5 to interview discharged patients at the request of relatives; 1 to assist a discharged patient in obtaining employment; 1 to obtain information regarding the children of a discharged patient at his request; 3 to arrange for survey patients to leave the hospital; 9 to remove survey patients from the hospital; 1 to take a survey patient to the community to do day's work while trying to obtain steady employment; 1 to make reservation for hospital patient to return to Georgia by bus; 1 to take a non-resident voluntary patient to a Jersey City bus and arrange for his transportation to Texas; 2 to fill out the commitment papers for the admission of mentally defective survey patients to Vineland; 4 to arrange for placement and to remove babies born in the hospital; 2 to obtain information at the request of institutions outside the state; 1 to interview a family in the community at the request of an outside physician; 1 to obtain information regarding a convalescent home for a hospital employee; to work with outside agencies: 1 regarding the adoption of a discharged patient's baby; 4 regarding plans for discharged patients or patients under consideration for discharge;

1 to make plans regarding the return to California of the daughter of a non-resident patient.

During the year 45 patients found upon "survey" to have recovered were removed from the hospital. Of these, 2 were transferred to the State School at Vineland and 2 to hospitals for tuberculous patients. Twenty-seven were paroled, 17 to relatives, 4 to their own custody, 4 to friends, 1 to an attorney, and 1 to his employer. The remaining 14 were discharged outright; 1 went to Kansas with her employer; 3, all voluntary admissions, were taken by relatives; 5 were released in their own custody—2 discharged by order of the Superintendent, 2 non-residents who left the state, and 1 voluntary patient; and 5 who had detainers filed against them were given into the care of local sheriffs.

Forty-one cases were referred to outside social agencies for assistance. Of these, 20 parole patients or their relatives were referred to clinics for examination and medical care; 3 parole and 1 discharged patients were sent to the proper sources for financial aid; and 18 children of former patients were recommended for summer health camp placement.

Arrangements were made for the placement of four babies born in the hospital. Details of this work will be found under the report of the surgical division, where births are listed.

Medical and social histories to the number of 999 were obtained regarding newly admitted patients and 113 interim histories were obtained on patients with previous residences in this hospital. Of the 999 anamneses, 950 were obtained in the office and 49 in the community. To secure this information, 711 persons were interviewed. In addition, 642 questionnaires were sent out regarding new admissions and every effort was made to locate relatives or friends of patients admitted to the hospital without correspondents. Abstracts received from other hospitals numbered 672 and a total of 10,997 letters were sent out on matters pertaining to the business of the division.

At the request of the medical staff 46 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients. Office interviews to the number of 2,285 were held with and in regard to patients on parole or in the hospital and in regard to divisional affairs. A total of 410 special visits were made to patients on the wards. Of the 1,474 patients admitted to the hospital during the year 1,158 were registered with the Confidential Social Service Exchange; 668

closing slips were also sent to the Exchange on patients who had been discharged from the institution and who had been registered previously.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escape ranged from 623 to 826 (Christmas holidays), with an average number of 668. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 661. During the year 179 patients were returned from parole and 102 from escape. Of the 179, 84 were men and 95 were women; while of the 102, 90 were men and 12 were women.

The division has maintained its usual relationship with other personnel in the hospital and with outside agencies and the general public. Various guests have been entertained and given information in the course of the year.

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

Throughout the year the mental hygiene clinics have continued to function to full capacity. The value of the work which is being done has received wide recognition and its importance to the community and indirectly to the hospital can hardly be estimated. Dr. Earl W. Fuller continued to serve as Director, with Dr. Theodore Gebirtig as his assistant, Miss Mildred Hurley as head of the social service work and Mrs. Sigal and Mr. Beechley as psychologists.

At the request of Dr. Fuller, the statistical office of the Department of Institutions and Agencies cooperated in making up new tables and a new system of record cards which have been put in service at the clinic this year. Tabulations and cards have been forwarded to the Central Office each month.

Dr. Fuller's report unfortunately has had to be condensed considerably, but runs in part as follows:

"During the fiscal year there has been no change in the number or location of the different community clinics. The clinic personnel has undergone several changes. On September 1, 1937, Mrs. Ruth D. Sekhon reported for duty on the staff of social workers, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Flanagan in January, 1937; and on May 2, 1938, Miss Mary C. Thompson joined the staff, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Walcott in April, 1937. The fact that it took nine months to fill the first position and over twelve months to fill the second illustrates the difficulties encountered in finding

social workers whose training and experience meet the clinic requirements. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Robinson who joined the staff on September 16, 1935, resigned on May 7, 1938, to accept an executive social service position in New York state. This vacancy on the clinic staff has not yet been filled.

From September 15, 1937 to June 15, 1938, the following social work students from the Smith College School for Social Work were with the clinic for their nine months' training period: Miss Vivian Campbell, Miss Ruth Gottemoller, Miss Genevieve Janssen, Miss Dorothy Lyons, Miss Myrtle MacKenzie, Miss Bliss McConnell and Mrs. Jane K. Wood.

As has been noted in previous annual reports, our difficulties due to shortage of clerical help are considerable. This year, because of the increase in the amount of time and effort required in compiling statistics for monthly reports and cards on closed cases which are now sent to the Central Office the overload of work in the clerical group has become greater and has necessitated arrangements whereby assistance in compiling the monthly reports is being sent from the office of the Statistician of the Department of Institutions and Agencies

The demand for the services of the clinic has not lessened at the present time the schedule of appointments is filled for several months in advance. This, as in past years, has necessitated much overtime work for all members of the professional staff. During the year 25 lectures were given by the psychiatrists, 12 by the social workers, and 4 by the psychologists. Parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, and student groups made up the majority of the audiences, although service clubs and religious organizations were also represented.

The list of professionally interested visitors to the Friday morning staff meetings is a long one, and includes individuals from Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Illinois, as well as many from New York City. Miss Estal Robbins, representing the Oregon State Psychiatric Program, spent a week with the clinic to observe its functions. Other visitors included the Honorable Benjamin Turner, Mayor of Passaic, Dr. Wrightman, Superintendent of Paterson Normal School; the Mental Hygiene Committee and Officers of the State Medical Society; Miss Ruth Kearby, Principal of Fairlawn Schools, Mr. Henry Kauffman, Principal of Haworth Schools; numerous student groups such as

47 students from Morris Junior College, 20 psychology students with Professor McClintock of Drew University; 45 child hygiene nurses from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Trenton, 4 case workers from the State Board of Children's Guardians, Paterson office, with Mrs. Helen W. King, their Supervisor; 31 student nurses from Essex County Hospital at Cedar Grove and Mrs. Mary V. Barrett, their Instructor; 3 students from Columbia University Public Health Committee, and many others. As usual, the clinic was visited this year by Professor Kimball, Director of the Smith College School for Social Work and Dr. George Stevenson of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Dr. Gebirtig has continued to act as consultant for the North Jersey Training School at Totowa. A psychologist was loaned to the Rahway Reformatory thirty-five days during the fiscal year. The Director of the clinic 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 executive board of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers; she also acted as a committee of one to develop a project relative to civil service and psychiatric social service positions throughout the country. Two of the staff social workers are also serving on committees of national organizations. During the year representatives of the clinic have attended the most important of the national and local meetings dealing with mental hygiene and allied subjects.

The clinic has continued to receive the cooperation both of public and private agencies and is especially appreciative of the assistance rendered by the Gertrude Butts Memorial Home Association, the Central Bureau of Social Service, the Bonnie Brae Farm for Boys, the Rehabilitation Commission and the Victoria Fund. The clinic has continued to give one-half day per month formal consultation service to six welfare agencies in the district.

During the year 270 clinics were held, as follows:
Englewood, regular, 23; Englewood, special psychological, 11; Franklin, regular, 8; Hackensack, regular, 24; Hackensack, special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home, 45; Hackensack, special psychological at Bogota School, 5; Jersey City, regular, 24; Morristown, regular at Greystone Park, 22; Morristown, special at Greystone Park, 3; Morristown, special psycho-

logical at Greystone Park, 26; Morristown, special psychological at East Hanover School, 2; Newark, regular, 19; Newton, regular, 9; Passaic, regular, 23; Passaic special psychological, 1; Paterson, regular, 24; Paterson, special psychological, 1.

The following tabulation has been summarized from the new forms first used this year.

	Total	Census of Open Cases 16 years of age and over			Under 16 years of age		
		Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
1. Open cases on rolls							
first of year	1567	590	262	328	977	674	303
2. Cases opened during year..	675	197	74	123	478	326	152
a. New cases	658	191	72	119	467	321	146
b. Readmitted cases	17	6	2	4	11	5	6
3. Total open cases during year	2242	787	336	451	1455	1000	455
4. Cases closed during year ..	1039	377	178	199	662	454	208
5. Total open cases on rolls end of year	1203	410	158	252	793	546	247
6. Total different cases attending clinic during year	1057	328	120	208	729	509	220

The total patients attending numbered 1,813, of whom 30 came to consult the social workers only and 85 were not interviewed for various specified reasons. Of the 1,813, 613 were new cases, 8 readmitted cases, and 1,077 continued cases. Over 16 years of age were 613, and under 16 were 1,200.

The psychiatrists during the year had a total of 1,094 interviews with patients, of which 567 were with those over 16 years of age and 527 with those under 16 years of age. Of this number, 176 were first interviews with new cases and 746 were interviews with continued cases. The psychologists had 778 interviews with patients during the year, of which 89 were with those over 16 years of age and 689 were with those under 16. Of these interviews, 508 were first interviews with new cases and 249 were interviews with continued cases. The social workers had 1,283 interviews with patients, 271 in the clinics, 60 in the central office of the clinic, and 952 in the community; they held 5,252 interviews about patients, 985 in the clinics, 225 in the office, and 4,042 in the community.

The tabulation of agencies referring new patients to the clinic showed that 178 were referred by school groups, 168 by family and child welfare agencies, 57 by court groups, 64 by physicians and the remainder by various health organizations, individuals, and so on, including 58 who came on the advice of relatives and friends. Visits to the clinic by persons not patients reached a total of 2,157, of whom 1,275 were made by friends or relatives of the patients, 457 by social workers, 168 by persons connected with schools, 126 by those connected with courts, 65 by persons from general hospitals and clinics, and 16 by physicians.

Physical examinations were requested by the clinic for 184 patients and examinations were arranged with outside clinics or physicians for 33 of these, the remaining 151 making their own arrangements. The diagnoses of new cases showed 322 child guidance problems, 152 mental deficiency cases, 12 with psychoses, 9 with psychoneuroses and neuroses, and 23 social adjustment problems. At the time of the report diagnosis was deferred in 82 cases.

During the previous fiscal year the clinic examined 2,088 patients, 728 of whom were adults and 1,360 children. During this fiscal year 1,698 patients have been examined, 553 of whom were adults and 1,145 were children.

Special services were arranged in numerous instances, including camp placement for 69 patients. Advice was given regarding 143 individuals who were not clinic patients. Mental hygiene staff conferences during the year totaled 46. A special mental hygiene staff meeting was arranged for officers of the New Jersey State Medical Society and the New Jersey State Medical Society Committee on Mental Hygiene. The Director of the clinic held 12 conferences with the Superintendent at Greystone Park."

In conclusion Dr. Fuller expressed his thanks to the clinic staff for their sincere interest and cooperation and the appreciation of the entire staff for the stimulating interest and assistance of the Board of Managers and other officials of the hospital.

School Of Nursing And General Nursing Service

The nursing divisions has found its work made more difficult this year because of the great overcrowding of patients and the lack of adequate supplies, as many of the appropriations were

not sufficiently large for the increased number of patients. The salary increases granted during the year in many instances worked an injustice to the better employees, since raises were based on length of service rather than on its quality and up to the present time have not all been adjusted even on that basis. Despite all drawbacks, however, the nursing division has done excellent work this year and achieved noteworthy results. Miss Mary E. Corcoran, R. N., as superintendent of nurses has continued to direct the entire division, which included the school of nursing with resident and affiliating students; the graduate nurses, executives, ward nurses, and those assigned to special duty in the various medical divisions; the attendants, men and women; and a number of related services, such as diet kitchens, hydrotherapy, personal grooming for women patients, mending room, and library service. Miss Corcoran has excellent equipment for the position in training and experience and has been most zealous in her efforts to promote the welfare of patients and nurses. Her report of the year's work is most illuminating, and I regret that it has been necessary to abridge much of the material.

"The year ends with the following personnel on duty: 66 graduate nurses, 64 women and 2 men; 30 Greystone Park students, 27 here and 3 on affiliation at Orange; 61 affiliate students from 13 schools; 499 attendants, 282 men and 217 women. (These figures differ slightly from those in Table 1 because of the variations between administrative and salary classifications.)

The graduate nurses included the superintendent of nurses, 2 day and 1 night assistants, 3 instructors, 8 supervisors, 4 assistant supervisors, 15 charge nurses, and 10 on special assignments for day duty, 5 supervisors and 12 ward nurses on night duty. During the year 31 graduates began service and 24 left; of those who left, 13 took positions elsewhere offering better salary and shorter hours or took up private duty. Night duty for graduate nurses was increased by the assignment of a nurse for each of the wards where patients were undergoing insulin therapy. In general throughout the year the number of graduate nurses available was somewhat below the requirements for satisfactory covering of the services. The graduate group, especially the younger women, have taken active part in nursing organization activities and have shown an interest in further study. One attended summer school at Columbia University, and 6 attended adult education courses

given in Morristown. A course on ward management for newly appointed charge nurses was set up for twenty-five hours with much outside reading and was received with appreciation. A social club of graduate nurses held four meetings during the year including a sale from the proceeds of which \$10. was donated to the Patients' Christmas Fund.

The first meeting for the year of the New Jersey League of Nursing Education was held at Greystone Park on October 22, with about 200 attending. Three members of the teaching staff the nursing arts instructor, the dietitian, and the superintendent of nurses, assisted with one or more State Board examinations. The superintendent as a member of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey League of Nursing Education attended nine meetings and as a member of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the National League of Nursing Education attended two meetings held in New York. Numerous other meetings were also attended by members of the staff. Weekly conferences have been held with the assistants, instructors, and supervisors for the discussions of administrative problems. One topic taken up with Mr. Smith, business manager, was the reduction of dining room waste; through the efforts of the nurses and improvement in the food served, the waste has been reduced to a gratifying extent.

Of the 66 graduate nurses on duty, 59 are either registered in New Jersey or eligible for registration, and 6 have been registered in New York or elsewhere.

Nursing School: In September, 1937, 6 students were accepted for the school of nursing. One applicant failed to come, 1 discontinued after three months; the remaining 4 continue in the school. On March 1, 1938, 8 students were admitted to the school and have so far continued. Eleven intermediate students are completing their affiliation at Orange Memorial Hospital and will return here for duty during the summer and fall, until they start affiliation at Essex County Hospital for Contagious Diseases. Seven seniors are on duty, due to complete their course in September. The total of 30 students is as many as the school capacity permits. Three nurses were graduated from the school in September, 1937, and 4 in February, 1938. Of the seven, two continue in service here as graduates, 4 are employed elsewhere, and 1 is married.

At the present time, 13 members of the nursing staff are Greystone Park graduates and they are the core of the nursing service. It has been said, with truth, that more is expected of them than of other nurses, which is a high compliment to their ability and willingness.

The alumnae report shows 33 paid up memberships and 2 meetings during the year. Two delegates were sent to the annual Convention at Atlantic City in May. It has been voted to make an award of \$25. each year to the graduate showing consistent proficiency in nursing practice, scholarship and personal stability.

The Greystone Park under-graduate group also has a social club which enjoyed several activities during the year. It is a policy to hold a social affair in the honor of each incoming class of affiliating students. The club also subscribed to four magazines for the nurses' library this year, and contributed \$5. to "The Seeing Eye."

During the year affiliations have been maintained with 14 schools within the state. The Bayonne School, which began affiliation November 16, 1936, discontinued May 15, 1938. Two new affiliations were started during the year: Englewood Hospital School of Nursing, Englewood, began October 1, 1937; and Greenville Hospital School of Nursing, Jersey City, began May 15. The students received this year were as follows: Bayonne Hospital, 9; Burlington County Hospital, 13; Englewood Hospital, 23; Essex County Homeopathic Hospital, 18; Greenville Hospital, 2; Hackensack Hospital, 33; Middlesex General Hospital, 8; Monmouth Memorial Hospital, 12; Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield 22; Newark Beth Israel Hospital, 12; Newark Memorial Hospital, 15; Orange Memorial Hospital, 26; Presbyterian Hospital, Newark, 19; St. Barnabas Hospital, 20; total, 232. Students came in at six week intervals for a three months' period of study. The value of the affiliate courses is twofold. The hospitals sending the students and the communities from which they come obtain insight and understanding of this institution and mental health problems and while here these students perform approximately 11,000 hours of ward duty per month. More affiliating students are returning here for employment after graduation; at present 14 members of the graduate staff affiliated here as students.

Visitors to the School of Nursing: In August Miss Virginia Olcott, Instructor of Nursing Arts, University of Washington, visited the school; and Miss Florence Newall, Director of Nursing at Psychiatric Institute, New York Medical Centre, came escorting Miss Evelyn Lin, a Chinese nurse on her way home from the International Council of Nursing held in England in June, 1937. The following month a group of students from Barnert Memorial Hospital, accompanied by Dr. Nassing, an instructor, visited the school and a demonstration class was conducted for them. In October Miss Lila Anderson and Miss Victoria Peulick from King County Health Department, Seattle, Washington, spent a day observing classes. In November Miss Margaret Belyea, Superintendent of Nurses, Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Maryland, spent a week-end here and observed insulin therapy. Eileen O'Connor, Matron in Charge of a hospital in Rodesia, South Africa, came for a visit, and Miss McLaughlin and Miss Callaghan from Central Islip State Hospital spent a day observing here. In March, a class of 23 students and two Sisters from Holy Name Hospital, Teaneck, visited the hospital and observed a demonstration class which was conducted for them. In June, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Director of Nursing at West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital, Camden, came to request affiliation for her students; the matter is being given consideration.

Attendants: At the close of the year of the 499 attendants, 270 were on day duty, 154 men and 116 women; 125 were on night duty, 66 men and 59 women, 48 were on special duty, 3 were ill, and the others were variously assigned as barbers, detail workers, and so on. Ten were college students employed for the summer, of whom two were working in the laboratory and the rest on ward duty. The turnover for the year showed 231 women in, 229 out; 362 men in, 351 out. Of these, the resignations were requested of 43 women and 120 men. The reasons were various, usually neglect or absence from duty, intoxication, poor hygiene or undesirable habits. Investigations were carefully made, in most instances with the assistance of Mr. Beucler. Of those who left of their own accord, the chief reason given was to take a better position; dissatisfaction because of duty assigned or hours, housing or food was expressed occasionally. (Recently the quantity and variety of food has improved and favorable comments have been received.) The work of receiving applicants, writing for referen-

ces, filing those that seem promising, and sending for those listed requires much time and the sending out of from 450 to 500 letters a month.

Appreciation and commendation are due to the large group of men and women who continue to perform their difficult duties faithfully and honestly. It is most unfortunate that at present it is impossible to make any adjustment in wages or hours which might reward those who are so deserving.

Illnesses and Absences: The total amount of absence due to illness was fairly high this year. Appendectomies were a considerable factor in loss of time, since 21 were performed on the employees' service during the year, a large number of which were for the nursing division. Cardiac conditions and pneumonia also necessitated long continued absences from duty, and one woman attendant with a fracture of the femur has been unable to work for nearly a year. The highest percentage of time lost was among the Greystone Park student nurse group, where there were 33 illnesses with an average loss of over $11\frac{1}{2}$ days each. Among the affiliate nurses, however, with over seven times as many individuals concerned, there were only 47 illnesses with an average duration of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. It is only fair to say that with affiliating students any illness or operation which was not minor or emergency would be cared for at the original hospital. Among the men attendants, there were 204 illnesses of about 9 days average duration, and among the women attendants were 195 illnesses of slightly less than 10 days average duration. A total of 4,696 days were lost from duty because of illness by employees of the nursing division during the year. However, the greater number of employees have not been ill and some who have worked here many years have never been hospitalized or absent due to illness.

Dietary Section: Mrs. Helene Bossle Melvin has continued in charge of the special diet service and has accomplished much under difficult conditions. This feature of hospital service has grown so rapidly and proved so valuable since its inception a few years ago that neither space, equipment, nor personnel rating have kept pace with it. Mrs. Melvin's report condensed somewhat, is as follows:

"There has been an unbelievable increase in the total output of the various units of the dietary service. The following figures are submitted for comparison:

	1936-1937	1937-1938
Clinic Metabolic Kitchen:		
Therapeutic Diets, Ward Service	73,426	106,461
Therapeutic Diets, Special Dining Room.....	24,225	32,733
Routine Diets, M-3 and Working Patients.....	<u>43,459</u>	<u>52,905</u>
	141,110	192,099
Nourishments (Clinic and Reception).....	41,647	153,256

The above figures tell accurately the tremendous amount of work performed by the diet kitchen personnel. They do not tell of the trying circumstances due to preparation equipment inadequate for such large quantities.

The personnel wishes to express its appreciation to other divisions of the hospital for the cooperation given this year, and to thank Mr. Smith through whose efforts one end of the diet kitchen was partitioned off and equipped as an office and one small storage room was converted into a refrigeration unit.

PART I.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—METABOLIC KITCHEN—CLINIC BUILDING

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed	Number each	Total
1. Cardio-vascular-renal conditions:		
a. Light, high carbohydrate diets	2,417	
b. Bland, salt poor diets.....	168	
c. Low protein diets	367	
d. Modified Karell diets.....	504	
e. Salt poor, alkaline-ash diets	486	3,942
2. Diseases of the Blood:		
a. High calorie, high nucleo-protein, high mineral and vitamin diets.....	16,214	
b. High mineral, high vitamin, semi-soft	234	16,448
3. Diseases of the Biliary Tract:		
a. Soft, fat poor diets	105	
b. Fat poor diets	189	294
4. Diabetes:		
Diets weighed, calculated, served as prescribed	21,650	21,650
5. Avitaminosis:		
a. High calorie, high vitamin and mineral	8,742	
b. High vitamin G., high protein	2,124	10,866
6. Diseases of the Gastric Region:		
a. Sippy diets	1,274	
b. Bland, non-stimulating diets	1,039	2,313
7. Epilepsy:		
Ketogenic diets.....	2,208	2,208

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed (Continued)		Total
8. Diseases of the Intestinal Tract:		
a. Soft, non-residue diets.....	294	
b. High calorie, low residue diets	399	
c. Bland, low residue, non-stimulating diets	1,071	1,764
9. Obesity:		
Low calorie diets	231	231
10. Febrile conditions and general debility:		
a. High calorie, semi-solid diets	231	
b. High calorie, light diets.....	2,046	
c. High calorie, soft diets	7,060	
d. High calorie, liquid diets	1,334	
e. Highly nutritious diets	19,957	30,628
11. Post-operative conditions:		
a. Bland liquid diets (abdominals)	4,743	
b. Soft diets.....	7,786	
c. Semi-solid diets.....	357	
d. Tonsillectomy routine diets	2,394	
e. Highly nutritious diets.....	837	16,117
		106,461

PART II.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—PERSONNEL SERVICE—SPECIAL DINING ROOM

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed	Number each	Total
1. Emaciation and general debility.		
a. High calorie diets.....	15,681	
b. High calorie, high vitamin diets	930	
c. High calorie, soft diets	1,841	18,452
2. Anemia:		
a. High protein and mineral diets.....	1,418	
b. Low calorie, high protein diets	480	1,898
3. Renal Conditions:		
a. Low protein, low calorie diets.....	1,910	
b. Bland, alkaline-ash diets	204	2,114
4. Arthritis:		
Low carbohydrate, high vitamin diets.....	2,090	2,090
5. Obesity:		
Low calorie, high, protein, low salt diets.....	2,465	2,465
6. Allergies:		
Alkaline-ash corrective diets	4,810	4,810
7. Chronic gall-bladder disturbances:		
Low fat diets	904	904
		32,733

PART III.

ROUTINE AND THERAPEUTIC DIETS—ILL PERSONNEL—WORKING PATIENTS

1. Regular diets	19,004	
2. Soft diets	6,893	
3. Liquid diets	1,448	
4. Post-tonsillectomy routine diets.....	321	
5. Highly nutritious diets	991	
6. Sippy diets	142	
7. Bland diets.....	289	
8. Diets for hypertension	359	
9. Diets for nephritis	91	
10. Low calorie diets.....	194	
11. Alkaline-ash diets	199	
12. Fat poor diets.....	42	
Total diets for ill personnel, M-3.....		29,973
Diets for working patients, M-3 and diet kitchen.....		22,932
Total routine and therapeutic diets.....		52,905

PART IV.

NOURISHMENTS-TUBE FEEDINGS-INFANT FEEDING

1. Nourishments prepared and served from nourishment kitchen in Reception building:	Quarts	
a. Tomato juice	1,301	
b. Orange juice	306	
c. Chocolate milk, cocomalt, malted milk.....	2,010	
d. Egg-nog (as such or as baked custard)	3,286	
e. Fruit juice, plain or reinforced	5,881	12,784
2. Nourishments prepared and served from Clinic diet kitchen:	Quarts	
a. Tomato juice	1,571	
b. Orange juice	267	
c. Fruit juices.....	4,694	
d. Chocolate milk, cocoamalt, malted milk.....	9,933	
e. Egg-nog (as such or as baked custard).....	4,842	
f. Junket	320	
g. Fruit whips	253	
h. Nourishment for M-3	3,650	25,530
3. Special feedings:	Each	
a. Tube feedings	2,698	
b. Infant feedings	3,605	6,303

PART V.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed	Total
1. General debility:	
(Diets classified under 2 types)	16,599
2. Deficiency diseases:	
(High calorie, high vitamin and mineral diets)	237
3. Cardio-vascular-renal conditions:	
(Low salt diets)	126
4. Diabetes:	
(Diets classified under 2 types)	2,357
5. Intestinal disturbances:	
(Diets classified under 2 types)	2,653
6. Allergies:	
(Bland, non-stimulating diets)	273
Total therapeutic diets, T. B. building	22,245

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS—TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING

1. Nourishments—patients	135,752
2. Nourishments—employees	19,599
Total nourishments, T. B. building ...	155,351

PART VII.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL YEARLY OUTPUT

1. Clinic Diet Kitchen:		
a. Therapeutic diets—ward service	106,461	
b. Therapeutic diets—personnel dining room	32,733	
c. Diets served ill personnel, ward M-3	29,973	
d. Diets served working patients	22,932	192,099
2. Tuberculosis Diet Kitchen:		
Therapeutic Diets		22,245
Total diets served during year		214,344
3. Nourishments:	Quarts(1-4)	Servings
a. Nourishment kitchen, Reception building	12,784	51,136
b. Clinic diet kitchen	25,530	102,120
c. Tuberculosis building diet kitchen		155,331
Total nourishments served during year		308,587
4. Special feedings:		
a. Tube feedings (Clinic diet kitchen)	2,698	
b. Infant feedings (Clinic diet kitchen)	3,605	
Total special feedings served during year		6,303

Nursing Service For Employees: Throughout the year the nursing service has continued to cover the out-patient section and Ward M-3, which give medical and surgical service for employees. On the ward routine nursing service was supplied. If a special nurse was needed or desired, the individual was permitted to engage an outside nurse for that duty.

Personal Grooming Service for Women Patients: Two women attendants provided the following service during the year: hair cuts, 2,284; hair thinned, 2,476; waves 2,263; scalp treatments, 1,659; manicures, 750; axillary preparation, 2,173. This work was valuable not only because it contributed to the physical appearance of the patients, but because by so doing it stimulated a normal, healthful interest which was of therapeutic importance.

Sewing Room: In this activity from six to ten women patients were kept occupied with mending and salvage. Many useful articles, including bibs, compresses, and covers for ice-caps, water bottles and air rings were made from waste materials and issued to the wards. The women employed here were unable to work in the occupational therapy shops; to encourage them and offer added incentive several parties were given for them during the year.

Clothing: A careful check was kept on clothing items received as donations, either from the families of deceased patients or otherwise. Such gifts were of material aid since for reasons of economy the state issue of garments was much reduced. Among the articles received were: 538 dresses, 359 pieces of women's underwear, 95 women's coats, 59 pair of shoes, 52 sweaters and 43 hats; on the men's service were 82 coats, 76 pairs of trousers, 79 shirts, 196 pair of shoes, 52 overcoats, 40 sweaters and 20 bathrobes, beside small articles.

Hydrotherapy: On the southside of the Main building the hydro room was discontinued because of worn-out and defective equipment. The area was utilized as a dormitory. In the Reception building the hydro baths—tonic and sedative—totalled 16,395 of which 9,657 were given to men and 6,738 to women. On the northside of the Main building 4,067 such treatments were given to men. The continuous baths in the Reception building numbered 3,603—1,214 for men and 2,389 for women; in the Main building there were 3,574—1,552 for men and 2,022 for women. Wet sheet packs numbered 1,343 in the Reception

building, 635 for men and 708 for women; and in the Main building, 8,115 were given, all to women."

Library: Although the librarian has been under Miss Corcoran's supervision, the library report will be given in a separate section as heretofore.

Summary: In concluding her fourth annual report as Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Corcoran expressed appreciation for the cooperation received during the year and indebtedness "to every member of the medical staff for assistance and forbearance—heads of other divisions and many individual workers have been generous in their contribution to activities in the nursing group. Mr. Smith has been generous in time and effort to promote activities. He has made continued and frequently successful attempts to procure equipment and supplies so badly needed."

Staff Matters

During the past year there were comparatively few changes on the medical staff, only three resignations and two appointments, as follows: Dr. Theodore F. Lindberg resigned on September 21, 1937, to accept a position in another institution; Dr. James J. O'Connell resigned on January 21, 1938, to enter private practice in New Jersey; and Dr. Harry Deeths resigned on April 17, 1938, to enter private practice in Kansas. To fill the resulting vacancies, Dr. Richard Tysdale was appointed and reported for duty on January 24, 1938; and Dr. Holmes Perrine reported for duty on March 15, 1938. The third vacancy had not been filled at the close of the fiscal year.

On June 30, 1938, there were on the staff thirty-two full time physicians and two part time specialists, Dr. Hatch and Dr. Hogan. Of the regular staff, seven devoted their full time to specialties—the superintendent, clinical director, pathologist, chief surgeon, roentgenologist, gynecologist, and eye, ear, nose and throat man; one man was on full time duty at the Tuberculosis building and three were assigned to cover the medical and surgical services at the Clinic building, including the out-patient section and ward for sick employees as well as the medical and post-operative services for patients; Dr. McMurray supervised recreation and occupational therapy and acted as executive officer in the absence of the superintendent, in addition to directing the

male service in the Main building. The remaining physicians, twenty at the close of the year, twenty-one when there was no vacancy, were on full time ward duty, covering the admissions and the routine care of the 7,400 patients on the records during the year.

Special therapies have been carried on during the year by several of the ward physicians, insulin by Dr. Sagert and Dr. Schaefer, metrazol by Dr. Forbes, endocrine therapy by Dr. Judd. For a considerable period Dr. Schaefer has been going one day a week to the Women's Reformatory at Clinton for psychiatric duty.

On the whole, the health of the staff has been better than last year, although there were a number of minor illnesses. Dr. Lane, clinical director, and Dr. Fuller, of the mental hygiene clinic, have been under the strain of long continued illnesses in their families.

Housing conditions are still inadequate. During the year half of a two-family house previously occupied by the storekeeper became available for a doctor's use and was assigned to Dr. Peacock, a senior physician who was living with his wife and baby in a very small apartment in the Reception building. Aside from this, there has been no increase in staff quarters for several years and living conditions, especially for junior men with one or two children, are exceedingly cramped. One senior physician, Dr. Harquail, is still living in Morristown since suitable arrangements for his family could not be made on the hospital property. There is no doubt that it would be for the best interest of the state and greatly improve the morale of the staff if a sufficient number of small cottages could be provided to supply comfortable living quarters for men with families.

In general the same system of staff meetings has been followed as in previous years with the exception, as Dr. Lane noted in his report, that clinical discussion at the regular staff meetings has been extended to take the place of the course of lectures formerly given. These regular staff meetings have been held five times each week, four times for the presentation and diagnosis of new cases, once for the decisions as to paroles. Once each week the medical staff met with the superintendent and the heads of divisions in the medical department to discuss administrative methods and problems.

The staff has been active in professional organizations, both general and specialty. Meetings of the Morris County Medical Society have been attended by many of the physicians and some of the meetings have been held at the institution. The staff has been represented also at state and national meetings, although not so completely as in most years since many of the annual meetings of the various psychiatric societies, as well as of the American Medical Association were held on the Pacific coast this spring. Dr. Gebirtig of the mental hygiene clinics and Dr. Hatch, part time member of the staff, did get to California for a number of medical organization meetings. Dr. Curry served as chairman of the nominating committee of the American Psychiatric Association this year and had various meetings and consultations in that capacity. Dr. Crandell attended the Boy Scout Jamboree at Washington in July as medical officer for a New York and New Jersey scout district.

A meeting of the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Association was held here on the evening of October 27, with Dr. C. C. Beling of Newark, president, in the chair. Papers were presented by Drs. Peacock, Taylor, Sagert, and Kessler.

A course of five lectures was given here by the New Jersey Medical Society in conjunction with the State Department of Health and were attended by physicians of the staff and surrounding communities, and by many members of the nursing profession. April 6, Dr. Martin M. Maliner, Professor at New York Post-Graduate Medical School, spoke on "Cardiac Disorders." On April 13, Dr. Harry Bakwin of the Association of Pediatricians, Bellevue Hospital, spoke on "Normal Growth and Development." On April 20, Dr. Ira Wile, of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, spoke on "The Importance and Appraisal of Criteria for Determining Mental and Emotional Development." On April 27, Dr. Arthur S. Gabel, Professor of Operative Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, spoke on "Dental Problems of the Child of Pre-School Age." And on May 4, Dr. Murray Bass, Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the Post-Graduate School, Columbia University, gave the concluding paper of the series, speaking on "Food and Nutrition."

Several members of the staff attended the Salmon Memorial Lectures given in New York in early April by Dr. David Ken-

nedey Henderson, Physician Superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Mental Disorders, Scotland.

Dr. Judd has been using his time off duty for nearly two years now to attend the Endocrine Clinic in New York which is connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic of the Neurological Institute and Columbia Medical Centre. He has used endocrine therapy experimentally on a number of our patients with favorable results.

For the past six months Dr. Crandell has been attending the Neurological Clinic of the same Centre in his free time in order to obtain special training and experience in that field.

Pharmaceutical Division

There has been no change in the personnel of the hospital drug service during the past year. The work has been carried on under the competent and experienced direction of Philip B. Roberts, Ph. G., as chief pharmacist, with Lewis G. Bangert, Ph. G., as his assistant. A drug clerk and some patient help has been assigned to the division as heretofore. In his report to me, Mr. Roberts stated that his division had been considerably handicapped this year because of the necessity of figuring on so narrow a margin. If certain of the items ordered were canceled or did not arrive promptly at the beginning of the quarterly period, they ran out of stock and the drug room was unable to fill the physicians' prescriptions.

The manufacture of standard preparations was again carried on throughout the year, since it has been found that considerable economies can be effected in this manner. The ordering and checking of medical and surgical supplies was handled through the pharmacy. The totals of prescriptions filled and preparations bottled and labeled, as well as the quantities of preparations most in demand are lower than last year, probably because of the difficulty in getting supplies.

Prescriptions filled, 15,759. Stock items bottled and labeled, 6,717. This list of manufactured supplies included 59 preparations, exclusive of the solutions for colonic irrigation. Some of the different items are as follows: Liquor Antisepticus, NF, 145 gallons; saturated solution boric acid, 70 gallons; saturated solution Epsom salts, 70 gallons; tincture of green soap, USP, 270 gallons; simple syrup, USP, 34 gallons; elixir iron, quinine and strychnine,

NF, 160 gallons; elixir terpin hydrate and codeine, NF, 96,000 cc; Stokes expectorant, NF, 36 gallons; Palmer's mouth wash, 24 gallons; ichthyol ointment, 10%, 30 pounds; mistura glycyrrhiza compound, 80,000 cc; tincture gentian compound, 8,000 cc; Whitfields ointment, 8,000 grams; liquor magnesium citrate, USP, 23 gallons; and iron gargle, NJSH, 32,000 cc. Colonic irrigation solutions were made up as follows: acid sodium phosphate, 12 gallons; sodium carbonate, 12 gallons; neo-silcol, 12 gallons; sodium salicylate, 5 gallons. Among the preparations bottled and labeled were: 878 pints bathing solution; 877 pints mineral oil; 87 4 oz. bottles hand lotion; 130 pints castor oil; 146 pints fluid extract cascara; and 237 pints zonite.

Photography

The hospital photographic studio has been conducted in the same manner as last year. Photographs of patients were made for identification purposes, prints mounted and filed in the case records. Other photographic work, x-ray prints, enlargements, and so on, were done as directed. Mr. Daniel J. Lutz has continued to handle the activity this year and has submitted the following tabulation:

	Negatives	Prints Delivered
Newly admitted patients	1,360	5,440
Parole patients	660	2,640
Escaped patients		1,840
Discharged patients	5	20
Deported patients	3	18
Passport	6	36
Special, etc	134	1,608
Copy	27	108
Enlargement	9	39
X-ray		177
Total	2,204	11,926

Barber Shop

Mr. Adolf Eberle, head of the barber division of the institution, is unusually well equipped for the work, since he is not only an expert barber himself, but has had many years of experience in handling mental patients. The central barber shop on the north side of the Main building was planned under his supervision. The regular schedule required that each man patient be shaved twice a week and have a hair-cut once in four weeks,

although for certain patients these services were performed more frequently. Those able to be up and about the wards were taken either to the central shop or to smaller rooms which have been fitted up in the Dormitory and Reception buildings. Special arrangements have been made for working patients, even to the extent of having a chair and equipment set up where the men are employed, as in the occupational therapy building or the laundry. Bedside barber service has been provided for sick patients. Since the average number of men in the hospital during the year was 2,690, Mr. Eberle and his assistant barbers must have given approximately 280,000 shaves and 35,000 haircuts to patients this year.

Executive Assistant To The Superintendent

Mr. William G. Beucler has continued to function actively as a detail officer throughout the year. His duties have covered a wide range between the Medical and Business departments. In the nursing division he has assisted with problems of space and housing, including the transfer of patients among the wards and the supervision of living quarters for employees, especially attendants. He has also had general oversight over furnishings, with the bed repair and upkeep and the mattress and upholstery shop. Floor maintenance and selection of cleaning equipment and supplies has been another item handled through his office. He has devoted much time to investigations of alleged misconduct, especially on the part of men attendants. Immediate supervision of the Service Unit has been another of his duties. At Christmas time he assisted the superintendent in the selection of gifts for the patients and the heavy work of transporting, checking, and distributing the articles to the various wards and centres was his personal charge, with advice and help from the nursing division. His report for the year covers much material included under various other topics, but runs in part as follows:

“Continuous contact with the different departments has been maintained, particularly the nursing division and the Business Department, for the purpose of coordinating the various activities which are inextricably related. The utilization of an experienced person to act as liaison officer works very beneficially. Assistance has been given in going over plans for construction and reconstruction of buildings to insure appropriate bathing and toilet

facilities, bed-spacing, lighting and ventilation, and convenience and efficiency in operation.

The housing of ward employees has presented a particularly distressing problem during the past year and the overcrowding of patients has, of course, been a constant source of administrative and maintenance strain. The increased patient census and the extreme retrenchments upon funds for furniture, bedding, household equipment, medical and surgical supplies, drugs and other necessities have made routine ward work most difficult. It is needless to say that these conditions have contributed very materially to the unsatisfactory employment situation which has obtained. The turnover rate has been very high and much time was spent in connection with investigations and inquiries among the attendant personnel for dereliction of duty, acts of indiscretion and numerous other violations."

Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading

Under the competent direction of Mr. Otto Koch the work of maintaining the hospital grounds and carrying on the greenhouse has been closely combined with activities in the garden division, although an effort has been made to list separately the work done by the men and equipment of the two divisions. Greenhouse employees worked a total of 471 days in the gardens assisted by patients; the small trucks were used 336 days, the large trucks 83½ days, the teams 238 days, with 75 days additional work by a single horse. The greenhouse trucks were also used 26 days in hauling leafage to cover vegetable roots in the main garden.

In the greenhouse flowers and decorative plants were grown for fall and winter use on the wards and in the dining rooms and seeds were sown and cuttings made from which plants for the summer flower beds on the grounds were raised. Other activities included much work for the vegetable garden, such as testing seeds and starting young plants. The record of cut flowers given out during the year totaled 145,809; this included those grown in the greenhouse and also the summer production of the cutting gardens located outside near the greenhouse. The record of plants and bulbs grown for cut flowers shows a total of 105,837. Itemized lists of the varieties and quantities of each will be found in the statistical appendix.

During the year the greenhouses were all painted inside and out, chiefly by patients. One employee with patient labor replastered the outside of block walls on two of the houses with cement. The greenhouse garage was painted inside and out and iron guards were installed at the windows. A great deal of garden machinery and equipment was painted, with a total of over 450 hours of labor; nearly 100 hours of labor was given to the painting of farm machinery. At the garage a skilled mechanic was employed and assisted by Britton Koch and other greenhouse help he was able to make repairs on trucks and on the tractor used on the grounds and the gasoline shovel and roller. A truck was fixed up for the use of the fire department, an old Buick engine was adjusted to the use of the corn cutter for the farm and other pieces of equipment for the farm were also repaired. The lime spreader and tractors used in the garden were repaired.

On the grounds the gasoline shovel was used as needed. In cooperation with the State Highway Department in the building of a new road at the rear of the Employees' building on Central Avenue, 690 cubic yards of fill were removed from a bank and 702 cubic yards of stone slag were put in for the road bed. In this same area in connection with work on tennis courts the shovel dug out and loaded on trucks 3,353 cubic yards of filling. In digging for the foundation of a new water treatment house near the Dormitory building 105 cubic yards of soil were dug out and spread on the surface; the shovel was also used six days filling in the ditch over the new water line in the same area. Near the bridge at the end of Central Avenue 174 cubic yards of fill was put in along the side of the road to reenforce the bank and prevent washing.

Snow removal was not a serious problem during the past winter. The trucks were used 13 hours regular time and 33 hours overtime. Sand to the amount of 15 tons was used on slippery walks and 202 cubic yards of ashes were used on icy roads. Employees with groups of patients worked 121 regular hours at snow removal and 13 hours overtime. Overtime work is required when snowfalls come on Sundays, holidays, or to a serious degree at night.

A number of dead trees, 16 in all, were found on the grounds which were unsafe to be left standing and were cut down and made

into firewood for use at the cottages. A new road was built in the garden near the woods, requiring ten days' time of one employee and 15 patients. At the dairy barn assistance was given in putting in field stone for a road bed. A new gutter was put in near the tennis courts. Employees and patients worked for 25 days digging out and refilling a ditch for the garden irrigation pipe line. At the upper garden reservoir 1 employee and 9 patients worked 15 days cleaning out and refilling the filter beds; 2 small trucks were employed 2 days hauling sand and stone for this work. Employees and patients when not engaged in other work did grading of land near this reservoir to give better drainage for springs.

At the new bus terminal constructed by the State Highway Department, a planting was made of 104 evergreen and flowering shrubs. Soil was brought in to a total of 114 cubic yards. Trucks were used during the year cleaning up around the grounds a total of 66 days. Trucks were also used in hauling manure for the cold frames. Employees and patients worked at the willow holt and at the pond 78 days. Forty gallons of spray were used on the willows. On the lawns $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grass seed were sown as needed. Shrubbery was sprayed for scale. On driveways, $31\frac{1}{2}$ tons of pea gravel was hauled in and spread. The tractor was used 7 days rolling lawns and $28\frac{1}{2}$ days cutting grass with gang mowers. Employees and patients worked cutting grass around the Dormitory building and golf grounds 178 days, around the Main building and front lawns 184 days, and around the cottages 139 days.

Trees were given from the nursery for use around the Governor's cottage at Sea Girt, 18 white pines 8 feet high, and 14 spruce 3 feet high. In January numerous plants were loaned and arranged for the Governor's inauguration. At the Trenton State Fair in late September, displays were set up at the State building and Agricultural Hall. For this work 632 plants and 250 square feet of sod were used.

At the Morris County Fair in early September, 12 varieties of cut flowers were entered for open competition. Prizes included 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, and 2 specials. A group of foliage plants was arranged as a decoration at the Fair and a special prize was awarded for this display. At the Flower Show held in Morristown at the end of October, 8 varieties of chrysanthemums entered in 8

classes, each receiving a first prize. For a display of foliage plants and chrysanthemums arranged on the stage a gold medal was received. In early November at the flower show held at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, Britton Koch took in 5 entries of cut chrysanthemums and received 2 special prizes against strong competition.

During the year decorations of the hospital chapel were arranged for Christmas and Easter. Various donations of plants were received from greenhouses, the largest being 150 rose plants in 2 inch pots from W. C. Duckham of Madison. Mr. Koch acted as a juror at the International Flower Show in New York and was requested to serve in like capacity at Philadelphia and St. Louis but felt obliged to decline because of press of work.

Medical-Clerical Division

For a number of years the clerical work of the medical department has been under the direction of Mr. James E. Lauenstein as Principal-Clerk. His long experience with all phases of the work has made him very well equipped to handle this major activity in an efficient manner, satisfactory both to the clerks and to those who must rely upon their services. From certain divisions, especially the social service and mental hygiene clinic, has come the report that the number of clerical workers assigned to them is not sufficient to meet fully the requirements. This shortage is due to the necessity for economy in the hospital payroll and not to lack of appreciation of the situation. Mr. Lauenstein has submitted the following report:

“Although the number of patients on the hospital records has continued to increase during the year, as it has for preceding years, the medical-clerical force, with the addition of only 1 clerk-stenographer, has kept abreast of the increased volume of duties incident both to resident patients and those on parole.

The personnel of this service now totals 37; the breakdown being, 1 principal-clerk, 1 senior statistical-clerk; 1 senior clerk-stenographer, 27 clerk-stenographers and 7 clerk-typists; of this personnel 2 clerk-typists serve the laboratories, 4 clerk-stenographers and 1 clerk-typist the hospital social service and 4 clerk-stenographers the Mental Hygiene Clinic.

There were two resignations of clerk-stenographers to accept

positions elsewhere, and replacement appointments were made under Civil Service rules and regulations. As necessity indicated the force has been distributed, temporarily or permanently, the better to serve the more pressing demands of the various medical and allied units.

To the institutionally informed, the manifold duties and details that daily and painstakingly have to be performed in an institution of this kind are recognized as altogether too circumstantial here to be set forth; suffice it to state that they cover all recording or paper work from the admission of the patient, through the hospital residence, parole or visit and final discharge; including statistical and other data for the individual case record and the various card systems; abstracts of commitment papers, mental and physical examinations, routine and special; certified copies of commitment papers to the various county adjusters for final hearing on commitment; the handling of court notices of final hearing and their return with proof of service; the receiving, recording and filing of final orders of commitment; keeping up several sets of rotary indices of ward residence of each patient for the facility of ushers, telephone operators and others who serve the thousands of visitors and phone inquiries throughout the year. Case records are maintained in duplicate, the original in the central record office and the duplicate with the physicians of the service on which the patient resides and these contain in addition to the initial data, all notes and reports and findings of the physicians, the laboratory, dental clinic, x-ray unit, occupational therapy, physical education, surgical and other specialized treatments and attentions. So it will be seen that all dictation and reports of every description, of the medical staff and allied units, finally find their way into and through the clerical-stenographic service, as well as the thousands of letter inquiries about patients and special services bearing upon disability benefits, various certificates, affidavits for guardianship and other legal purposes, and the more general inquires for information, from individuals and Governmental departments of this and other states. A great quantity of statistical data is compiled in the central record room to meet State, Federal and other requirements.

The multiplicity of duties encompass an enormous volume of clerical-stenographic work and it is felt that the personnel have met the challenge with minimum friction and have served well

with very little demand upon the principal-clerk for adjustments.

Encouragement was given in increased salaries effective July 1, 1937. With full appreciation of this, it is deserving of attention that there remains a rather large group who years ago were entitled to their maximum, except for the economic conditions, and who are still under the maximum salaries of their classification but nevertheless are carrying on their duties in increased volume."

Recreation: Amusements, Sports, Music and Entertainment

The therapeutic value of sports and amusements has been fully recognized throughout the year and a consistent effort has been made to provide a full and well rounded program. Many of the activities have been carried on either by or with the assistance of the division of physical education and have been reported in the section devoted to their work. Dr. George B. McMurray has had general charge of all activities of this type, has advised with Mrs. Johnson, and has checked up on the entire program with the value to the patients always in mind.

Moving picture shows were held once in two weeks during the cooler months with occasional specials for holidays, a total of 24 being given. The program consisted of a feature picture, a mentone or cartoon, and a news reel. Every effort was made to select films which would be entertaining and free from unsuitable material.

Dances for the patients were held weekly, with music by the hospital orchestra. The orchestra also arranged practice hours in areas adjacent to the wards so that the patients might enjoy them and provided music for the various parties arranged by the physical education division and for the base ball games. This orchestra under the direction of Mr. Otto Novak, a trained musician, is made up of men selected from the hospital employees; occasionally a talented patient is able to serve in the group.

Out-of-door amusements included the various supervised sports and picnics, walking parties, fishing in the streams and reservoirs, observation of wild life, especially birds, and gardening. The parole patients have constructed a center in a wooded area of the grounds which they call Birchwood Camp. Here they find much enjoyment in raising plants of various kinds, maintaining bird feeding stations and observing fish, frogs, and other aquatic life in a pool which they have constructed.

On the wards radio service has been provided, either from the central radio room or from individual sets. Pianos have been maintained on many of the wards and victrolas have been frequently used. Cards, checkers and other games have continued popular. During the year the equipment for pool and billards was improved by the obtaining of two tables which were placed on the wards of the Main building, north. Many enjoyed reading and a full account of this service will be found in the report of the library division.

On March 18, 1938, the Standard Oil Company Band of Bayway gave a splendid concert which was enjoyed by a large audience of patients.

Special observances were arranged for holidays. On Thanksgiving Day an excellent dinner was provided by the culinary division and the members of the medical staff visited all the dining rooms to extend holiday greetings to the patients. Christmas activities covered a week and included special religious services, parties of all sizes, the largest being the Christmas Tree Party and play so finely staged by Mrs. Johnson, and a holiday dinner on Christmas Day with visits to the dining rooms by Dr. Curry and the members of his staff.

On June 29, Mrs. Garrison, of the Board of Managers, celebrated her birthday in conjunction with the monthly party for patients which was held on the Clinic building lawn. She provided ice-cream, cake, peanuts and favors for all the guests, about 500 in number, and in turn was presented with a basket of flowers and a huge birthday cake. Games, dancing, singing and music by the hospital orchestra were thoroughly enjoyed and the whole affair was most successful.

Library

The hospital librarian has been under the immediate supervision of Miss Corcoran who states: "Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin has been diligent in developing the library service. She has managed to get into more areas than have ever been served previously and her unfailing cheerfulness and desire to be helpful have added to the value of her work." Mrs. Eichlin in completing her first full year of duty at the institution has submitted the following report:

"During the past year patients in all the hospital buildings have been visited regularly every week with library service.

Books have been sent to the Tuberculosis building to be used there by the patients and these books will not be returned to the Main building or Clinic building libraries but become permanent property of the Tuberculosis building. Patients at the Tuberculosis building have been sent magazines and some jig-saw puzzles and the library is very glad to offer additional help for this building when it is advisable to do so.

The Nursing School Library was catalogued and put in order this year and periodicals were donated by the other libraries and made available for the school reference work.

During the Christmas season the patients took great delight in the decorations on their particular wards and since they knew the library activities reached all the buildings they asked us what ward was the best decorated and there was keen competition between the wards.

Jig-saw puzzles proved a very helpful pastime during the past winter and puzzles were in great demand with patients and employees. Some of the patients have become very efficient in working the puzzles and have had other patients time them to see who could complete the puzzle in the shortest time.

The library has been very fortunate to have such a fine collection of magazines donated this past year. They have been greatly appreciated by the patients on the wards and a help to those using the library as a reading room. In many cases the current copies of magazines were donated to the library and so brought patrons who would not have visited the reading room otherwise.

Playing cards have been greatly in demand and the recent gift of several dozen packs of playing cards by Mr. Moseley and the New York City Racquet and Tennis Club was a wonderful donation and we wish to extend our gratitude for same.

This year we have had splendid cooperation with the Morris County Library regarding books that were needed for the Nursing School reference work and data on Public Health Work for some of the hospital employees. The County Library borrowed books requested by the Hospital Library from the Library of Congress, New York College of Medicine, New Jersey Library Commission and other neighboring libraries. The library feels very much indebted to Miss Edith Smith, County Librarian, for all this County aid.

The New Jersey Commission for the Blind has offered the Hospital Library assistance in teaching Braille to blind patients if there are any patients able to accept the aid.

Drew University issues a publication reviewing the latest books and this publication was donated to the Hospital Library during the winter months.

Jewish newspapers were donated to the library by a Jewish publishing house and this paper is greatly in demand. In fact many patients have grown to have more respect for the library since they know the paper is being distributed.

The Print Shop at the hospital should receive much praise for the splendid work accomplished for the library during the year. They have mended and rebound books for the library, some of them seeming to be beyond repair.

The library has received many splendid donations this past year from new friends as well as old friends. The cooperation of the Churches has helped a great deal to create a feeling of good fellowship among the various groups. The Gideon Society is doing a splendid piece of work with their Bible donations. The Mt. Carmel Guild, the American Red Cross and many other organizations are to be congratulated on their service to the Hospital Library. May we extend our thanks at this time to the Chairman of the Book Committee of the Board of Managers, Mrs. Doyle, for her help and cooperation regarding the library work.

This past year I have attended the meetings of the Science-Biology and Technology Group of the Special Libraries of New Jersey and these meetings were held at the College of Engineering in Newark. These meetings prove very helpful for they give all librarians an insight into the work being carried on in other libraries.

Therefore, in closing our report we would thank all for their interest in the library and hope that our work may gain in scope and volume."

Books and magazines circulated during the year:

Fiction	10,958
Non-fiction	2,259
Foreign	435
Magazines	<u>37,239</u>
Total	50,891

Donations to the Hospital Library:

Books	841
Magazines	30,744
Papers	1,196
Packs of playing cards	320
Jig-saw puzzles.....	155
Christian Science Literature (distributed).....	5,356
Games.....	7
Victrola.....	1
Victrola records	102
Albums of Christmas cards	10
Booklets	87
Small pictures.....	625
Copies of religious literature.....	2,300
Copies of Drew University Publication	15
Copies of the Italian paper	29
Copies of the Jewish paper	132
Gospels by the Gideon Society.....	200

Miscellaneous:

Books purchased by the State.....	100
Books sent to the Print Shop.....	347
Books returned from the Print Shop.....	312
Books sent to the Tuberculosis building.....	154
Books sent for the Juvenile school.....	39
Jig-saw puzzles loaned out	247

Religious Services

Religious services have been arranged at the institution throughout the year according to the system previously reached. For the Roman Catholic services the hospital has been included in the parish of St. Virgil at Morris Plains and the two Priests, Father Henebry and Father Brady, have been constantly on call to visit the sick and dying—which has often meant several visits a day—and have said Mass in the chapel each Sunday morning and on special holy days. Protestant services have been held each Sunday afternoon in the chapel with pastors from the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches in Morris Plains or Morristown serving in turn. On a number of occasions special singers or a whole choir were brought in by the officiating clergyman to add to the beauty of the program. Other religious observances have been arranged during the year to fit the requirements of different faiths, including services for the Jewish patients, provisions for holy days and so on. A reader has been supplied by a Christian Science group to conduct weekly services.

Fire Protection and Fires

The fire protection service of the institution has been carefully maintained throughout the year, all divisions cooperating in prompt action upon the slightest evidence of danger. The firehouse and the fire-fighting equipment in all parts of the institution have been under the supervision of Fire Chief Charles H. Acker, who is a competent and conscientious worker. He has submitted a detailed report of his division including a number of recommendations which need not be enumerated here, but which will be given careful study.

"The personnel during the year has consisted of a paid fire chief, a paid operator-driver who acted as assistant chief, and thirty unpaid call men. Five of these call men have received instruction and experience in driving and operating the pumping engine and ten are able to drive the hook and ladder truck. The call men are employees of the kitchen, farm, engineering, laundry and garden divisions. They have been divided into two groups, an engine company and a truck company, each with a foreman and an assistant foreman. About nineteen of these men live in the firehouse. Fifty-four regular drills were conducted during the year in which instruction was given in hose laying, ladder raising and the use of the various equipment and appliances.

The pumping unit of the Ahrens-Fox engine broke down in September and had to be completely overhauled by a mechanic of the manufacturing organization. In April a small Chevrolet truck was obtained from Trenton and was repaired and rebuilt and painted by the fire department with such assistance by other divisions as proved necessary and placed in service on June 13th. It has been fitted up for use in recharging extinguishers and as a squad car.

Fire hose throughout the institution has been subjected to frequent inspections and tests during the year. In the Clinic building 1,500 feet of 2 inch linen hose was found unfit for service; part of this has been replaced and the remainder will be upon receipt of new hose ordered. A total of 450 fire extinguishers are now available on the institution property, of which 394 are of the 2½ gallon soda and acid type, 29 are foam type, and the balance carbon tetrachloride. Recharging was done once

during the year. Fifty-three hydrants on the grounds are available for fire service. These were inspected twice during the year and repainted in the spring by the fire chief and his assistant.

Routine inspections, three or more each week, have been made throughout the year. Not only has equipment in all parts of the institution been checked, but fire hazards, particularly in attics and basements, have been noted and any dangerous accumulation of debris reported to officials or employees in charge of that area. Demonstrations and instructions regarding the use of fire extinguishers and the proper procedure in case of fire have been given to employees in the course of these tours of inspection. Twice during the year new groups of student nurses were shown how to use the ward equipment for fire fighting and given instructions regarding the proper transmission of a fire alarm and general fire prevention precautions. Members of the fire department have been assigned to cover all large assemblages of patients, including moving picture shows and mass parties. For 35 such affairs there were an average of 8 men on duty. At the annual Christmas Party there were 24 men on duty in the amusement hall and fire headquarters.

The fire record for the year shows 38 fire alarms and fires. One of these had no connection with fire, being a request from a doctor to assist in the search for an escaped patient. Five were false alarms due to freezing or overheating of the sprinkler system or to some other mechanical or human error. Eight were fires reported as extinguished by employees to which apparatus did not respond, but which were inspected by the department. There were two still alarms with the fire out upon arrival of the apparatus and two still alarms for the firemen to stand by while debris was burned. One still alarm was for a fire in an automobile. Eight still alarms were for grass and brush fires. Nine alarms were for fires put out by the fire department; most of these were of a minor character; in two instances a bell call was put in for additional firemen, once for a fire in a shack at the chicken farm and once for a fire in the woods. The total loss from fire was small."

Water Supply

Throughout the summer and fall of 1937 the rainfall was insufficient to keep up the water levels in the reservoirs. The

deep wells in Morris Plains continued to furnish a good supply of water which was successfully pumped to the ice pond reservoir, but with the available pumps and pipe lines it was impossible to get enough water up to the high pressure reservoir to meet all requirements. In the fall, the Klondike reservoir became so low that as a measure of protection in case of fire a connection was made so that water could be pumped directly into the mains from the ice pond reservoir. Funds were assigned for radical improvement in the water situation and that work has been in progress during the greater part of the year.

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

Under the supervision of the engineering division considerable painting of buildings was done during the year as a W. P. A. project, the institution supplying the material and transportation to and from Morristown for the workmen. The painting of the Employees' residence on Central Avenue which was begun last year was completed. The buildings of the Nurses' group were all painted and work has been begun on South Cottage and on Hill residence.

In June, 1938, a W. P. A. project was started for the purpose of landscaping the hospital grounds. Under this about 20 men have been assigned to work on the tennis courts which had been partly graded last summer in connection with the construction of a road at the rear of the Employees' residence.

White-collar W. P. A. workers now assigned to the hospital include 1 in the record office, 3 in the social service office, and a group working on an inventory. This group, 17 in number, has no connection with the hospital, works independently, and sends its reports to a Newark office.

Under a Federal grant of \$125,000 which finally became available, a project for the enlargement of the power house and the extension of A. C. lines was set up. This is a P. W. A. project, part of the work being done under a force account supervised by the Construction Office and part under contract. Detailed account of this work will be found in the following section.

New Buildings and Improvements

Much of the work this year has consisted of making up plans and specifications and waiting to learn the action of the Federal

government on projects. The Construction Office has been carried on as usual by Stanley J. Sailer, M. E., as superintendent of construction. Mr. Sailer has submitted the following report:

"The past year has seen major construction activities temporarily suspended, while preparations have been under way to start a new and larger program. Applications have been filed with the Public Works Administration for well over a year covering a wide scope of new construction and large scale reconstruction work, all of which are to be financed in part by the Federal Government and in part by the State of New Jersey.

In January, 1938, the reconstruction of the power house was started. In June, 1938, approval was received for the remainder of the program involving an expenditure of approximately \$850,000, so at the end of the year preparations are being made to start work on the first unit. The following building is contemplated:

Two new housing units to be located near the Senile building; fireproofing, reconstruction and alterations to the Dormitory building; completion of the south side of the Main building reconstruction; replacement of plumbing, heating, and piping facilities in the North Attendants' building, in the Clinic building, and in the Employees' building; provision has been made for replacements and additions to the hydrotherapy equipment in the Reception building and for extensions to the existing outside sewer line.

During the past year the Construction Office has continued its function of being a branch of the Central Office and at the same time an arm of the hospital. The Construction Superintendent, who is now completing his tenth year with the State, has accumulated a valuable mass of information pertaining to the construction and reconstruction problems of the institution. Relations between the Construction Office and the engineering and maintenance division have continued to be marked by pleasant and close cooperation.

Extension of Water System: In order to improve water pressure and volume, work was started in November with the laying of about 2,900 feet of cast iron pipe throughout the institution. During the months of May and June a water treatment house was built near the north side of the Dormitory building, and construction will begin in July on a pump house on the banks of

the ice pond reservoir. A 12 inch supply line was laid from the pump house to the water treatment house and from there to a high pressure main which encircles the Main building. A 14 inch main was laid from the water treatment house to the present chlorination plant. It is planned to extend this line ultimately to the Klondike reservoir. Cross connections were installed from the new main to the high pressure loop around the Dormitory building and at the ice pond between the new 12 inch line and the present 8 inch pump service main.

Reconstruction of the Power House: This project includes the installation of alternating current generators, change over of a large part of the institution from direct current to alternating current, changes in existing boilers to provide a greater steam generating capacity, and the installation of heat conserving equipment. A new mezzanine platform of steel construction has been erected in the power house; an alternating current generator has been set upon this mezzanine floor; the alternator set now in service will be moved from the lower level to the mezzanine and a new generating unit which has been purchased will be installed in conjunction with the other two machines. This latter generator and turbine will have its exhaust steam condensed during the summer months which will effect a material saving in fuel costs. A new alternating current switchboard is now being installed on the mezzanine platform. Alternating current lines are being extended in several areas of the institution in preparation for the change from direct to alternating current. The areas include the housing groups on Central Avenue, the dairy barn, and lines to the new ice pond pump house and garden irrigation pump. Transformers in concrete vaults at suitable locations reduce the voltage from high tension lines for distribution.

This work was instituted as a P. W. A. project. The installation of machinery and switchboard is being done by Force Account under the direction of the Construction Office, the construction of the mezzanine platform and the alternating current lines under contract. A contract is to be let for the power house piping and equipment which is to be installed in connection with this project.

Other Work: A new canopy was installed under contract in the main kitchen over the cooking equipment. The barn for young stock begun last year was completed with the laying of

cement floor, installation of stanchions, drinking cups, litter carriers, etc., and connecting up of water pipes and electric lights. Under the supervision of the Construction Office, which furnished lines and grades, the State Highway Department constructed a new roadway at the rear of the Employees' building, connecting with existing roads behind the Nurses' group and the Staff House. In connection with this road construction it was found convenient to remove a large mass of earth and the area was left in a roughly graded condition. Under a W. P. A. project further grading of this site is being carried on for the construction of tennis courts. The installation of an irrigation system for the garden has been in progress during much of the year. Over 700 feet of 4 inch cast iron pipe has been laid, vertical pipe posts and overhead lines installed, and electric pump set up in the filter house. The work was done by the garden and grounds division and the maintenance force under the supervision of the Construction Office. Permission was given by the hospital authorities for the Department of Conservation and Development to erect a fire observation tower on the most northerly portion of the institution property on a hill which has an elevation of about 1,200 feet. A road was constructed and clearing done by C. C. C. boys. Contact for the hospital during the construction period was maintained through the Construction Office."

Overcrowding

Conditions in respect to overcrowding have offered the major administrative problems of the institution throughout the year. Fortunately, admissions were reduced and discharges increased; even so, there were 84 more patients under care at the end of the year than at the beginning and in early May when the resident population was at its maximum the number was considerably greater. As I have pointed out in previous reports, the evils of such a situation must be seen to be realized. Despite all care that can be given, accidents increase. Beds at night have to be set up in close rows along the corridors. A restless patient throws out her arm and seriously injures the occupant of the next bed. The admissions of aged and feeble patients have been high, at best old people are subject to falls, but when they have to be kept on crowded wards with younger people who are in an over-active condition, broken bones must be expected. Escapes have

also been more numerous, suicides have risen, and more depressed patients have succeeded in swallowing objects or otherwise injuring themselves. These are among the physical evils for the patients. The mental effects are just as bad. Research shows that as noise increases harmful results appear among normal individuals and crowded wards are noisy wards. Quiet surroundings and personal attention are among our greatest therapeutic agencies and under present conditions impossible to obtain.

Added to the actual overcrowding have been other unfortunate conditions. The combined effects of lack of housing and a minimum payroll have kept down the number of ward employees so that the number on duty is but little greater than when the wards were not overcrowded. Lack of sufficient outdoor clothing has at times made it impossible to send out all suitable patients, especially to work on the grounds. Those kept in were deprived of the benefits of outdoor exercise and increased the ward congestion.

The costly destructive effects on buildings and equipment of overcrowding have been described many times. The additional work entailed by frequent transfers among the wards, setting up beds in corridors each night and other activities consequent upon overcrowding is discouraging to the nursing service and prevents their carrying on more constructive programs. All of this may be enumerated, but a trip through crowded wards by day or by night, would reveal the situation more clearly than any amount of words.

At present, we have in sight a possibility of relief when contemplated construction and reconstruction is completed. Meantime, unless large transfers of patients can be arranged we face the intolerable impasse of having to vacate several wards simultaneously while reconstruction is in progress and absorb hundreds of patients on wards already packed to the apparent limit of capacity.

Business Department

Mr. Henry Brevoort Smith, Business Manager, has continued in charge of the business department this year and has found enough problems to consume even his boundless energy. He has wisely kept away from radical upheaval in the existing organization, but has gradually corrected various conditions.

The necessity for extreme economy in all spending has taxed his ingenuity to the utmost. In a number of instances he has been able to make satisfactory substitutions at less expense; in others he has brought the needs so clearly and forcefully before the authorities that funds were found to cover the emergency.

The general set-up of the Business Department is the same as for a number of years past: Mr. E. I. Coursen, Assistant Business Manager, has had charge of the farm and the animal industries, as well as various outside activities such as unloading freight, trucking, care of railroad spur, and so on. Mr. A. J. VanWinkle, Treasurer, has been in charge of the accounting office, directed the clerical force, handled the payroll, and attended to other similar duties. Mr. Henry Landesman, Chief Engineer, has supervised the service plants and the maintenance work of the institution.

Engineering Division

Since early April Mr. Landesman has been absent from the institution on sick leave, suffering from a heart condition. During this period his duties have been taken over by Mr. William Carew, assistant engineer, who has submitted the annual report of the division.

Statistics from the water station show a total of 402,635,000 gallons of water consumed and 325,008,000 gallons pumped, with the daily per capita consumption figured at 207.2 gallons. This is a considerable advance over last year, probably largely because more water was available for use during most of the period and it did not become necessary to close services. The daily average K. W. load for the pumps was 1,497, the peak during October with a total of 67,763 K. W. hours. At the power house the total coal consumption was 28,665 tons, a daily average of 78½ tons; June was low with a daily average of 53 tons and January was high with 108. In the dynamo room the total K. W. load for the year was 3,142,468, with a maximum of 451 and a minimum of 101. Ice production amounted to 23,670 cakes for the year, a daily average of 64.8; August was high month with 2,732 cakes and March was low with 1,529. At the sewage disposal plant the daily average flow was 946,000 gallons, the lowest average being 862,420 in July and the highest 992,000 in April.

At the power stations inspections were made and certificates received as usual. Daily tests of water were made to guide the

treatment and fuel tests were made weekly. Repairs and improvements included a new regulator and steam pressure reducing valve installed on stoker engine supply line, automatic damper and stoker control installed on #4 boiler, and a new steel lining welded into the coal loading hopper.

In the dynamo room the alternating current unit was shut down twice during the year for repairs, once for two hours and once for four hours. A resistance element burned out on the power factor meter, the meter was dismantled, sent to the factory, and later re-installed without suspension of current service.

The various refrigerating units have been repaired and cleaned as necessary. A nut on the intake valve of the large compressor broke, requiring a temporary shut down of this unit. An appropriation of \$850 became available for refrigeration in the Clinic building diet kitchen. By the purchase of the various refrigerating units and the construction of the boxes by our own mechanical force, sufficient money was saved to enable us to build an additional refrigeration system in the Nurses' dining room. Low temperature is maintained by the control type of diffusers of the Carrier Air Conditioning model.

Reports and specimens of water have been sent each month to the State Board of Health and quarterly reports have been sent to the State Water Policy Commission as requested. The chlorinating machines have been carefully watched and kept in proper working conditions.

The sewage disposal plant has operated well throughout the year and is in excellent condition. Precautions were taken to keep down flies and guard against objectionable odors. Tests were made at the hospital laboratory on water from Jaqui Pond and Whippany river to make sure that the plant was not permitting the discharge of objectional effluent.

On December 15, the mechanical force was restored to a full time basis. This action has resulted in increased efficiency and the improvement in morale and attitude of the employees is reflected in the quality of work that is being performed. No very extensive new work was undertaken during the year. The building of refrigerating boxes and installation of equipment included carpentering, plumbing, plastering, painting, and electrical work. A discarded dish washer was secured from Leesburg, renovated and rebuilt, and installed in the Nurses' dining room. In the

sheet metal shop various experiments were conducted in an effort to repair and reconstruct aluminum utensils until a method was reached which proved practical and economical. A great deal of experimental work was also carried on with the co-operation of a well known concern producing stainless steel. Ten food trucks were made and feed carriers for the dairy were constructed. Studies were made as to the practicability of equipping the shops with the necessary machinery to produce spoons, forks, and other utensils. Copper work beside routine repairs and replacements on gutters and leaders included two 15 gallon wash-boilers for the occupational therapy division, ventilators for the cannery and new stock barn and a number of smaller jobs. Numerous utensils were made for use in the different kitchens.

In addition to the painting listed under W. P. A. activities the maintenance force painted several of the smaller cottages, the hall, dining room, and one apartment in the Staff House, several apartments on the third and fourth floors of the Main building, and various office areas. Ward 35, south side, Main building, is now being painted. Painting of the Tuberculosis building and the Senile building begun last year was completed.

In the Main building, south side, the apparatus and piping were removed from the old hydrotherapy room, a new floor and ceiling put in, the walls pointed up and the whole room painted so that it could be placed in service as a dormitory. Also on the south side the installation of about 400 new locks was completed, with necessary repairs to doors. Numerous repairs and installation of equipment were made in the Main Kitchen and cannery.

In the greenhouse and garden area the cottage in the upper garden was repaired and a complete plumbing system was installed including toilet and lavatory fixtures and sink; a hot water tank was set up in the kitchen and an automatic pump connected to a well on the premises. Hot water tanks were also installed in the florist's cottage and the garage. New ventilating sash was installed in the rose house and new sash made for the carnation house.

The hospital forces co-operated with the State Highway Department in laying forms and finishing off curbs and sidewalks at the new bus parking station. A new curb was put in along the road from Central Avenue to the Reception building and various sections of sidewalk were replaced.

At the laundry daily inspections were made and motors cleaned and kept in condition. New bearings were installed on several machines and numerous other repairs made as needed.

Elevators were inspected and repaired as needed. Hospital type doors were obtained for the passenger elevator at the Clinic building and the folding doors on the freight elevator were rebuilt.

Among the miscellaneous jobs, at the Main building tower a hole was cut through the roof and a sheet metal trap door made to give safe access to the flagpole. In the Service Unit a stainless steel canopy was erected over the urns to prevent steam from damaging the walls. A new heating unit was installed in the Superintendent's cottage.

The total of repairs listed was 26,875, an average of 2,240 a month; furniture repairs were most numerous, totalling over 5,000. New work comprised 36 jobs. At the large sterilizer processing was given to 1,080 mattresses, 330 pillows, 40 bed spreads, 80 bundles of clothing, 496 sheets, 410 blankets and 24 rugs.

Laundry

The work of the hospital laundry was again continued under the direction of Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan, a careful and competent employee. Lack of modern laundry machinery has been keenly felt since many pieces of equipment are obsolete and inefficient. An item of \$3,000 for exchange of laundry extractor was deleted from the budget for the present fiscal year by the Appropriations Committee; this is a much needed piece of equipment. Mr. Leyhan has submitted the following report:

"The crowded condition of the laundry due to lack of floor space has seriously hampered the work. Increased patient population and additional uniforms for kitchen and cafeteria help have made the demands on the laundry heavier. During the past year 6,305,957 pieces were laundered, an average of 525,496 pieces monthly. This is an increase of 163,885 pieces over the previous year, or an average monthly increase of 13,657 pieces. The number included 1,469 scrim curtains which were washed, starched and put on stretchers.

On January 27, a special party luncheon was served to the patients who work in the laundry for which they were very appreciative."

Bakery

During the past year the bakery has greatly broadened its scope of operations; bread has been produced in wide variety by adding different flours, raisins, seeds, and so on, and other baked goods have been increased. The quantities produced are as follows:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf	695,468
Cake, 8 lb.....	20,007
Coffee cake, 1½ lb	7,917
Pies, 8 lb	2,429
Apple cake, 8 lb.....	547
Jelly roll, 8 lb.....	223

Total..... 726,591

Rolls, dozen.....	4,885
Buns, dozen.....	4,354
Muffins, dozen	2,349
Cookies, dozen.....	2,812
Crullers, dozen	394
Biscuits, dozen	2
Patty shells, dozen.....	2

Total dozen..... 14,798

Food Service

The food service of the institution, kitchens, bakery, butcher shop and employees of all these sections and also of the cafeteria and dining rooms have all been under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Walton who has been connected with the division for many years. During the past year Mr. Smith has worked closely with Mr. Walton in an effort to meet demands under difficult conditions and has submitted the following:

“Faced with a problem of feeding an ever increasing population on a budget which is based on a smaller number, it has been very necessary to keep a careful check on the table scraps and garbage in order to avoid any unreasonable waste. The table scraps from all dining rooms were weighed after each meal, the poundage being charted and a complete report submitted each week. By a careful study of these analyses the table scraps were decreased to a minimum. It might be noted that the number of loaves of bread baked for the institution was decreased by 28,500 loaves.

There has been a definite improvement in the food service. The menus have been more varied; many new food combinations have been developed and the general preparation, seasoning and serving is much better. However, the per capita cost as set up in the budget is entirely too low. For this reason we have been forced to use substitutes for meat, eggs and other necessary proteins to such an extent that nutrition has suffered.

An appropriation of \$1,300 for the purchase of six food cars, used in the transporting of foods from the kitchen to the dining rooms, was insufficient to buy this number. A stainless steel car was constructed in the hospital shops and was found to be equal to any car purchased from outside sources and the cost was approximately half. Therefore the six cars were manufactured here within the appropriation."

Cannery

Equipped by his experience at Leesburg, Mr. Smith made a number of improvements in the hospital cannery, as his report shows:

"With the installation of an automatic capping machine production was stepped up as well as a hazard eliminated. Another new piece of equipment, a cyclone pulper, afforded us the means of canning other tomato products rather than just the whole product. At the close of the tomato season we had the following: 30,262 gallons of tomatoes, 9,814 gallons of puree and 1,033 gallons of catsup.

The tomatoes were purchased under contract from E. H. DeMott of Flemington, N. J., and the entire transaction was satisfactory.

The extraordinarily heavy apple yield of this year made it possible to buy apples for canning purposes at a low cost. A total of 8,447 gallons of apple butter and 7,453 gallons of apple sauce was made and canned."

Service Unit

This building has been constructed and maintained largely for the convenience of visitors who come to see patients at the institution. A rest room, information desk, and lunch room are maintained here. The lunch room has been continued under the general supervision of Mr. Smith, with Mr. Beucler in immediate

charge. Mr. Beucler has submitted the following report:

"The service unit provides a variety of salads and sandwiches, cold platters, ice cream, cakes, crackers, coffee, tea, soft drinks and so on. During the past year specials have been prepared for the mid-day period so that patrons may obtain a hot platter at a very reasonable cost. The increased number of visitors, especially on Sundays and holidays, has placed great pressure on the personnel. It has been difficult during the past year to secure suitable patients to assist in the work. Many of the patients assigned in the past to this activity have received training and experience which they were able to put to excellent use upon their discharge from the hospital. In several instances they have not only resumed their places in society, but have actually become engaged in gainful work in the restaurant business. Any profits from this service unit food service have been assigned to the patients' amusement fund."

Garage

The motor vehicles of the institution include fire fighting equipment, trucks and tractors used by the farm and garden divisions, a bus, an ambulance, light passenger cars used by social service field workers of the parole and clinic divisions, station wagons and trucks used for general hospital work, and heavier passenger cars used in transferring or returning patients with nurses, attendants and physicians and in other official transportation. All of these vehicles except those specifically assigned to other centers on the grounds are regularly housed and serviced at the hospital garage. All gasoline, oil and other supplies are distributed from that point and repairs are made by garage mechanics, assisted by drivers. The garage has been supervised by Mr. John T. Murphy, who had charge of all equipment and supplies and assigned drivers and cars to cover the required work.

During the year the following vehicles were received: 3 Ford tudor sedans, 1937; 4 Chevrolet master sedans, 1938; 1 Buick 8 passenger sedan, 1938; for these were traded in 2 Chevrolet sedans, 1934; 2 Ford sedans, 1934; 1 Buick 7 passenger sedan, 1931. Trucks received included 2 Fords with rack bodies, 1937, and 2 Fords with dump bodies, 1937; of these, one of each model was assigned to the farm and one to the garden. A 1936 Chevrolet truck with rack body was received from the Department of Institutions and Agencies and assigned to garden work. This truck had previously

been seized by the New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Commission for illegal use, and turned over to the Department of Institutions and Agencies. The truck was in excellent condition, having been in service for only about 7,000 miles. Three old trucks, a Packard, a Liberty and an International, being entirely worn out were turned in, two to the dealers and one to the salvage yard.

Upholstery Division

The hospital upholstery shop has continued operations throughout the past year with Mr. Albert Olin, an excellent workman with long experience, in charge of the activities. Mr. Beucler has maintained general supervision of the requisitions made upon and for this division and has tried to cover the most urgent needs within the limited funds available for supplies. In this shop all mattresses and pillows have been made and renovated, draperies, curtains, shades and awnings have been made, repaired, put up and taken down and re-upholstering of furniture has been carried on. The shoe and harness repair shop is in this division also; its work has been greatly hampered much of the time because of lack of leather. Mr. Olin has passed in the following list of work done:

NEW WORK

Double mattresses made.....	25
Single mattresses made.....	338
Hair pillows made.....	413
Feather pillows made.....	32
Double mattress ticks made.....	19
Single mattress ticks made.....	425
Pillow ticks made.....	398
Pieces furniture upholstered.....	70
Chair cushions made.....	24
Slip covers made.....	35
Sofa pillows made.....	9
Linoleum laid.....	3
Curtains made, pairs.....	163
Curtains hung, pairs.....	91
Shades made.....	319
Ticking mits made, pairs.....	101
Flags made.....	2
Awnings made.....	82
Pieces of harness made.....	16
Miscellaneous work.....	120
Total pieces new work.....	2,685

REPAIRS

Double mattresses made over.....	4
Single mattresses made over	1,148
Hair pillows made over	391
Carpets repaired	63
Carpets taken up	1
Shades repaired	204
Mattress ticks repaired.....	453
Awnings hung.....	457
Awnings taken down.....	338
Horse blankets repaired.....	8
Pieces of harness repaired	37
Shoes repaired, pairs	2,139
Miscellaneous.....	107
Total repairs.....	5,350
Total pieces work done.....	8,035

Tailor Shop

The institutional tailor shop was moved a few years ago to the upper floor of the original industrial building, an area utilized by the women's occupational therapy section before their present building was constructed. In this airy and well-lighted area, patients and employees are occupied under the direction of Mr. James Fay, head tailor. He reports that the following work was done during the past year:

Doctors' suits pressed and repaired.....	1,560
Officials' " " " ".....	100
Patients' " " " ".....	1,030
Articles from laundry pressed and repaired.....	24,000
Heavy canvas articles made and repaired.....	6,046

Garden

The raising of vegetables for institutional use has continued to be a major activity and was carried on again this year under the direction of Mr. Otto Koch who has devoted close attention and much energy to the work. He has submitted a detailed report some 20 pages in length covering the production in the various gardens, the quantities sent to all kitchens, the kinds and quantities of seeds sown, the transplanting done and other work carried out by his division. This has been summarized as follows:

"The production for 1937 was very good in quantity and quality, although dry weather in the late summer and early fall made the need for irrigation keenly felt. In the spring of 1938 more than usual difficulty was experienced. In April the season

was early and much planting was done; a period of dry weather followed until the soil became powdery to a depth of twelve inches; then came heavy rains which washed out the seeds. Raw cloudy weather in May and frosts up to the first of June completed the destruction. Most of the seed had to be resown and 5,000 tomato plants were lost. At present a successful harvest seems to depend upon a late fall.

Seeds tested in the greenhouse amounted to 131 varieties. Vegetable seeds were sown to fill 570 flats; 300,400 plants were transplanted to frames, of which 94,000 tomato plants, 80,300 pepper plants, and 57,250 cabbage plants made up the largest numbers. A total of 211,075 plants were transplanted to the fields. Other varieties were sown in frames or transplanted in the greenhouse bench. Seed sown directly in the garden included pole and bush beans, beets, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, Swiss chard, and numerous others. Manure hauled comprised 211 truck loads from the henery, 187 loads from the horse barn, and 963 loads from the dairy barn. In addition to this were used 87,500 lbs. of lime, 10,211 lbs. of fertilizer, 2,600 lbs. of nitrate of soda and 9,000 lbs. of asparagus salt. In the upper reservoir field 2,958 rhubarb roots were planted.

Other work done in this division included cutting 3,198 bean poles, building and painting 1,754 new hot bed shutters, repairing and painting 628 old hot bed shutters, and glazing 149 hot bed sashes. A tract of land in the upper garden above the reservoir was trenched, ditches being dug 6 feet wide and 5 feet deep. One of these was 800 feet long and six others were 40 feet long. This work was intended not only to drain the field but to increase the supply of water to the reservoir.

For the Morris County Fair, 21 vegetables were entered in competition; 13 first prizes were won, 3 seconds, 1 third, and 2 specials. At the Trenton State Fair, 62 entries were set up and prizes included 33 firsts, 12 seconds, 9 thirds, and 1st prize for the booth display.

The production for the twelve month period was valued at \$30,459.59 which is slightly lower than the previous year, largely because of credit on tomato plants delivered to Flemington last year to the amount of \$2,235.00. Much commendation is due to Mr. Koch and the employees and patients of the garden division for the fine results obtained this year.

Farm

General farming conditions for the past year have been unfavorable. The drought of last summer seriously curtailed the yield of ensilage and other farm products. The unusually cold spring of this year with late frosts retarded the growth of much of the planting. Seeds did not germinate and had to be re-sown. Two plots of alfalfa wintered out, one of six acres and the other of four, and had to be re-seeded. At the close of May, 90 acres of ground had been prepared for corn, $4\frac{3}{4}$ for beets, $4\frac{3}{4}$ had been sown to soy beans and sudan grass, and 2 acres to carrots.

During the winter months the farm machinery and equipment was cleaned and painted, apple trees were pruned and sprayed, dead trees hauled to the saw mill, brush was cut along roadways, and considerable work was done in connection with a trench dug for a water line across cultivated fields.

The valuation of farm products was \$17,169.89, which is the highest in the past ten years. The work was carried on, as in former years, under the supervision of Mr. E. I. Coursen and with Mr. P. F. Havens as head farmer.

Stable

At the beginning of the year the stable contained 13 horses and 2 mules, a total of 15; of these 7 were assigned to the farm and 8 to the garden-greenhouse divisions. One farm horse had incurable arthritis and was destroyed October 1. In the spring a team of black horses was purchased subject to approval. These animals showed symptoms of influenza and so stalls were built for them in the shed for farm machinery in order to avoid any danger of spreading the infection. The team soon became acclimated and all symptoms cleared up. Upon the advice of Dr. Dustan, Veterinarian, the team was accepted by the Hospital after the probationary period. At the present time there are 16 horses and mules, 8 doing farm work and 8 assigned to Mr. Koch for work in the garden and on the grounds.

Dairy

The hospital dairy herd has continued to be under the close supervision of Mr. E. I. Coursen with Mr. L. E. Palmer as herdsman. The general condition of the herd is good, it is free from tuberculosis and the number with mastitis and Bangs disease has been greatly reduced. Only 11 cows are now isolated. During

the year 19 cows and 4 heifers were slaughtered and passed for food; these animals were non-breeders or otherwise not profitable to keep in the herd; two old bulls were also beefed and 52 calves were slaughtered for veal. Five cows died during the year. Cases of pneumonia both in cows and young calves have been rather frequent. The policy of raising all heifer calves is being rigidly adhered to in the effort to bring production up to the requirements of the institution. A pure bred bull five months old was purchased from the dairy herd of the Essex County Hospital in March. Pasturage has been rented for the summer, 44 cows and heifers are at the Ketch farm near the institution, 29 heifers and a sire at New Vernon. Milk production has been rather low this year, chiefly because of the number of heifers in the milking line; about half the animals are heifers with first or second calf.

The policy of having patients employed as milkers has been continued, the number ranging from 7 to 14, with an average of 9 for the year. These men are given parole of the grounds and other special privileges.

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

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1938

Milking cows	152	
Dry cows	13	
	<hr/>	165
Heifers.....	60	
Heifer calves.....	57	
	<hr/>	117
Bull calves.....	3	
Bulls.....	5	
	<hr/>	8
Total.....		<hr/> 290

This is an increase over last year of 20 in the herd, 33 in the milking cows. If the herd can be kept free from disease and the heifers increase in production in a normal manner as they grow older we should be able within a few years to bring the herd up to a size and quality to supply the milk needed at the institution. The milk produced this year amounted to 670,939 quarts. The total valuation of the dairy products was \$67,656.38. The valuation of the stock at the close of the year was \$36,935., an increase over last year of \$1,895.

Piggery

Conditions at the piggery are far from ideal, but because of lack of funds in the budget it has been impossible to make improvements. Rigid economy in the matter of table waste has of necessity cut down in the amount of garbage sent to the piggery and funds for the purchase of feed have not been available. Beginning in October there was an epidemic of pneumonia and necrotic enteritis which caused many deaths, despite injections as recommended by the Lederle Laboratories staff. Total deaths for the year amounted to 350, of which 53 were dead at birth or killed by the sow; most of the other deaths were due to the epidemic. In 1936-1937 high prices made it impossible to purchase the usual amount of meat for the institution, so a large number of pigs were slaughtered which had not reached average weight and which would normally have been carried over into the following year. That fact, together with the reduction in feed, brought down the pork production this year to 74,207 lbs. The valuation of piggery products amounted to \$12,114.57. At the close of the year the following stock was on hand:

PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1938

Sucklings	127
Weaned.....	91
Shoats	113
Boars	4
Sows	49
Fattening hogs	112
Total.....	496

This is a decrease over the usual number of shoats and fattening hogs at this season, due to the epidemic, while the number of sucklings and weanlings has been increased. The valuation was \$6,069., an increase of \$1,209.

Hennery

Good results have been obtained at the poultry plant this year. Egg production amounted to 17,620 dozen which is an increase over last year, but owing to lower prices the valuation was not as high. The day old chicks supplied this spring on the Purchasing Department's bid are lacking in vitality and future production will probably be affected. The total value of the poultry products this year was \$6,575. and the valuation of the flock at the close of the period was \$1,365. The census is as follows:

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1938

Hens.....	536	
Pullets.....	1,261	
Cockerels.....	56	
Chicks.....	<u>1,430</u>	
Total.....		3,283

Miscellaneous

As in previous years a number of miscellaneous activities have been carried on under the direction of Mr. Coursen. The employees have been assisted in much of this work by patient help.

Railroad Upkeep: In the course of the year 240 ties were replaced, 5 broken rails replaced, crossing planks replaced and repaired as needed, joints leveled and roadbed kept free of grass and weeds. Crossings were cleared and switches kept clean during seasons of snow and ice. This line is a spur over which freight is brought to the hospital and under agreement with the railroad its maintenance is a function of the institution.

Trucking Service: All general hauling came under this head and included supplies of all kinds, laundry, garbage, ice, coal, ashes and drinking water; also material and equipment for mechanics, sludge from the sewage plant, dairy animals to pasture, stock to the slaughter-house, feed and bedding to the animal industries; patients were taken to and from work and W. P. A. men were brought from Morristown to the institution and returned. In addition to work done in the vicinity of the institution 259 trips were made to more distant points with an average mileage of 61.

Coal and Ashes: A total of 551 cars of coal were received and unloaded. The record of ash disposal shows 1,536 cubic yards used at the institution, 1,295 cubic yards removed by a company making blocks for the institution, 5,525 removed by the State Highway Department and municipalities for which no charge was made, 3,244 cubic yards sold for which receipts amounted to \$1,627.58.

Drinking Water: Spring water piped into the Dormitory building was there bottled for distribution throughout the institution. A total of 77,481 three and five gallon bottles were delivered during the year.

Exterminator: Effective work has been done in reducing the number of rats, mice, roaches and beetles. It is impossible to eliminate such vermin, but by continued effort they may be held to a minimum.

Working Patients: On an average 6 patients were employed daily at the poultry plant; 5 in excavating, grading, and work on the railroad spur; 5 in transporting coal, ashes, and food; 9 at the piggery; 9 at the dairy as milkers and 13 as general workers; and 33 on the farm. This gives a total of 80 patients regularly engaged in outside work under the supervision of Mr. Coursen.

Mr. Smith reports that throughout all divisions of the Business Department every effort has been made to economize and practical measures have been taken for the utilization of worn equipment in order to prevent deficits in the various appropriations. For instance: a tractor, needed in other work, was being utilized to furnish power for the corn cutter at the silo. From Trenton a confiscated Buick was obtained and its engine re-equipped to run the ensilage cutter. A squad car was badly needed at the fire house; a confiscated Chevrolet truck was obtained and remodeled to fit the requirements. No funds were available for the purchase of a much needed dish washer at the Nurses' dining room; a discarded machine was obtained from Leesburg and reconstructed to serve the purpose. The P. W. A. wood working shop was again put in operation and old timber and scaffolding sawed into sizes that could be used to advantage for institutional work. More than three hundred dollars worth of lumber was canceled from the detailed applications by salvaging this material. In order to preserve and also increase the number of park benches for use on the grounds a number of patients under the direction of the maintenance force, repaired and rebuilt the benches as necessary, after which they were all painted.

Inventory

The annual inventory of hospital real estate and property was compiled in the Business Office as usual with the help of lists filled out by divisions throughout the institution.

Real estate, including buildings	\$11,391,548.05
Personal property	1,162,047.01
Total	\$12,553,595.06

This shows the real estate valuation unchanged from last year while the personal property has decreased by \$41,732.76.

Recommendations

In the following list of recommendations, I have made no attempt to cover all of the needs of the institution, but have simply selected various important items almost at random. The budget in its final form will contain numerous other equally important requests.

Increase in Professional Staffs

Physicians: If intensive work is to be done on the newer therapies it will be necessary to increase the number of physicians. The number on the staff is low for routine ward duty and quite inadequate for carrying on an up-to-date active program.

Nurses: The number of graduate nurses has not been sufficient for covering the necessary services at all times. Any increase in active medical treatment will require an increase in the staff of graduate nurses.

Social Workers: If the plan under discussion of family care for selected patients is carried into practice it will be necessary to have sufficient social workers to give close supervision to these patients. It will also be necessary if any considerable number of psychotic patients are so placed in the community to have a physician assigned to their care.

Mental Hygiene Clinics

Since these clinics are widely recognized by competent observers as being of the highest value to the community and to the institution by enabling community adjustments to be made which obviate the necessity for institutional care and their success has been demonstrated over a period of twelve years, I recommend that sufficient funds be appropriated to continue these clinics on a satisfactory basis.

Cottages for Physicians

Housing is inadequate for the present staff. One senior physician is obliged to live off the grounds, three physicians with two children each are living in staff apartments designed to house a man and wife with comfort, but much too small for a family of four. Several members of the staff have resigned within the past few years to go to institutions where the housing was more attractive. If a permanent staff of physicians sincerely interested in their work and in the advancement of the hospital is to be maintained, satisfactory living arrangements must be given.

Moreover, if additional physicians are to be engaged for the carrying out of new therapies, housing is a first necessity. Six cottages for physicians with families would permit enough to be taken out of staff apartments to release the requisite space for immediate needs.

Housing for Employees

Additional housing for employees, especially for men and women engaged in the care of patients on the wards, is urgently needed. At the present time, single rooms are being used for two people in many instances and all facilities are over-burdened. Nevertheless, it has been impossible to provide quarters for enough people properly to care for the number of patients now in the hospital. The crowded condition of the residences has been made still more difficult by the rapid turnover in personnel. Often it was impossible to give quarters proper attention after one occupant left before another had to be put in. Housing should be provided for a sufficient number of people to carry on the routine duties and for a surplus which would care for the inevitable turnover and also place us in a position to consider a change to shorter hours with the necessary increase of personnel which that would demand.

Pending the completion of such housing, an adjustment in salary allotment should be made so that certain employees may be enabled to live outside the institution, thus making it possible to employ sufficient increase in personnel to cover the services in an adequate manner.

Extraordinary Household Supplies

Because of enforced economy over a period of years, the hospital inventory has been wiped out and there is now urgent need for an unusual supply of all goods including: beds, bedding, furniture, rugs, carpets and linoleums, materials for re-covering and re-upholstering furniture, making curtains, etc., dishes of all kinds and other household articles. Overcrowding throughout the institution has increased the wear on all furnishings and unless prompt replacements and repairs are made the loss will be heavy. The cutting of this item from our budget is keenly felt and I believe that it is an absolutely false economy. Accordingly, I recommend that money be appropriated to bring our household equipment up to decent standards.

Food Trucks, Containers and Kitchen Utensils

Food carts and containers are required for the transportation of food from the central kitchen to the dining rooms, in many instances located at a considerable distance from the preparation center. Additional kitchen equipment, cooking utensils and food mixers are required. I recommend an appropriation to cover these items.

Furnishings for New Buildings

At the beginning of the fiscal year, construction will be started on a number of buildings designed to increase the capacity of the hospital. This housing is desperately needed and should be placed in service at the earliest possible date. In order to insure this, money for furnishings should be appropriated at once in order that selections may be made and everything installed without delay upon completion of each structure or usable section.

Laundry and Equipment

Present laundry space is so congested that it is impossible even to set up the number of ironing boards needed for hand finishing. The laundry is in urgent need of reconstruction in order that space may be adequate for the required work and that proper working conditions may be given the many patients regularly employed there. Much of the present machinery is obsolete and should be replaced. A mangle, washer and dryer are especially needed.

Bakery

Conditions in the bakery are poor and the entire area should be renovated and modernized. The bread room is without ventilation and a makeshift; bread is cut in an open hallway because of lack of suitable space. General conditions are unsanitary to say the least. Provision should be made for a bakery of a type consistent with present standards of food production.

Fire Protection

Additional equipment is needed at the fire house. The 50 foot wooden ladder shows signs of dry rot and has broken once in practice. It should be replaced with a 65 foot three-section aluminum ladder. This would permit access to the roofs of all ward buildings. A modern life net is also needed. Some provision should be made for additional pay 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 serious need of thorough cleaning and repair, improvements to filters and other maintenance work. A special appropriation is needed for this.

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, as well as tomatoes for canning are purchased from outside sources and the loss in some of the animal industries is high, due to the lack of proper range areas.

Farm and garden equipment should be provided in order that antiquated machines which break down when they are most needed may be replaced. Additional horses or mules are also required. We formerly had more horses, 26 in 1930, but the loss from old age or disease has so exceeded replacements that the number now stands at 16. At least two additional teams should be provided.

Garden and Grounds

An appropriation has been available for the beginning of an irrigation system for the main garden. Additional money should be appropriated each year until the entire area is piped.

A power sprayer is urgently needed for the protection of the fruit trees and shade trees of the institution. The old equipment was never powerful enough to meet the requirements and has now reached a condition where repairs are no longer possible. The Japanese beetle is on the increase in this area, as well as numerous other pests and blights, and proper spraying is essential.

A power mower would be of great value 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

A number of replacements should be made in trucks and passenger cars. It is an expensive policy to keep any of these vehicles in service after they have reached an age when repairs

are frequent, especially since the loss of a machine while repairs are in progress means that necessary work is held up and that more or less time is lost by those whose activities have been planned to fit the normal use of the vehicle. Sufficient money should be appropriated to permit the replacement of such trucks and automobiles as have passed their period of profitable service.

Medical and Surgical Supplies

As methods and machines improve and as newer treatments are developed it becomes necessary at times to ask for additional funds in order that the hospital equipment may keep pace with the demands of therapeutics. At the present time much of the equipment in the x-ray service is antiquated and does not meet general professional standards of work. This should be replaced. Also, recent experiments have demonstrated the value of the ultra short wave diathermy and a suitable machine for this work should be purchased. A stereoscopic plate machine for chest work is needed and also a complete fluoroscopic unit. The value of the pavaex vascular exerciser, or glass boot, in gangrene and other serious circulatory impairment of the lower extremities has been demonstrated and its purchase is recommended. In the laboratory, additional microscopes are needed in order to keep up with the work required. Finally, the newer treatments, such as insulin and endocrines, require expensive drugs. If the work which seems to show such promise is not to be limited to a few cases in which the relatives are able to supply medication, an adequate provision should be made for this extraordinary drug expense.

Loss of Employees

During the past year three employees retired on pension.

James F. Burns, electrician's helper, retired on December 1, 1937. He was first employed as an attendant on July 2, 1910; he left the following year and returned to the service in 1916; in 1920 he became an electrician's helper and continued in that position until his retirement, giving faithful service. He was injured in an automobile accident off the hospital grounds and when it became apparent that he would not be able to return to his former activity his retirement on pension was arranged.

Henry Tobin, night electrician, retired on January 1, 1938. He was employed continuously from September 16, 1923, as a mechanic, and was a steady and conscientious worker.

Mrs. Harriet N. Mulford, matron, retired on May 1, 1938. Mrs. Mulford's husband had been an employee of the hospital, chief carpenter and fire chief, and they lived for a number of years in a cottage on the grounds. After his death, Mrs. Mulford began work here on April 7, 1920, in the domestic service group. For several years she was matron of the fire house, which has living quarters for men of the fire department. As she reached an advanced age her health became poor and she finally decided to retire from active duty.

Five employees died under hospital care during the year and one just off the hospital grounds.

Charles Roff, cook, aged 50, died July 11, 1937, of congestive heart failure. He entered the employ of the hospital on July 1, 1924, and was a faithful and dependable worker, always in a willing and happy frame of mind. His health had been less good for a year, but he was able to continue with his work as night cook at the cafeteria until a few hours before his death.

Miss Magdalene Jeffrey, R. N., supervising nurse, aged 64, died on August 14, 1937, of chronic myocardial degeneration following an emergency operation for strangulated femoral hernia. She entered the employ of the hospital on December 14, 1932, and the day of her death was the only day she lost from illness. For years she worked faithfully for the welfare of the Dormitory patients, where she was supervisor.

William Ellis, blacksmith's helper, aged 56, died on October 22, 1937, of chronic myocarditis with myocardial failure and acute bronchitis. He entered the employ of the hospital on September 5, 1929, in the farm division. He had been in failing health for several months.

George H. Doty, retired, aged 86, died February 3, 1938, of congestive cardiac failure, chronic myocarditis, and chronic interstitial nephritis. He entered the employ of the hospital on July 23, 1910, as a farm hand; for a number of years he cared for the hospital flock of sheep when they were pastured on the golf course to keep the grass cut. In April, 1918, his status was changed to that of janitor and he was assigned to work in the basement area of the Main building. On April 1, 1932, he retired on pension, but in view of exceptional circumstances he continued to live at the institution, doing various odd jobs. His sunny disposition and cheery manner made him many friends among patients and employees.

Frank Frambes, store-keeper, aged 62, died March 3, 1938, of coronary thrombosis and chronic myocarditis. He entered the employ of the hospital December 11, 1911, and remained in the service until the time of his death. With his family he occupied a cottage on the hospital grounds. Through his duties as store-keeper he came in contact with all departments of the institution and was well liked and highly respected. His health had been poor for a considerable time prior to his death.

Timothy Galvin, attendant, died December 1, 1937. While off duty Mr. Galvin was struck by an automobile in Morris Plains. His employment at the hospital began on November 14, 1935.

Distinguished Visitors

The hospital has now reached a stage of development when it seems futile to attempt to enumerate the visitors. In many respects it has become a recognized centre for education. Numerous well attended meetings for physicians, nurses, dentists and other professional people have been held during the year. Groups of students have been regularly brought to the educational division for lectures and informal instruction. The mental hygiene clinics have served as a Mecca for those interested in humanity and its adjustment to present day conditions.

Other people have come here because they wanted to see how we were handling some specific institutional problem, the training of nurses, the supervision of patients on parole in the community, the works in occupational therapy, or in a medical specialty. Many visitors have been interested in the institution because it was a responsibility of the State and maintained for the benefit of its citizens.

Frequent visits have been made by those whose business it was to inspect and advice; these included representatives of the various State Departments, Civil Service, State Highway, State Health, and especially Institutions and Agencies. Every effort has been made by the hospital authorities to cooperate with those desiring information for legitimate reasons and to fulfill what appears to be a new function of the State Hospital, the instruction not only of professional health and social workers but of the general public as well and the acting as a community center in all matters pertaining to psychiatry and mental hygiene.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

Richard Tysdale, M. D.....	January 24, 1938
Holmes Perrine, M. D.....	March 15, 1938

Resident Physicians' Resignations:

Theodore F. Lindberg, M. D.....	September 21, 1937
James J. O'Connell, M. D.....	January 21, 1938
Harry Deeths, M. D.....	April 17, 1938

Other Staff Appointments:

Charles W. Timbrell, D. D. S., Resident Dentist	August 1, 1937
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Other Staff Resignations:

Fank L. Loskot, D. D. S., Resident Dentist.....	July 31, 1937
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Acknowledgments

Throughout the year gifts for the patients have been received at the hospital from outside sources. In most cases where the gift was presented through the divisional heads suitable acknowledgment was made by a personal letter of thanks or in the pages of *The Psychogram*. In some instance where the donations were made to individual patients or through the attendants, there was no official record turned in and so we had no opportunity to express our appreciation. Articles of wearing apparel have been especially welcome this year, since the State supply has been below requirements, and many of the families of our patients are either on relief or so close to the margin that they are unable to furnish anything more than the clothes in which the patient is sent to the hospital.

At Christmas time the response to letters of appeal sent out to a list of people who might be interested in the holiday observances here was most generous. Many donated articles which they had personally selected, either for individual patients or for distribution among those who were not otherwise remembered. Others sent contributions of money to be used perhaps for special patients whom they named, or more often for the general fund. All money was immediately acknowledged and carefully accounted for. That assigned to the general fund was used in the purchase, wholesale, of large quantities of sweaters, coats, dresses, shirts, caps, gloves, underwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs, ties, stationery, tobacco, candy, and miscellaneous gift articles. These were checked over and assigned to thousands of individuals according

to their needs and desires. The money sent for particular patients was spent on selected gifts after the nursing division had ascertained what these patients would prefer to have. Extreme care was taken to make sure that no patient was without some personal remembrance for Christmas.

Members of the Board of Managers, in addition to the time and energy which they so freely spent in promoting the welfare of the patients, made many contributions of reading matter, food delicacies, money and entertainment which were gratefully received. A large number of resident officers and employees made gifts to individual patients or to groups with whom they came in contact. Most of these gifts were never known except by the donors and the recipients, but in the aggregate they contributed very largely to the happiness of the patients and in many instances represented real sacrifices on the part of the givers. Although unfortunately the exceptions are the ones given publicity, the great majority of those coming in contact with patients in a large institution are interested, sympathetic, and understanding to a degree not found among those with narrower experience. The gifts which they bestow upon the patients, whether tangible or not, are invaluable.

As superintendent, I wish to express sincere thanks for all gifts to patients during the past year and to record my personal appreciation of the generous thoughtfulness and genuine interest in humanity which motivated the giving.

Conclusion

Although the year has been an extremely difficult one, with overcrowding of patients and stringent retrenchments, there have been many hopeful features. The admissions decreased and the recovery rate rose. Whatever the reasons for these facts may be—and volumes might be written on the subject—they brought about a more optimistic attitude in the hospital. The development of new and promising methods of treatment stimulated and encouraged the medical staff. There was less difficulty in obtaining employees, although the turnover was high and the quality often left much to be desired. Finally, at the close of the year, definite relief was in sight for some of the worst features of the hospital plant with the granting of some \$850,000, for building and reconstruction.

The officers of the hospital have, almost without exception, given the highest type of service throughout the past year. Their work has shown more than routine efficiency, it has been fired by emotional interest and personal pride in achievement. Without such motivation the difficulties in their way would have proved insurmountable. The majority of employees, too, have accepted obstacles and limitations as a part of the day's work and have been grateful for any improvement which could be made.

The Members of the Board of Managers have spared no effort to promote the welfare of the institution. The death of Mr. Ridley Watts, in December was a severe blow to those of us at the hospital who had never known his support to fail during the ten years since he came on our Board. His fixed purpose was to uphold the resident officers and to do whatever was in his power to improve their lot and that of those for whom they were responsible. The appointment of his successor, Mr. Frederick S. Moseley, in April, brought a younger viewpoint to bear upon institutional affairs.

The State Board of Control, especially Mr. Earle, its President, Commissioner Ellis and the divisional heads of the Central Office have continued in every possible manner to work for the good of the hospital and have been on call at all times for consultations and any assistance which lay in their power.

In concluding my eighteenth annual report I am again deeply impressed by the fine spirit of cooperation which has been manifested by all connected with the institution and by the consistently high standards which they have endeavored to maintain. I wish to express my thanks to the Managers, both as a Board and as individuals, for the counsel and help which they have so steadfastly given me as superintendent and for their personal friendship. To Doctor Knight, President of the Board, and to Commissioner Ellis I extend the gratitude of the entire hospital, patients and personnel, and with it my own earnest appreciation of all that they have done and are trying to do.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY

*Medical Superintendent and
Chief Executive Officer*

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.....	\$12,553,595.06
Real estate, including buildings.....	11,391,548.05
Personal property.....	1,162,047.01
Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.)	929.49
Additional acreage rented.....	100.00
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....	200.61

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total.....	5,113	2,613	2,500	607	328	279
Insane.....	4,914	2,516	2,398	599	323	276
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	199	97	102	8	5	3
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
COLORED—Total.....	249	85	164	55	27	28
Insane.....	245	85	160	51	25	26
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	4	.....	4	4	2	2
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL.....	5,362	2,698	2,664	662	355	307

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report.....	2,545	1,309	1,236
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	195	122	73
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics dur- ing year.....	1,057	629	428

TABLE I.—Continued
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time			
	M.	W.	M.	W.
Grand Total.....	600	460		
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	353	400		
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.....	1			
2. Other Physicians—Total.....	31	2		
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	23	1	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)....	2	64		
a. Supervisory or administrative duty.....		18		
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....		34		
c. Special duty (X-ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy laboratory, etc.).....	2	12		
7. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 62 affiliate nurses).....	292	255		
a. Ward duty (including 30 student nurses).....	257	255		
b. Special duty.....	35			
8. Occupational Therapists and assistants.....	12	16		
a. Professional.....	5	6		
b. Attendants assigned to special service.....	7	10		
9. Physical education directors and teachers.....		7		
10. Medical Clerks.....	4	30		
11. Other Employees.....	5	14		
12. Hospital Social Service—Parole Division—Total.....		12		
a. Directors.....		1		
b. Social Workers.....		11		
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	244	49		
13. Business Manager.....	1			
14. Assistant Business Manager.....	1			
15. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers.....	15	6		
16. Housekeeping Employees.....	4	27		
17. Farm Employees (excluding attendants).....	21			
18. Other Employees.....	202	16		
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC—Total.....	3	11		
a. Physicians.....	2			
1. Director.....	1			
2. Assistant Director.....	1			
b. Director Clinic Social Workers.....		1		
c. Psychologists.....	1	1		
d. Social Workers.....		5		
e. Clerical Employees.....		4		

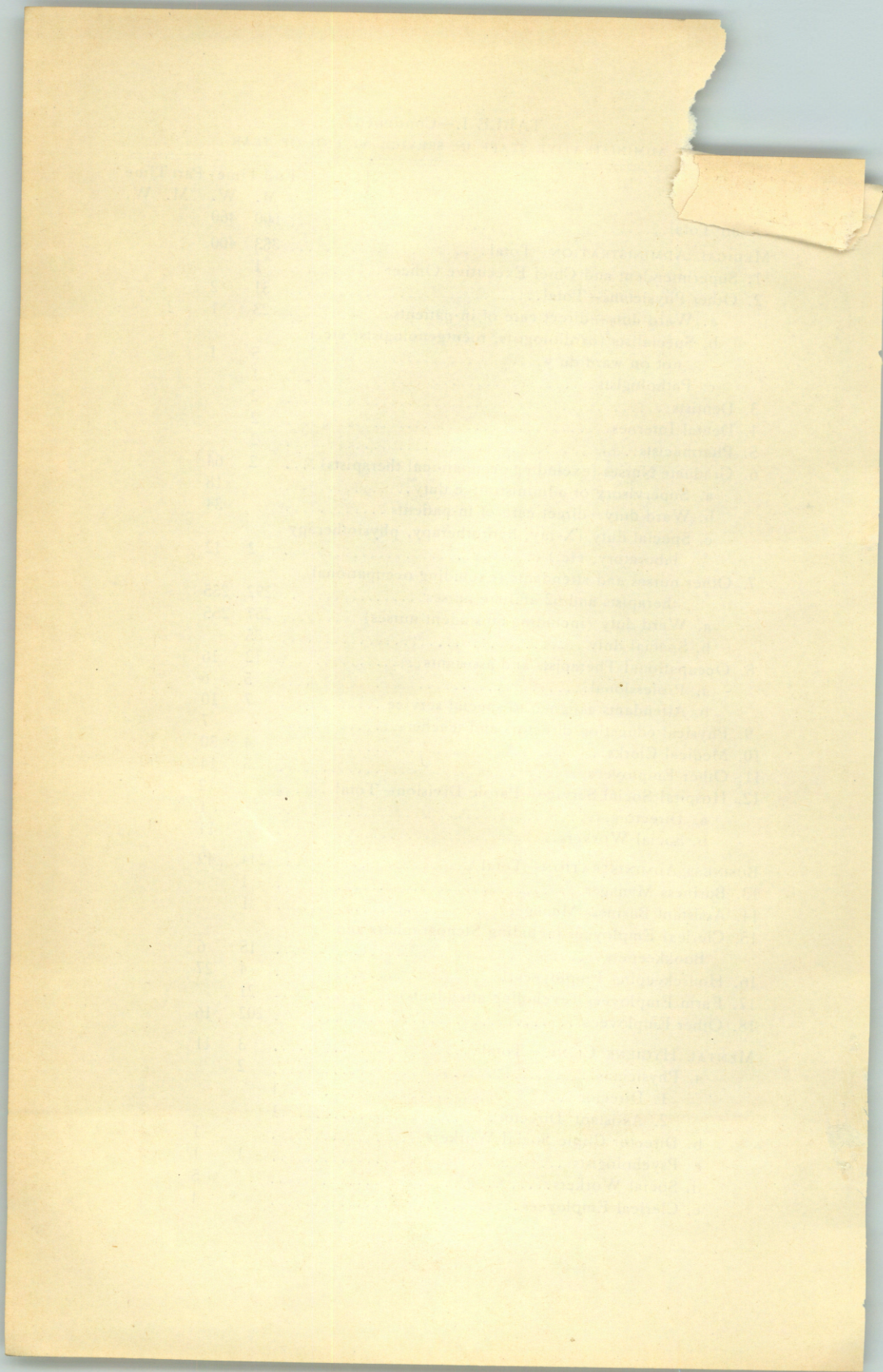


TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1938

RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand from previous fiscal year	\$ 0.00
Received from appropriations	1,908,662.78
Received from paying patients	143,040.21
Received from all other sources	764,884.15
Total receipts	\$2,816,587.14
DISBURSEMENTS	
1. Expenditures for maintenance of patients	
Salaries and wages	\$1,051,485.92
Provisions (food)	350,000.00
Fuel, light and water	128,000.00
All other expenditures for maintenance ...	297,281.11
Total expenditures for maintenance	\$1,826,767.03
2. Expenditures for all purposes other than maintenance, including new buildings, other additions and permanent betterments	
	80,828.74
3. Expenditures for repayment of loans and interest on loans	
	0.00
Total expenditures	\$1,907,595.77
Amount returned to state treasurer or other officials	908,991.37
Balance on hand at close of year	0.00
Total disbursements, including balance on hand	\$2,816,587.14

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
1. Patients on books at beginning of year	5,926	3,020	2,906
a. Resident	5,267	2,677	2,590
b. In family care			
c. On parole or otherwise absent	659	343	316
2. Admissions during year	1,453	766	687
a. First admissions	1,183	631	552
b. Readmissions	241	123	118
c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	29	12	17

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.....	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
*Asia.....	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Australia.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria.....	20	12	8	17	17	18	14	15	16
Belgium.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
†Canada.....	10	4	6	4	5	8	6	9	8
Central America..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia..	16	8	8	11	11	11	9	10	10
Cuba.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Denmark.....	2	2	..	2	3	2	..	..	..
England.....	19	10	9	14	20	27	15	19	21
*Europe.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Finland.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2
France.....	4	2	2	4	5	5	6	7	8
Germany.....	47	23	24	46	60	52	38	47	42
Greece.....	1	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Holland.....	9	8	1	10	10	11	3	4	3
Hungary.....	12	9	3	15	15	15	7	7	8
India.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland.....	43	22	21	46	51	63	54	64	60
Italy.....	72	35	37	67	69	67	59	62	60
Japan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jugo-Slavia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Lithuania.....	..	..	..	3	5	3	2	2	2
Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway.....	3	3	..	3	3	5	1	1	1
Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland.....	50	20	30	32	34	34	41	42	41
Portugal.....	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1
Roumania.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Russia.....	18	7	11	13	16	13	19	21	22
Scotland.....	8	4	4	4	6	5	7	10	9
South America...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Sweden.....	7	6	1	6	8	7	2	2	2
Switzerland.....	6	4	2	5	7	6	2	3	2
Turkey-in-Asia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey-in-Europe	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
*United States...	822	442	380	234	268	262	199	213	227
Wales.....	1	1	..	2	3	3	..	1	..
†West Indies.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1
Other countries...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unascertained....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1183	631	552	551	631	631	494	552	552

*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.	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.			
Under 15 years..	4	..	4	4	..	4	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19 years....	46	31	15	45	31	14	20	13	7	21	14	7	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 years....	103	61	42	97	56	41	41	21	20	40	24	16	16	11	5	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	2	1	1	1	..
25-29 years....	104	51	53	98	47	51	51	27	24	31	13	18	16	7	9	..	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	1	1
30-34 years....	132	63	69	101	50	51	52	25	27	28	12	16	21	13	8	..	..	..	31	13	18	..	..	..	5	3	2	7	4	3	19	6	13
35-39 years....	125	65	60	93	48	45	50	24	26	29	15	14	14	9	5	..	..	..	32	17	15	1	1	..	3	1	2	7	5	2	21	10	11
40-44 years....	107	60	47	75	41	34	45	28	17	20	8	12	10	5	5	..	..	..	32	19	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4	1	26	15	11
45-49 years....	116	57	59	66	32	34	33	15	18	23	13	10	10	4	6	..	..	..	50	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	44	24	20
50-54 years....	91	46	45	53	26	27	33	16	17	15	7	8	5	3	2	..	..	..	38	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	37	19	18
55-59 years....	78	41	37	46	24	22	22	13	9	13	5	8	11	6	5	..	..	..	32	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	17	15
60-64 years....	58	36	22	36	25	11	20	15	5	10	5	5	6	5	1	..	..	..	22	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	11
65-69 years....	61	32	29	30	18	12	14	7	7	9	6	3	7	5	2	..	..	..	31	14	17	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	30	14	16
70 years and over	158	88	70	78	44	34	50	30	20	20	10	10	8	4	4	..	..	..	80	44	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	79	44	35
Unascertained...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1183	631	552	822	442	380	433	234	199	260	132	128	129	76	53	..	..	..	361	189	172	1	1	..	15	7	8	32	19	13	313	162	151

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth.....	822	442	380
Citizens by naturalization.....	227	121	106
Aliens.....	134	68	66
Citizenship unascertained.....	..	..	..
Total.....	1183	631	552

TABLE VI.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	1,183	631	552
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis	81	63	18
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system ..	43	26	17
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	42	25	17
b. With intracranial gumma	1	1	
c. Other types (to be specified)	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis	9	4	5
4. With other infectious diseases	5	3	2
a. With tuberculosis meningitis	2		2
b. With meningitis (unspecified)			
c. With acute chorea (Sydenham's)			
d. With other infectious disease (to be specified)	3	3	
e. Post-infectious psychoses (infection to be specified)			
5. Alcoholic psychoses	52	36	16
a. Pathological intoxication	3	3	
b. Delirium tremens	27	19	8
c. Korsakow's psychosis	10	7	3
d. Acute hallucinosis	9	6	3
e. Other types (to be specified) Chronic alcoholic intoxication	3	1	2
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)	2	2	
c. Due to opium and derivatives	1		1
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified)			
7. Traumatic psychoses	12	12	
a. Traumatic delirium	1	1	
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders	11	11	
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration			
d. Other types (to be specified)			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	278	160	118
9. With other disturbances of circulation	8	2	6
a. With cerebral embolism			
b. With cardio-renal disease	7	2	5
c. Other types (to be specified)	1		1

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

	<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)		11	7	4
a. Epileptic deterioration				
b. Epileptic clouded states		11	7	4
c. Other epileptic types				
11. Senile psychoses		66	20	46
a. Simple deterioration		33	14	19
b. Presbyophrenic type		1		1
c. Delirious and confused types				
d. Depressed and agitated types		31	5	26
e. Paranoid types		1	1	
12. Involutional psychoses		68	8	60
a. Melancholia		27	4	23
b. Paranoid types		19	1	18
c. Other types (to be specified)		22	3	19
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases		11	2	9
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands		5	2	3
b. Exhaustion delirium		1		1
c. Alzheimer's disease				
d. With pellagra				
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified)		5		5
14. Due to new growth		4	4	
a. With intracranial neoplasms		4	4	
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		1		1
d. With other brain or nervous diseases				
16. Psychoneuroses		16	3	13
a. Hysteria		3		3
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states		3		3
c. Neurasthenia		1		1
d. Hypochondriasis				
e. Reactive depression		2		2
f. Anxiety state		1		1
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis		6	3	3
17. Manic-depressive psychoses		102	26	76
a. Manic type		32	8	24

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
b. Depressive type	28	10	18
c. Circular type	3		3
d. Mixed type	34	6	28
e. Perplexed type			
f. Stuporous type	5	2	3
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	213	128	85
a. Simple type	12	10	2
b. Hebephrenic type	139	88	51
c. Catatonic type	13	5	8
d. Paranoid type	49	25	24
e. Other types			
f. Type not specified			
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	29	14	15
a. Paranoia			
b. Paranoid conditions	29	14	15
20. With psychopathic personality	54	42	12
21. With mental deficiency	33	13	20
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	38	21	17
23. Without psychosis	45	34	11
a. Epilepsy	1	1	
b. Alcoholism	20	17	3
c. Drug addiction	4	2	2
d. Mental deficiency			
e. Personality dis. due to epidemic encephalitis			
f. Psychopathic personality	3	3	
f1. With pathological sexuality			
f2. With pathological emotionality			
f3. With asocial or amoral trends			
f4. Mixed types			
g. No evidence of any mental disturbance	17	11	6
24. Primary behavior disorders	1	1	
a. Simple adult maladjustment			
b. Primary behavior disorders in children			
b1. Habit disturbance	1	1	
b2. Conduct disturbance			
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	1183	631	552	1056	572	484	125	57	68	2	2	
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1137	596	541	1013	539	474	122	55	67	2	2	
1. General paresis	81	63	18	65	53	12	16	10	6			
2. With other forms syphilis C N.S.	43	26	17	30	19	11	13	7	6			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	9	4	5	8	4	4	1		1			
4. With other infectious diseases	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1			
5. Alcoholic	52	36	16	36	26	10	15	9	6	1	1	
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons ..	3	2	1	3	2	1						
7. Traumatic	12	12		12	12							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	278	160	118	254	145	109	24	15	9			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	8	2	6	6	2	4	2		2			
10. With convulsive disorders	11	7	4	11	7	4						
11. Senile	66	20	46	66	20	46						
12. Involutional	68	8	60	65	7	58	3	1	2			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	11	2	9	10	2	8	1		1			
14. Due to new growth	4	4		4	4							
15. With organic changes of nerv. sys.	1		1	1		1						
16. Psychoneuroses	16	3	13	16	3	13						
17. Manic-depressive	102	26	76	88	24	64	14	2	12			
18. Dementia Praecox	213	128	85	198	122	76	14	5	9	1	1	
19. Paranoia & paranoid conditions	29	14	15	27	14	13	2		2			
20. With psychopathic personality	54	42	12	51	40	11	3	2	1			
21. With mental deficiency	33	13	20	27	11	16	6	2	4			
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	38	21	17	32	20	12	6	1	5			
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	45	34	11	42	32	10	3	2	1			
PRIMARY BEHAVIOR DISORDERS	1	1		1	1							

SPECIAL STATISTICAL DATA FOR UNITED STATES CENSUS

FIRST ADMISSIONS WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS BY AGE

(Supplement to Table 8)

DIAGNOSIS	Total			Under 15 years			15—19 years			20—24 years			25—29 years			30—34 years			35—39 years			40—44 years			45—49 years			50—54 years			55—59 years			60—64 years		
	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 PSYCHOSIS	46	35	11				3	3		2	1	1	6	5	1	11	7	4	5	4	1	9	9		2	1	1	4	1	3	3	3		1	1	
Epilepsy	1	1								1	1																									
Mental deficiency																																				
Alcoholism	20	17	3										3	2	1	5	4	1	2	2		6	6		1	1		1		1	2	2				
Drug addiction	4	2	2													3	1	2	1	1																
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis																																				
Psychopathic personality	3	3					1	1							2	2																				
Primary behavior disorders	1	1					1	1																												
Unclassified without psychosis	17	11	6				1	1		1		1	3	3		1		1	2	1	1	3	3		1		1	3	1	2	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	1183	631	552	78	40	38	170	90	80	650	348	302	237	128	109	48	25	23
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1137	596	541	78	40	38	164	85	79	628	331	297	221	117	104	46	23	23
1. With syphilitic meningo- encephalitis	81	63	18	5	4	1	17	15	2	39	32	7	20	12	8			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	43	26	17	5	4	1	6	3	3	25	15	10	4	2	2	3	2	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis.	9	4	5							6	4	2	3		3			
4. With other infectious diseases	5	3	2	1	1		1	1		2	1	1				1		1
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	52	36	16				13	11	2	26	16	10	12	8	4	1	1	
6. Due to drugs & exogenous poisons.....	3	2	1							2	1	1	1	1				
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	12	12		2	2		1	1		5	5		3	3		1	1	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	278	160	118	39	21	18	53	31	22	147	83	64	31	21	10	8	4	4
9. With other disturbances of circulation	8	2	6	1		1	1	1		6	1	5						
10. With convulsive disorders ..	11	7	4	1	1		1	1		6	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	
11. Senile	66	20	46	3	1	2	11	3	8	45	15	30	3	1	2	4		4
12. Involutional.....	68	8	60	2		2	14	1	13	32	4	28	16	2	14	4	1	3
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	11	2	9				3	1	2	6		6	2	1	1			
14. Due to new growth	4	4					1	1		2	2		1	1				
15. With organic changes of the nervous system.....	1		1							1		1						
16. Psychoneuroses.....	16	3	13				1		1	5	2	3	7	1	6	3		3
17. Manic-depressive	102	26	76	2		2	7		7	64	20	44	26	5	21	3	1	2
18. Dementia Præcox	213	128	85	3	1	2	11	5	6	114	65	49	70	45	25	15	12	3
19. Paranoia & paranoid cond't's.	29	14	15	2		2	4	3	1	20	10	10	1	1		2		2
20. With psychopathic personality.....	54	42	12				4	3	1	37	30	7	13	9	4			
21. With mental deficiency....	33	13	20	10	4	6	11	3	8	12	6	6						
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	38	21	17	2	1	1	4	1	3	26	16	10	6	3	3			
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	45	34	11				6	5	1	22	17	5	15	10	5	2	2	
24. PRIMARY BEHAVIOR DISORDERS	1	1											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.....	1137	596	541	1043	544	499	94	52	42
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)	81	63	18	76	60	16	5	3	2
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	43	26	17	41	25	16	2	1	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	9	4	5	8	4	4	1		1
4. With other infectious diseases.....	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	52	36	16	50	35	15	2	1	1
6. Due to drugs and other exogenous poisons	3	2	1	3	2	1			
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	12	12		12	12				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	278	160	118	250	139	111	28	21	7
9. With other disturbances of circulation	8	2	6	6	1	5	2	1	1
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	11	7	4	10	6	4	1	1	
11. Senile psychoses	66	20	46	57	16	41	9	4	5
12. Involutional psychoses.....	68	8	60	63	8	55	5		5
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	11	2	9	10	1	9	1	1	
14. Due to new growth	4	4		2	2		2	2	
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1		1				1		1
16. Psychoneuroses.....	16	3	13	12	3	9	4		4
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	102	26	76	99	25	74	3	1	2
18. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia) ...	213	128	85	202	122	80	11	6	5
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions...	29	14	15	26	13	13	3	1	2
20. With psychopathic personality.....	54	42	12	45	35	10	9	7	2
21. With mental deficiency.....	33	13	20	31	13	18	2		2
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	38	21	17	37	20	17	1	1	
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS.....	45	34	11	39	29	10	6	5	1
24. PRIMARY BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS.....	1	1		1	1				
TOTAL.....	1183	631	552	1083	574	509	100	57	43

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	1137	596	541	174	88	86	902	475	427	61	33	28
1. With syphilitic meningo- encephalitis	81	63	18	8	6	2	70	56	14	3	1	2
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	43	26	17	9	4	5	33	21	12	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis	9	4	5	1		1	7	3	4	1	1	
4. With other infectious diseases	5	3	2	1	1		4	2	2			
5. Alcoholic psychoses	52	36	16	5	3	2	45	32	13	2	1	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	3	2	1				3	2	1			
7. Traumatic psychoses	12	12		2	2		9	9		1	1	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	278	160	118	62	33	29	203	115	88	13	12	1
9. With other disturbances of circulation	8	2	6				8	2	6			
10. With convulsive disorders	11	7	4	4	3	1	7	4	3			
11. Senile psychoses	66	20	46	22	8	14	44	12	32			
12. Involutional psychoses	68	8	60	6	1	5	55	5	50	7	2	5
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	1	2	9				11	2	9			
14. Due to new growth	4	4					3	3		1	1	
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1		1				1		1			
16. Psychoneuroses	16	3	13				14	3	11	2		2
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	102	26	76	9	1	8	88	24	64	5	1	4
18. Dementia Praecox	213	128	85	17	11	6	178	107	71	18	10	8
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	29	14	15	4	3	1	23	11	12	2		2
20. With psychopathic personality	54	42	12	9	5	4	43	36	7	2	1	1
21. With mental deficiency	33	13	20	12	5	7	21	8	13			
22. Undiagnosed psychosis	38	21	17	3	2	1	32	18	14	3	1	2
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	45	34	11	5	5		38	28	10	2	1	1
24. Primary Behavior Disorders	1	1					1	1				
Total	1183	631	552	179	93	86	941	504	437	63	34	29

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 WITH PSYCHOSES	1137	596	541	517	184	333	421	255	166	199	157	42
1. With syphilitic meningo- encephalitis	81	63	18	23	12	11	43	37	6	15	14	1
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system...	43	26	17	12	7	5	15	9	6	16	10	6
3. With epidemic encephalitis	9	4	5	5		5	4	4				
4. With other infectious diseases	5	3	2	3	1	2	1	1		1	1	
5. Alcoholic psychoses	52	36	16							52	36	16
6. Due to drugs and other exogenous poisons	3	2	1	1	1		2	1	1			
7. Traumatic psychoses	12	12		3	3		4	4		5	5	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	278	160	118	136	54	82	102	68	34	40	38	2
9. With other disturbances of circulation	8	2	6	6	1	5	2	1	1			
10. With convulsive disorders	11	7	4	7	4	3	4	3	1			
11. Senile psychoses	66	20	46	51	9	42	12	9	3	3	2	1
12. Involutional psychoses	68	8	60	39	3	36	25	3	22	4	2	2
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	11	2	9	2	1	1	7		7	2	1	1
14. Due to new growth	4	4		1	1		3	3				
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system ..	1		1	1		1						
16. Psychoneuroses	16	3	13	10	1	9	5	1	4	1	1	
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	102	26	76	50	12	38	48	12	36	4	2	2
18. Dementia Præcox	213	128	85	95	44	51	96	66	30	22	18	4
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions ..	29	14	15	16	6	10	12	7	5	1	1	
20. With psychopathic personality	54	42	12	16	12	4	12	9	3	26	21	5
21. With mental deficiency	33	13	20	22	6	16	10	6	4	1	1	
22. Undiagnosed psychosis	38	21	17	18	6	12	14	11	3	6	4	2
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS	45	34	11	7	5	2	14	8	6	24	21	3
24. Primary Behavior Disorders	1	1		1	1							
Total	1183	631	552	525	190	335	435	263	172	223	178	45

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	1137	596	541	399	254	145	441	223	218	195	70	125	72	34	38	30	15	15
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	81	63	18	12	9	3	49	41	8	8	6	2	9	6	3	3	1	2
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	43	26	17	9	6	3	19	12	7	5	1	4	5	3	2	5	4	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	9	4	5	5	4	1	3		3							1		1
4. With other infectious diseases.....	5	3	2	1	1		3	2	1							1		1
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	52	36	16	10	9	1	29	19	10	5	4	1	5	2	3	3	2	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	3	2	1	2	2								1		1			
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	12	12		7	7		3	3		2	2							
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	278	160	118	56	42	14	98	65	33	105	41	64	14	9	5	5	3	2
9. With other disturbances of circulation	8	2	6	2		2	6	2	4									
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	11	7	4	8	5	3	1	1					1		1	1	1	
11. Senile psychoses.....	66	20	46	12	4	8	9	4	5	42	11	31	1		1	2	1	1
12. Involutional psychoses.....	68	8	60	12		12	42	7	35	6		6	7	1	6	1		1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	11	2	9	3	2	1	6		6	2		2						
14. Due to new growth.....	4	4		1	1		3	3										
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	1		1				1		1									
16. Psychoneuroses.....	16	3	13	6	1	5	8	2	6	1		1				1		1
17. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	102	26	76	37	15	22	54	8	46	5	1	4	5	2	3	1		1
18. Dementia Præcox (schizophrenia) ..	213	128	85	143	100	43	48	19	29	6	2	4	12	5	7	4	2	2
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions...	29	14	15	10	7	3	12	4	8	4	1	3	3	2	1			
20. With psychopathic personality.....	54	42	12	25	20	5	22	18	4				5	3	2	2	1	1
21. With mental deficiency.....	33	13	20	28	13	15	2		2	2		2	1		1			
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	38	21	17	10	6	4	23	13	10	2	1	1	3	1	2			
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS.....	45	34	11	15	11	4	23	16	7	2	2		5	5				
24. Primary Behavior Disorders.....	1	1		1	1													
Total.....	1183	631	552	415	266	149	464	239	225	197	72	125	77	39	38	30	75	15

TABLE XIV.
PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

PSYCHOSES	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL.....	241	123	118
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	229	112	117
1. General paresis.....	7	5	2
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	3	2	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1	
4. With other infectious diseases.....	3	1	2
5. Alcoholic.....	5	3	2
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....			
7. Traumatic.....			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	31	13	18
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....			
10. With convulsive disorders.....	3	2	1
11. Senile.....	2		2
12. Involuntional.....	9	1	8
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	2		2
14. Due to new growth.....			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system.....			
16. Psychoneuroses.....	9	5	4
17. Manic-depressive.....	51	18	33
18. Dementia præcox.....	65	39	26
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	11	6	5
20. With psychopathic personality.....	15	8	7
21. With mental deficiency.....	7	4	3
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	5	4	1
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS.....	12	11	1
Epilepsy.....			
Mental deficiency.....			
Alcoholism.....	8	8	
Drug addiction.....	2	1	1
Personality disorders due to epidemic enceph.			
Psychopathic personality.....	1	1	
Unclassified without psychosis.....	1	1	
24. Primary behavior disorders.....			

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 psychosis
Total.....	699	645	347	272	26	54
1st admission.....	558	517	280	216	21	41
Readmission.....	141	128	67	56	5	13
Under 6 months.....	429	379	222	136	21	50
1st admission.....	361	321	184	121	16	40
Readmission.....	68	58	38	15	5	10
6 - 11 months.....	137	134	65	66	3	3
1st admission.....	103	102	50	49	3	1
Readmission.....	34	32	15	17		2
1 year.....	72	71	30	39	2	1
1st admission.....	53	53	24	27	2	
Readmission.....	19	18	6	12		1
2 years.....	25	25	15	10		
1st admission.....	17	17	10	7		
Readmission.....	8	8	5	3		
3 years.....	10	10	6	4		
1st admission.....	7	7	5	2		
Readmission.....	3	3	1	2		
4 years.....	8	8	4	4		
1st admission.....	5	5	2	3		
Readmission.....	3	3	2	1		
5 - 9 years.....	11	11	4	7		
1st admission.....	8	8	4	4		
Readmission.....	3	3		3		
10 years and over.....	7	7	1	6		
1st admission.....	4	4	1	3		
Readmission.....	3	3		3		

TABLE XV d.
DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

TOTAL DISCHARGED	734
Less than one month	55
1 month	118
2 months	87
3 months	65
4 months	49
5 months	45
6 months	40
7 months	32
8 months	20
9 months	21
10 months	16
11 months	16
1 year	85
2 years	33
3 years	12
4 years	10
5 years	9
6 years	5
7 years	2
8 years	2
9 years	2
10 - 14 years	4
15 - 19 years	4
20 - 24 years	1
25 - 29 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.				
ALL DISEASES.....	555	298	257	51	41	10	8	7	1	215	129	86	5	2	3	64	20	44	16	3	13	1	1	32	7	25	78	42	36	13	8	5	4	2	2	11	6	5	57	30	27		
1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES:.....	7	3	4							1	1		1	1										8	2	6	36	19	17	3	1	2	1	1		5	2	3	5	2	3		
Tuberculosis—all forms.....	81	38	43	6	5	1	1	1		11	5	6			1		1		4		4			1		1	5	3	2								5	2	3	7	3	4	
2. CANCER AND OTHER TUMORS.....	20	11	9	2	2					4	3	1							1		1			2		2													3	2	1		
3. RHEUMATIC, NUTRITIONAL, ENDOCRINE AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.....	8	3	5							2	1	1							1		1			2		2																	
4. DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD MAKING ORGANS.....																																											
5. CHRONIC POISONINGS AND INTOXICANTS.....	4	4					4	4																																			
6. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.....	2	1	1							1	1																1	1															
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	34	21	13	1	1		1	1		24	17	7							1		1			2		2	1	1											4	2	2		
General paralysis of the insane.....	40	30	10	26	21	5																																	14	9	5		
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	3	2	1										1	1																									2	1	1		
Diseases of organs of special sense.....										1	1																																
7. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.....	1		1							1	1																																
Heart—total.....	249	112	137	10	8	2	2	1	1	105	55	50	3		3	61	20	41	6	3	3			15	3	12	22	10	12	7	5	2	1		1	4	2	2	13	5	8		
Arteriosclerosis.....	50	39	11							46	37	9			2		2										1	1											1	1			
8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.....	2	1	1							8	4	4							2		2			1		1	1	1	1								1	1					
Bronchopneumonia.....	14	6	8							8	4	4							2		2			1		1	1	1	1														
Lobar pneumonia.....	15	8	7	1	1					6	2	4							1		1			2	1	1	2	1	1	1													
9. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.....	12	8	4	3	1	2				3	2	1																															
10. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.....																																											
Nephritis.....	3	2	1																																								
11. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILD-BIRTH AND PUERPERAL STATE.....																																											
12. DISEASES OF SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.....	3	2	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.....	2	2		1	1					1	1																																
Suicide.....	4	4		1	1					1	1																																
18. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.....	1	1																																									

*Includes "without psychosis."

TABLE XVIIIa.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING

Total discharged.....	555
Less than one month	92
1 month	44
2 months	31
3 months	17
4 months	9
5 months	6
6 months	9
7 months	8
8 months	6
9 months	3
10 months	11
11 months	5
One year.....	67
2 years	47
3 years	31
4 years	35
5 years	21
6 years	13
7 years	13
8 years	5
9 years	3
10 to 14 years.....	27
15 to 19 years	13
20 to 24 years.....	11
25 to 29 years.....	13
30 to 34 years.....	6
35 to 39 years.....	3
40 to 44 years.....	4
45 to 49 years.....	1
50 to 54 years.....	1

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	27	
1 year less than 2	12	12
2 years less than 3	7	7
3 years less than 4	15	15
4 years less than 5	11	11
5 years less than 10	59	59
10 years and over	691	691
Not stated		
TOTAL	822	795

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

Length of Time	Total	Who spent spec. time in New Jersey	Who spent spec. time in U. S.
Less than 1 year	16		15
1 year less than 2	2		2
2 years less than 3	4		4
3 years less than 4	7		7
4 years less than 5	3		3
5 years less than 10	42	42	42
10 years and over	287	287	287
Not stated			
TOTAL	361	329	360

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY COLOR

State of Birth of Native Born	Total	White	Negro	Country of Birth of Foreign Born	Total	White	Negro
Alabama	4	1	3	NORTHERN EUROPE			
Arkansas	1	1	..	Denmark	2	2	..
California	2	2	..	Finland	1	1	..
Colorado	1	1	..	Norway	3	3	..
Connecticut	8	7	1	Sweden	7	7	..
District of Columbia	1	1	..	SOUTHERN EUROPE			
Florida	11	3	8	Greece	1	1	..
Georgia	29	1	28	Italy	72	72	..
Illinois	4	4	..	Portugal	3	3	..
Indiana	3	3	..	Spain	3	3	..
Kansas	2	2	..	EASTERN EUROPE			
Kentucky	2	1	1	Russia	18	18	..
Maine	2	2	..	WESTERN EUROPE			
Maryland	7	4	3	England	19	19	..
Massachusetts	16	16	..	France	4	4	..
Michigan	3	3	..	Ireland	43	43	..
Minnesota	1	1	..	Scotland	8	8	..
Mississippi	2	..	2	Wales	1	1	..
Missouri	5	4	1	CENTRAL EUROPE			
Nebraska	1	1	..	Austria	20	20	..
Nevada	1	1	..	Czecho-Slovakia	16	16	..
New Hampshire	6	6	..	Germany	47	47	..
New Jersey	394	380	14	Hungary	12	12	..
New York	186	183	3	Netherlands	9	9	..
North Carolina	21	3	18	Poland	50	50	..
Ohio	5	5	..	Switzerland	6	6	..
Pennsylvania	40	39	1	OTHER COUNTRIES			
Rhode Island	3	3	..	Africa	1	1	..
South Carolina	12	..	12	Asia	2	2	..
Tennessee	3	1	2	Australia	1	1	..
Texas	2	1	1	Canada	10	10	..
Vermont	2	2	..	China	2	2	..
Virginia	33	7	26				
West Virginia	2	2	..				
Wisconsin	1	1	..				
United States	6	5	1				
TOTAL	822	697	125		361	361	

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

FARM

376 lbs. mutton	32.98
122 lbs. lamb	22.45
18.6775 tons alfalfa hay	429.58
13.92 tons mixed hay	278.40
95.2225 tons alfalfa ensilage	952.23
1032.3525 tons corn ensilage	9,291.17
12 bushels corn	13.80
113.6925 tons mangel beets	1136.94
270.445 tons green alfalfa	2,704.46
25.885 tons green oats	207.08
22.8825 tons green grass	137.30
1,855 baskets apples	741.50
1,180 baskets carrots	472.00
375 tons manure	750.00
	\$ 17,169.89

DAIRY

670,939½ quarts milk	53,675.14
16,795½ pounds beef	2,583.62
3,668½ pounds veal	529.25
Hides	927.37
4,970½ tons manure	9,941.00
	\$ 67,656.38

HENNERY

17,620½ dozen eggs	5,114.30
1,651½ pounds fowls	425.76
1,862½ pounds broilers	480.29
111 tons manure	555.00
	\$ 6,575.35

PIGGERY

74,207½ pounds pork	10,116.57
666 tons manure	1,998.00
	\$ 12,114.57

GARDEN

2,659½ bunches asparagus	398.32
59 7-16 baskets lima beans	42.49
2,305 5-16 baskets string beans, green	1,728.89
380 13-16 baskets string beans, wax	473.59
2 12-16 baskets beans, speckled	4.13
5,751 6-16 baskets beets	1,986.49

9,257 heads broccoli	1,285.29
79,273 pounds cabbage.....	710.63
4,803 4-16 baskets carrots.....	2,103.21
40 heads cauliflower.....	3.75
15,641 stalks celery	312.82
31,672 ears corn, sweet	492.78
3,761 7-16 baskets cucumbers.....	1,643.14
902½ baskets egg plant.....	332.79
4,036 heads endive	201.80
46,923 heads lettuce	1,894.08
43,424 bunches leek.....	994.19
1,490 bunches kohlrabi	30.21
14 8-16 baskets muskmelons	5.06
4,358 10-16 baskets onions	2,635.59
37,263 bunches onions, green	697.01
5,578 bunches parsley.....	101.94
71 baskets parsnips.....	31.05
3,251 15-16 baskets peppers, green.....	945.17
16 4-16 baskets peppers, cayenne	8.55
14 baskets potatoes, sweet	7.61
24,513 pounds pumpkin	326.77
62 bunches radishes	1.24
36,663 bunches rhubarb	775.06
1,088 2-16 baskets squash	515.69
4,455 pounds squash.....	64.81
15,972 14-16 baskets swiss chard.....	3,993.25
8,454 baskets tomatoes, red	3,768.47
1 4-16 baskets tomatoes, green.....	.61
4-16 basket tomatoes, yellow .....	.13
35 1-16 baskets turnips	9.62
480 pounds string beans, shelled	21.89
312 pounds lima beans, shelled	21.12
122 bushels onion sets	1,024.80
	<u>1,024.80</u>
	\$ 29,594.04

GREEN GRAIN

44.99 tons wheat, green	359.92
15.815 tons rye, green.....	126.52
2.99 tons straw, rye.....	41.86
.705 tons beets, mangel	7.05
	<u>7.05</u>
	\$ 535.35

PLANTS FURNISHED OTHER INSTITUTIONS

N. J. State Village For Epileptics	
16,000 pounds pumpkins	160.00
Rahway Reformatory	
17,020 pounds pumpkins	170.20
	<u>170.20</u>
	\$ 330.20

SUMMARY

Farm	\$ 17,169.89
Dairy	67,656.38
Poultry	6,575.35
Piggery.....	12,114.57
Garden.....	29,594.04
	<hr/>
	\$133,110.23

FLORIST'S REPORT

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS
AND CUT FLOWERS

Abutilon	1,100
Ageratum	1,500
Asparagus Sprengeri.....	125
Begonias.....	3,300
Calla lilies	250
Cannas.....	3,000
Carnations	1,245
Chrysanthemums	10,700
Coleus.....	5,080
Dahlias	780
Delphiniums	2,060
Easter lilies	1,200
Ferns.....	600
Fuchsias	100
Gardenias	12
Geraniums	6,000
Gladiolus	28,000
Heliotrope.....	50
Hyacinths	1,000
Jerusalem Cherries	900
Marigolds.....	3,000
Narcissus	4,000
Petunias	9,100
Roses.....	1,160
Salvias.....	1,500
Scabiosa	1,100
Snapdragons.....	11,000
Spireas.....	150
Sweet alyssum	525
Verbennas	3,000
Vincas.....	4,000
Vinca vine.....	300
	<hr/>
Total	105,837

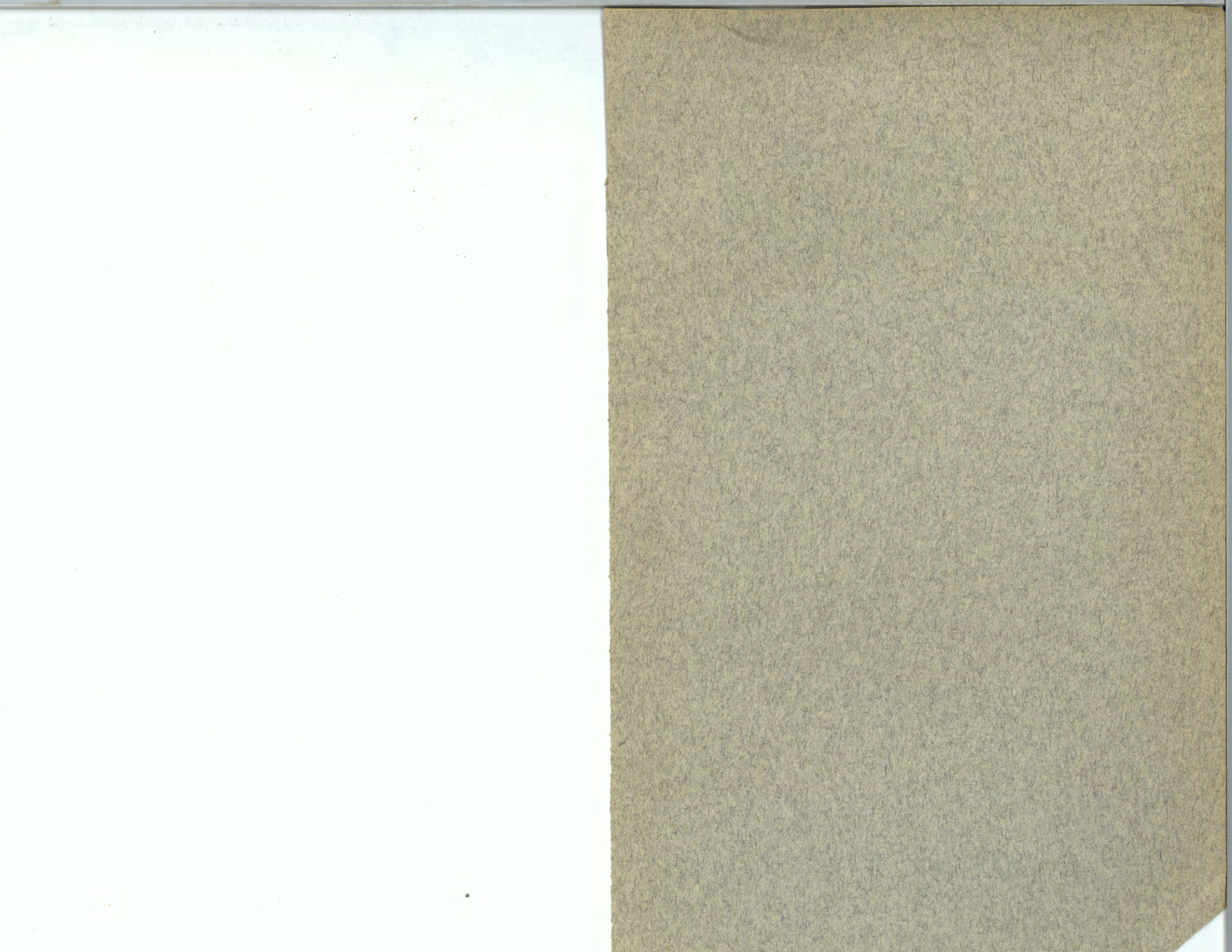
CUT FLOWERS

Ageratum (hardy)	100
Calla lilies	1,074
Carnations	1,856
Dahlias	311
Delphiniums	1,720
Chrysanthemums (large)	7,969
Chrysanthemums (medium)	387
Chrysanthemums (spray)	8,206
Easter lilies (flowers)	3,282
Fern leaves	1,530
Gardenias	24
Gladiolus	33,231
Marigold	1,529
Narcissus	4,901
Roses	10,850
Scabiosa	1,375
Snapdragons	57,587
Sprengeri strings	750
Zinnias	<u>9,127</u>
Total	145,813

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OF POPULATION AND AREA

County	Population		Area	Density
	Total	Non-resident		
Alameda	10,000	1,000	100	100
Albany	15,000	2,000	150	100
Alfonso	20,000	3,000	200	100
Alhambra	25,000	4,000	250	100
Alhambra	30,000	5,000	300	100
Alhambra	35,000	6,000	350	100
Alhambra	40,000	7,000	400	100
Alhambra	45,000	8,000	450	100
Alhambra	50,000	9,000	500	100
Alhambra	55,000	10,000	550	100
Alhambra	60,000	11,000	600	100
Alhambra	65,000	12,000	650	100
Alhambra	70,000	13,000	700	100
Alhambra	75,000	14,000	750	100
Alhambra	80,000	15,000	800	100
Alhambra	85,000	16,000	850	100
Alhambra	90,000	17,000	900	100
Alhambra	95,000	18,000	950	100
Alhambra	100,000	19,000	1,000	100
Alhambra	105,000	20,000	1,050	100
Alhambra	110,000	21,000	1,100	100
Alhambra	115,000	22,000	1,150	100
Alhambra	120,000	23,000	1,200	100
Alhambra	125,000	24,000	1,250	100
Alhambra	130,000	25,000	1,300	100
Alhambra	135,000	26,000	1,350	100
Alhambra	140,000	27,000	1,400	100
Alhambra	145,000	28,000	1,450	100
Alhambra	150,000	29,000	1,500	100
Alhambra	155,000	30,000	1,550	100
Alhambra	160,000	31,000	1,600	100
Alhambra	165,000	32,000	1,650	100
Alhambra	170,000	33,000	1,700	100
Alhambra	175,000	34,000	1,750	100
Alhambra	180,000	35,000	1,800	100
Alhambra	185,000	36,000	1,850	100
Alhambra	190,000	37,000	1,900	100
Alhambra	195,000	38,000	1,950	100
Alhambra	200,000	39,000	2,000	100
Alhambra	205,000	40,000	2,050	100
Alhambra	210,000	41,000	2,100	100
Alhambra	215,000	42,000	2,150	100
Alhambra	220,000	43,000	2,200	100
Alhambra	225,000	44,000	2,250	100
Alhambra	230,000	45,000	2,300	100
Alhambra	235,000	46,000	2,350	100
Alhambra	240,000	47,000	2,400	100
Alhambra	245,000	48,000	2,450	100
Alhambra	250,000	49,000	2,500	100
Alhambra	255,000	50,000	2,550	100
Alhambra	260,000	51,000	2,600	100
Alhambra	265,000	52,000	2,650	100
Alhambra	270,000	53,000	2,700	100
Alhambra	275,000	54,000	2,750	100
Alhambra	280,000	55,000	2,800	100
Alhambra	285,000	56,000	2,850	100
Alhambra	290,000	57,000	2,900	100
Alhambra	295,000	58,000	2,950	100
Alhambra	300,000	59,000	3,000	100
Alhambra	305,000	60,000	3,050	100
Alhambra	310,000	61,000	3,100	100
Alhambra	315,000	62,000	3,150	100
Alhambra	320,000	63,000	3,200	100
Alhambra	325,000	64,000	3,250	100
Alhambra	330,000	65,000	3,300	100
Alhambra	335,000	66,000	3,350	100
Alhambra	340,000	67,000	3,400	100
Alhambra	345,000	68,000	3,450	100
Alhambra	350,000	69,000	3,500	100
Alhambra	355,000	70,000	3,550	100
Alhambra	360,000	71,000	3,600	100
Alhambra	365,000	72,000	3,650	100
Alhambra	370,000	73,000	3,700	100
Alhambra	375,000	74,000	3,750	100
Alhambra	380,000	75,000	3,800	100
Alhambra	385,000	76,000	3,850	100
Alhambra	390,000	77,000	3,900	100
Alhambra	395,000	78,000	3,950	100
Alhambra	400,000	79,000	4,000	100
Alhambra	405,000	80,000	4,050	100
Alhambra	410,000	81,000	4,100	100
Alhambra	415,000	82,000	4,150	100
Alhambra	420,000	83,000	4,200	100
Alhambra	425,000	84,000	4,250	100
Alhambra	430,000	85,000	4,300	100
Alhambra	435,000	86,000	4,350	100
Alhambra	440,000	87,000	4,400	100
Alhambra	445,000	88,000	4,450	100
Alhambra	450,000	89,000	4,500	100
Alhambra	455,000	90,000	4,550	100
Alhambra	460,000	91,000	4,600	100
Alhambra	465,000	92,000	4,650	100
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Alhambra	485,000	96,000	4,850	100
Alhambra	490,000	97,000	4,900	100
Alhambra	495,000	98,000	4,950	100
Alhambra	500,000	99,000	5,000	100
Alhambra	505,000	100,000	5,050	100
Alhambra	510,000	101,000	5,100	100
Alhambra	515,000	102,000	5,150	100
Alhambra	520,000	103,000	5,200	100
Alhambra	525,000	104,000	5,250	100
Alhambra	530,000	105,000	5,300	100
Alhambra	535,000	106,000	5,350	100
Alhambra	540,000	107,000	5,400	100
Alhambra	545,000	108,000	5,450	100
Alhambra	550,000	109,000	5,500	100
Alhambra	555,000	110,000	5,550	100
Alhambra	560,000	111,000	5,600	100
Alhambra	565,000	112,000	5,650	100
Alhambra	570,000	113,000	5,700	100
Alhambra	575,000	114,000	5,750	100
Alhambra	580,000	115,000	5,800	100
Alhambra	585,000	116,000	5,850	100
Alhambra	590,000	117,000	5,900	100
Alhambra	595,000	118,000	5,950	100
Alhambra	600,000	119,000	6,000	100
Alhambra	605,000	120,000	6,050	100
Alhambra	610,000	121,000	6,100	100
Alhambra	615,000	122,000	6,150	100
Alhambra	620,000	123,000	6,200	100
Alhambra	625,000	124,000	6,250	100
Alhambra	630,000	125,000	6,300	100
Alhambra	635,000	126,000	6,350	100
Alhambra	640,000	127,000	6,400	100
Alhambra	645,000	128,000	6,450	100
Alhambra	650,000	129,000	6,500	100
Alhambra	655,000	130,000	6,550	100
Alhambra	660,000	131,000	6,600	100
Alhambra	665,000	132,000	6,650	100
Alhambra	670,000	133,000	6,700	100
Alhambra	675,000	134,000	6,750	100
Alhambra	680,000	135,000	6,800	100
Alhambra	685,000	136,000	6,850	100
Alhambra	690,000	137,000	6,900	100
Alhambra	695,000	138,000	6,950	100
Alhambra	700,000	139,000	7,000	100
Alhambra	705,000	140,000	7,050	100
Alhambra	710,000	141,000	7,100	100
Alhambra	715,000	142,000	7,150	100
Alhambra	720,000	143,000	7,200	100
Alhambra	725,000	144,000	7,250	100
Alhambra	730,000	145,000	7,300	100
Alhambra	735,000	146,000	7,350	100
Alhambra	740,000	147,000	7,400	100
Alhambra	745,000	148,000	7,450	100
Alhambra	750,000	149,000	7,500	100
Alhambra	755,000	150,000	7,550	100
Alhambra	760,000	151,000	7,600	100
Alhambra	765,000	152,000	7,650	100
Alhambra	770,000	153,000	7,700	100
Alhambra	775,000	154,000	7,750	100
Alhambra	780,000	155,000	7,800	100
Alhambra	785,000	156,000	7,850	100
Alhambra	790,000	157,000	7,900	100
Alhambra	795,000	158,000	7,950	100
Alhambra	800,000	159,000	8,000	100
Alhambra	805,000	160,000	8,050	100
Alhambra	810,000	161,000	8,100	100
Alhambra	815,000	162,000	8,150	100
Alhambra	820,000	163,000	8,200	100
Alhambra	825,000	164,000	8,250	100
Alhambra	830,000	165,000	8,300	100
Alhambra	835,000	166,000	8,350	100
Alhambra	840,000	167,000	8,400	100
Alhambra	845,000	168,000	8,450	100
Alhambra	850,000	169,000	8,500	100
Alhambra	855,000	170,000	8,550	100
Alhambra	860,000	171,000	8,600	100
Alhambra	865,000	172,000	8,650	100
Alhambra	870,000	173,000	8,700	100
Alhambra	875,000	174,000	8,750	100
Alhambra	880,000	175,000	8,800	100
Alhambra	885,000	176,000	8,850	100
Alhambra	890,000	177,000	8,900	100
Alhambra	895,000	178,000	8,950	100
Alhambra	900,000	179,000	9,000	100
Alhambra	905,000	180,000	9,050	100
Alhambra	910,000	181,000	9,100	100
Alhambra	915,000	182,000	9,150	100
Alhambra	920,000	183,000	9,200	100
Alhambra	925,000	184,000	9,250	100
Alhambra	930,000	185,000	9,300	100
Alhambra	935,000	186,000	9,350	100
Alhambra	940,000	187,000	9,400	100
Alhambra	945,000	188,000	9,450	100
Alhambra	950,000	189,000	9,500	100
Alhambra	955,000	190,000	9,550	100
Alhambra	960,000	191,000	9,600	100
Alhambra	965,000	192,000	9,650	100
Alhambra	970,000	193,000	9,700	100
Alhambra	975,000	194,000	9,750	100
Alhambra	980,000	195,000	9,800	100
Alhambra	985,000	196,000	9,850	100
Alhambra	990,000	197,		

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



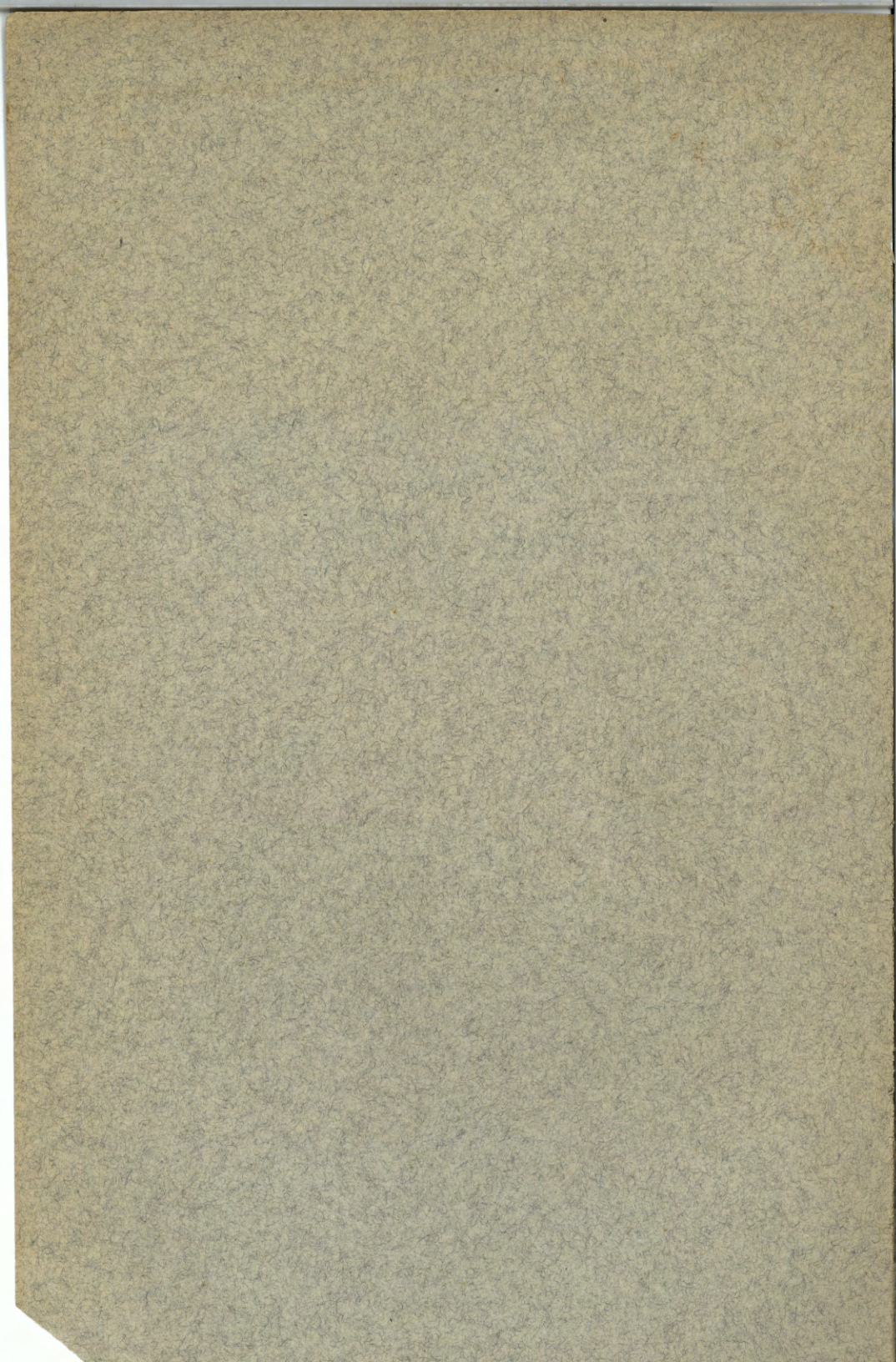


TABLE III. (Continued.)

	Total	Men	Women
3. Total on books during year	7,379	3,786	3,593
4. Discharged from books during year	734	387	347
a. As recovered	353	175	178
b. As improved	281	145	136
c. As unimproved	46	26	20
d. As without psychosis	54	41	13
5. Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases	69	48	21
6. Died during year	555	298	257
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year	1,358	733	625
8. Patients on books at end 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
9. Average daily resident population	5324.25	2690.25	2634.00
10. Average daily population on books	5993.55	3043.25	2950.30
11. Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books (count the total number of times patients were trans- ferred from resident to absent status)	2,422	1,280	1,142
12. Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, or other absent status	1,935	1,035	900
4 (Supplement)			
a. Discharged directly from institution	250	154	96
b. Discharged while on parole or other- wise absent (excluding deaths)	449	212	237
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital	35	21	14
	Total	Men	Women
*Receiving special care beginning of year	11		11
Admitted for special care	21		21
Discharged from special care	29		29
Transferred to regular mental population			
Died while receiving special care			
Receiving special care end of year	3		3

*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.