1944

Annual Report
OF THE
Managers and Officers
OF THE
New Jersey State Hospital
At Greystone Park

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and

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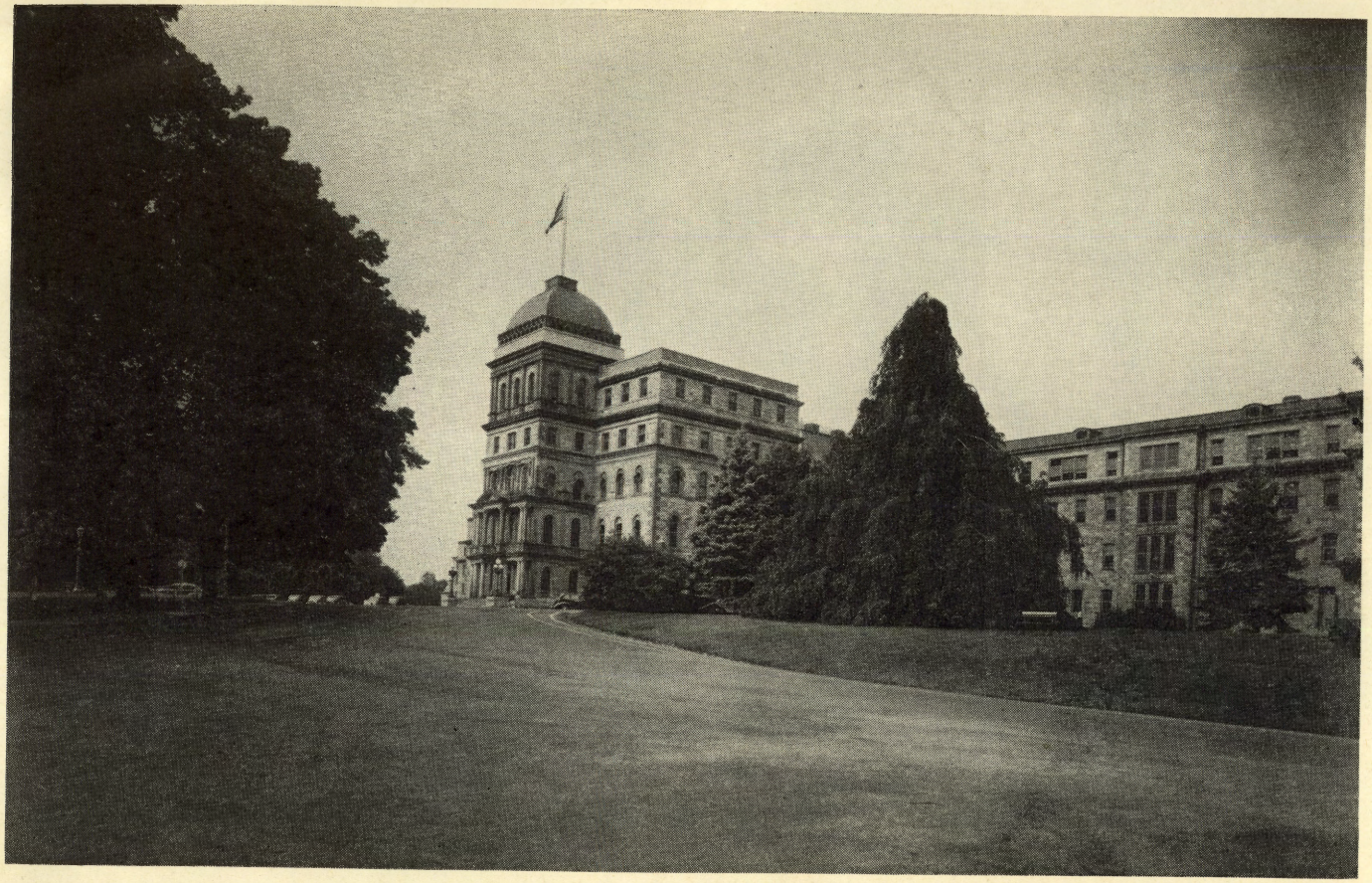

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

GREYSTONE PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1944

This Hospital is approved by the

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

and the

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

8185
Discard

Board of Managers

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HAROLD M. PRETTYMAN, *Secretary*
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Rockaway

***Military Absence*

Officers

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

GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.
Assistant Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer

LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.
Clinical Director

HENRY BREVOORT SMITH
Business Manager

**ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D. ..... Assistant Clinical Director
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, 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
*W. H. MINFORD, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
JAMES M. LASLEY, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
THOMAS J. DREDGE, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, M. D ..... Senior Resident Physician
DANIEL GEORGE MELVIN, M. D. ... Senior Resident Physician
WILBUR M. JUDD, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
AMEDEO ESPOSITO, M. D. ..... Senior Resident Physician
CARL M. SAGERT, M. D.
Senior Resident Physician and Pathologist
*VINCENT J. RIGGS, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
**WILLIAM J. LONGLEY, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
HELEN I. ANDERSON, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
**JACK OATMAN, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
**WILLIAM O'GORMAN, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
FRANK D. FENIMORE, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
**BENJAMIN WASSEL, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
MERNA MARY WARNE, M. D. ..... Resident Physician
**J. LLOYD MORROW, M. D. ..... Resident Physician

FRANCIS A. FIGURELLI, M. D.....Resident Physician
**AMEDEO C. NACLERIO, M. D.....Resident Physician
**ARCHIE SOFMAN, M. D.....Resident Physician
*CHARLES E. FIMAN, M. D.....Resident Physician
*MORTON M. STERN, M. D.....Resident Physician
*C. ROY YOLTON, M. D.....Resident Physician
DAVID KIRSCHENBAUM, M. D.....Resident Physician
STEWART N. CAHOON, M. D.....Resident Physician
HENRY GRINIMS, M. D.....Resident Physician
MARSHALL D. HOGAN, M. D.
[part time] Proctologist and Urologist
HAROLD S. HATCH, M. D. [part time] ..Tuberculosis Specialist
**JAMES R. MENTEL, D. D. S.....Senior Resident Dentist
EDWIN E. SAUNDERS, D. D. S.....Senior Resident Dentist
*LYDIA DUQUAINE, R. N.....Director of Nurses
DOROTHY E. CLARK, R. N.....Director of Nurses
**WILLIAM G. BEUCLER....Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
GEORGE R. KOEHLER
Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director
MARGARET CARLIN,
Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service
MARGARET DEVRIES.....Director of Occupational Therapy
DOROTHY E. JOHNSON
Director of Physical Education and Training
**PHILIP B. ROBERTS, Ph. G.....Pharmacist
LOUIS BANGERT, Ph. G.....Pharmacist
EDWARD I. COURSEN.....Assistant Business Manager
HENRY E. LANDESMAN, M. E.....Engineer-in-Charge

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

**Resigned*
***Military Absence*

Board of Consultants

GEORGE H. LATHROPE, M. D.....Clinical Medicine
CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M. D.....Neurologist
CLIFFORD MILLS, M. D.....Surgeon
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Jr., 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

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report To The Commissioner

To The Honorable William J. Ellis,
Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies:

The Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park present to you their sixty-ninth report together with the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944.

On July 1, 1943, there were on the hospital books 6,413 patients, 3,070 men and 3,343 women, and on June 30, 1944, there were on the hospital books 6,337 patients, 3,051 men and 3,286 women; this was a decrease of 76 patients, 19 men and 57 women. There were 5,525 patients actually resident in the institution, 2,681 men and 2,844 women; 812 were outside on parole, visit or escape. During the year there were 1,381 regular admissions, including first admissions, re-admissions and transfers; this is 19 more than last year. During the year there were discharged 788 patients, of whom 422 were considered as recovered, 312 as improved, 30 as unimproved, and 24 as without psychosis; 24 patients were transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases. The deaths numbered 645 and the total under treatment in the course of the year was 7,794.

The recovery rate was 39.3% and the improved 29.% based on the number of first admissions, (1,075).

Patients admitted for special care were not included in the above figures. They included women from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa sent to us for surgery or other special treatment and individuals sent in for observation by a Judge under special statute. The statistics for these special patients are as follows: Receiving care at beginning of year, 5 women; admitted during the year, 11 patients—3 men and 8 women. None died or were transferred to the regular patient population. Discharged from special care were 7 patients, 2 men and 5 women; receiving special care at the end of the year were 9 patients, 1 man and 8 women. Since these patients were not under care for treatment of mental illnesses and were not included among the regular admissions or discharges, they appear only as an appendix to table 3 in the statistics. How-

ever, in Dr. Curry's report they were included in the total admission figure of 1,392, which on the tables appear as 1,381, and in the total under care and on the books.

The activities of the hospital, operating under the direction of Dr. Curry and his associates are clearly and correctly described in the attached report by him and by the heads of the various departments. There has been the ever increasing scarcity of personnel with inevitable handicapping of accomplishments in every part of the institution. Much needed work and care for the benefits of the patients was absolutely unobtainable and various helpful treatments that have usually been given here have simply had to be postponed for the time being. It would just be an enumeration of every department to name the sections in which these unfortunate conditions have existed. Nevertheless we can report that as the result of devoted self-sacrificing effort through many extra hours of hard work by the faithful people who have stayed with us, the patients have on the whole been remarkably well served and cared for. Our hearty thanks and gratitude are certainly due to every one of these loyal people and we gladly give them. Clinical Director Collins, Assistant Superintendent McMurray, Miss Clark, the Director of Nurses and Mr. Smith, Business Manager—with practically all their associates from top to bottom—have done heroic work without limit of extra hours or endurance, and their satisfaction must be in the realization that despite all shortages, handicaps and difficulties the patients have been looked after with kindness, devotion and comparative success that is truly wonderful. Again we are surprised and greatly pleased at the large 39% of patients discharged as recovered and 29% improved.

Among the urgent needs that Dr. Curry emphasizes in his report those which impress us as most urgent are:

1. Substantial addition to the Tuberculosis buildings to relieve their present overcrowding in that section and to segregate the many other patients with active tuberculosis who are now in the general wards only because no other rooms are available for them. However, we have reason to hope with confidence that legislation will appropriate funds to construct this much needed building this year.

2. A suitable designed Infirmary building for the care of the older infirm patients who are being committed to the hospital in ever increasing numbers, running now to 20% of the admissions with interminable stays. At present they occupy far too many beds in the buildings that

should be released for cares and treatments for the more actively mentally ill patients.

3. Enlargement of the extra-mural Mental Hygiene Clinics through which prevention of threatening mental illness with consequent hospitalization is now accomplished successfully with cordial cooperation and help of many civil agencies in the local communities; but the present professional and clerical staffs in that department are far too small to cover this whole field of endeavor which financially and healthfully it would well repay the State to undertake. Now throughout the counties served by Greystone Park Hospital the Clinics have to be held too infrequently, the appointments for examinations have to be made too far ahead, and there are serious delays before the patients are seen and cared for. Therefore, we advise substantial increase of appropriation to increase the personnel and functioning of the Mental Hygiene Clinics.

4. Sufficient appropriations for current maintenance and repairs of all the buildings and contents of this large hospital so as to prevent undue deteriorations.

5. Automobiles, trucks, and farm machinery to furnish necessary transportation particularly of Social Workers to enable the hospital to have greater numbers of patients out on parole and to resume the boarding out of elderly patients in suitable places under support of Old Age Assistance laws—all these needing to be frequently seen, directed and reported upon to the physicians by the visiting workers. It is only with the needed supply of trucks and farm machinery that largely through use of patients' labor the raising of vegetables, fruits and feed crops can be encouraged as far as is practical and economical.

Relationship between the members of this Board and the hospital officials and workers have been most cordial and cooperative. All the Board of Managers take their duties and responsibilities here most seriously and they have tried hard to help Dr. Curry and his associates to overcome as far as humanly possible the difficulties, the obstacles and the discouragements that seem bound to appear in these trying times.

To you, Dear Commissioner, and to your associates on the Board of Control, we give hearty thanks for your constant, untiring and ever helpful aid in every difficulty whether routine or emergent. You never let down in your help or constructive advices.

The Managers held 12 regular meetings during the year with an attendance of 62. Dr. O'Hanlon, Mrs. Doyle and Senator Abell had a

perfect attendance record; Mrs. Garrison and Dr. Knight were absent only once each. Mr. Moseley was on military leave throughout the year. Conferences, committee meetings and other visits numbered 81, which made 143 recorded trips to the hospital by Board Members. Many conferences were held off the grounds or outside of office hours and were not listed.

Respectfully submitted,

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, JR.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944

RECEIPTS

From Atlantic County	$	111.94
" Bergen County		192,503.45
" Camden County		696.20
" Cumberland County		316.24
" Essex County		275,736.57
" Hudson County		115,246.16
" Hunterdon County		863.76
" Mercer County		515.66
" Middlesex County		1,243.72
" Monmouth County		1,074.78
" Morris County		78,630.01
" Ocean County		520.38
" Passaic County		224,721.62
" Somerset County		2,124.49
" Sussex County		18,609.83
" Union County		27,340.28
" Warren County		1,802.45
" Private Patients		166,593.41
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties		26,711.10
" State Contributing Patients		14,999.00
" Miscellaneous Receipts		6,724.40
	$	1,157,085.45

DISBURSEMENTS

Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer	$	1,157,085.45

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

Officers' Pay-rolls	$	10,627.85
Employees' Pay-rolls		877,080.87
Conscientious Objectors		10,907.97
Clinic Pay-Rolls		2,472.60
	$	901,089.29

ROBERT A. LOWERY
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To The Board Of Managers:

As required by statute and custom, I submit to you herewith the annual report of the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. This is the sixty-ninth report of the institution and my twenty-fourth as Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

The total number of admissions for the year was 1,392 patients which was 17 more than were admitted in the previous year. Those discharged showed 39.3 per cent. recovered, 29 per cent. improved and 2.2 per cent. without psychosis. These three groups constituted 70.5 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and was second only to the high record of last year which was 71.3 per cent. or 0.8 per cent. more. The figures of last year were based on an admission rate considerably lower than that of 1942, while the difference between 1943 and 1944 first admissions is negligible. Since most of the discharges come from the admissions of the previous year, under our system of requiring a year's parole, and the percentages are computed on the base of the current year's first admissions, a higher admission rate makes for a lower percentage and *vice versa*. On June 30th, patients outside the hospital on parole, visit, or escape numbered 812, which was 40 less than a year ago. There was a decrease of 32 in the number of patients resident in the hospital and a decrease of 72 in the number on the books.

The number of patients over 70 years of age on admission was very high, constituting about one-fifth of the first admissions. This added to the overcrowding of infirmary services to an extent which made necessary the conversion of two more wards in the Dormitory building to infirmaries. Overcrowding has continued on the Reception service and has been markedly increased on the Tuberculosis service. Money will become available on July 1st for the construction of two wards, probably to be used for working patients, which will permit of some relief to congested areas. Additional construction for the care of tuberculous patients should be provided as soon as wartime building restrictions are relaxed to allow the use of suitable materials for permanent housing for patients of this type. Also, a properly designed and equipped infirmary building

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should be erected to care for the increasingly large number of feeble, elderly patients.

Housing facilities for the medical staff were improved during the year by the reconstruction of two cottages on the Thompson property. One of these was completed and occupied, the other is now awaiting the receipt of certain materials and equipment to permit final installations. Various improvements in the area used for housing affiliate student nurses contributed materially to the comfort and satisfaction of the occupants.

The work of the medical staff this year should be greatly commended. Dr. Collins as Clinical Director has been on duty continuously, his second year without vacation, and has kept the services covered and the treatment facilities active despite a greatly depleted staff. He and the key men under him have carried heavy duties and responsibilities. In addition to the regular medical and treatment work, the outbreak of typhoid fever in one area in the spring brought extra duties, especially to Dr. Harquail in charge of the affected wards and Dr. Sagert, the pathologist. Acute illnesses and constitutional diseases have had their effects in increasing the difficulties under which the standards of medical care have been maintained, since doctors are no more immune to ailments than those they serve.

Dr. McMurray has continued to carry his many duties, including general charge of the largest male service in the hospital, occupational therapy, and the recreation program, together with considerable administrative work. This year he was permanently named Assistant Superintendent. In former years he had been empowered by the Board at the beginning of each fiscal year to serve as acting superintendent and executive officer in any absence of the Superintendent.

Mr. Smith as Business Manager has felt keenly the wartime situation. Personnel has been seriously reduced in essential activities. The numerous restrictions, priorities and the absence from the market of many needed goods have greatly increased the difficulties. The procurement of food for patients, employees and livestock offered major problems. Wearing out of all kinds of equipment, with the constantly mounting cost of repairs and the impossibility of replacements was a source of constant worry. In view of existing conditions the record of achievements has been remarkably good. There have been no major breakdowns and the quality of service has been well maintained.

Further work was done at this institution during the year on

the matter of reclassification and compensation. Professor Carpenter, President of Civil Service, continued to consult with the resident officers and a sincere effort has been made to fit the classification to the work the individual was actually doing and make the compensation commensurate. There remain many special problems to be ironed out and adjustments to be made, but progress is continuing in the right direction.

The nursing service of the hospital has been one of the greatest sources of anxiety in this year of problems. The demand for nurses in the armed forces, in the expanded schools of nursing, in public health, and in industry has been so great that it has been impossible to maintain more than a nucleus of registered nurses at this hospital. Our Director of Nursing, Miss DuQuaine, felt obliged to resign early in the fiscal year and we were extremely fortunate in having on the teaching staff Miss Dorothy E. Clark, who was persuaded to accept the position. Miss Clark had received good training in state hospital and psychiatric work, had a B. S. degree in addition to her R. N., and was temperamentally well fitted to take on this very difficult task. Despite handicaps and shortages of all kinds, she has done exceedingly well. While it has not been possible for two years past to admit students to the basic school, those students already in the school have been given their full course of training. The number of affiliate students has been considerably increased, although as it was necessary to shorten the course under accelerated requirements, the number on duty here at any time has been about the same as at the close of last year, 77. The number of conscientious objectors has been increased by about 30. It has been from these two groups that our patients have received much of their nursing care, since the number of regular attendants on duty at the close of the year was approximately one to three wards.

Much the same conditions have prevailed regarding social workers as nurses. The demand for trained women, particularly those with medical and psychiatric background, has far exceeded the supply and our hospital parole staff has been reduced in number. For this reason it was necessary to discontinue the practice of placing suitable elderly patients to board in the community under the Old Age Assistance plan. It was also impossible to maintain quite as many patients on parole as in the past, which may well show up next year in a reduced recovery rate.

Despite and because of the situation existing this year, certain improvements were instituted in the hospital. The necessity for preventive

hygiene during the typhoid outbreak resulted in the purchase of high type dishwashing and sanitizing equipment which had long been needed. As an aid in maintaining general housekeeping standards despite the reduced personnel, a housekeeping division was established and a trained and experienced hospital housekeeper, Mrs. Alma Rose, was appointed to establish the work. This had been under consideration for some time as a possible means of relieving charge nurses and attendants from some of the routine having to do with laundry, supplies, and other ward detail, and also as a means of correlating work in the various divisions of the hospital. Much remains to be done along these lines, but at least a start has been made. The hospital boiler plant has also received active attention during the past twelve months. The needs for expansion have been recognized and money provided for improvements to be made early in the coming year. Thus again it has been demonstrated that adversity has its uses.

Health

General health conditions were fair during the year. The war situation made itself felt in many ways which affected the physical care and well-being of many patients, but through sustained efforts on the part of all concerned, the effects were minimized to a considerable degree. The usual health protective measures have been maintained throughout the year, including physical examinations of new employees, re-examinations of food handlers every six months, regular and special tests for student nurses, and examination of water and milk supplies. All animals slaughtered for food were examined and passed by a veterinarian before being used. Deaths from pneumonia numbered 38 and from tuberculosis 91. There was an outbreak of typhoid fever in the spring of which Dr. Harquail has submitted the following report dated July 13th.

"On March 28, 1944, laboratory tests on one of our patients showed that she had typhoid fever and we immediately became suspicious of 14 other cases who were under observation on Ward 35. Commissioner Ellis was notified and in turn reported to the Board of Health. Mr. William H. McDonald, Bureau Chief in the Trenton office, and Mr. Harry Nicholas and Mr. William Greenham from the Dover office visited the hospital.

On March 30th a meeting was held at the hospital with representatives of the Board of Health present at which a definite program was instituted to prevent the spread of the typhoid. 1). Inoculation of all

patients in the Main Building, three inoculations one week apart. 2). Isolation of all contaminated wards—which comprized wards 25, 27, 29 and 57 eventually. These were all South Side (women's wards) and the patients ate in the first floor of the congregate dining hall. 3). A check of all temperatures of patients residing on these wards. 4). Stool specimens were to be taken for all patients on these wards and sent to the State Laboratory in Trenton.

In classifying our typhoid patients we find that we had 18 clinical cases and 16 sub-clinical cases (positive stool findings). We lost by death three cases, leaving 31. One week ago we were able to return 15 patients to their wards as they had shown no evidence of typhoid in the last five or six stool specimens. In the past two weeks of all specimens done, only four continue to be positive and no clinical symptoms are in evidence in any case.

On July 12th Mr. McDonald and Mr. Nicholas of the State Board of Health visited the hospital. They stated that they have been unable to determine the source of the infection as yet, but that after the infection was seeded it spread by contact from person to person on the various wards, as indicated by the sub-clinical cases. The untidy habits of the patients due to their mental condition was conductive to the spread. The possible causes of the infection may be grouped as follows: 1). Unrecognized carrier among the food handlers in the South Side area. 2). Visitors who brought food to the hospital or a visitor carrier. 3). Unrecognized mild case among the patients who had been confined to Ward 35 for some ailment; in other words, a re-activated intermittent carrier."

It may also be stated that these patients were presumably protected by typhoid inoculations previous to the outbreak; that while the usual Board of Health regulations permit the discharge of a patient after two negative stools, we have had a positive report after a series of negatives. The establishment of infirmary care for the sick during the outbreak and the maintainance of contagious disease precautions and proper medical and nursing care offered serious problems in view of the crowded wards in this area and the depleted personnel. Great credit is due to Dr. Harquail and Miss Clark, the Superintendent of Nurses, for the manner in which the situation was handled. Commissioner Ellis kept in close touch with the hospital and with the Board of Health. Members of the Board of Health made many visits and inspections during the outbreak and were

most co-operative with the resident officers. Also the assistance given by the Board of Health's laboratory in the examination of stools was extremely valuable. At the beginning of the outbreak employees were provided with typhoid inoculations or typhoral capsules and there was no instance of the disease among them. A sanitary inspection of kitchens, dairy, and water supply has been established and is being carried out at regular intervals by Dr. Sagert, the Pathologist.

Statistical Resume

The statistical office, as well as other divisions of the hospital, has suffered from lack of personnel. Mr. Harold M. Prettyman has continued as chief clerk of the medical department and secretary to the Superintendent and the Board of Managers. The statistician, Mr. Joseph Brown, has been on leave of absence for military service throughout the year. The usual statistical tables were compiled through the united efforts of the clerks in the record office. They will be found in complete form at the back of this report, but a summary is here printed for ready reference:

General Data: During the year ended June 30, 1944, there were admitted 1,392 patients—654 men and 738 women. This figure is 17 over the admissions of last year. The admissions included 1,075 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—512 men and 563 women; 281 readmissions—131 men and 150 women; 25 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—8 men and 17 women; 11 special cases—3 men committed under Provisions of Section 2:192-1.2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 8 women admitted for surgery or observation from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa; the number of patients discharged, including deaths were 1,464—672 men and 792 women—leaving a decrease on the books of 72 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment 7,810 patients—3,724 men and 4,086 women—which was 11 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,438 obtained on July 27th and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 5,628 on July 17th. The average daily number in the hospital was 5540.83. At the close of the year 790 patients—351 men and 439 women—were carried on parole or visit and 22 patients—19 men and 3 women—were carried on escape. This is a decrease of 40 over the number outside of the institution at the close of last year making a decrease of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year, 32.

First Admissions: There were 753 patients of native birth—351 men and 402 women; the foreign born number 322—161 men and 161 women; or 29.9 per cent. of the total first admissions and is 0.6 per cent. more than last year. Both parents of 402 native born patients were also of native birth, while in 128 one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of foreign born patients 73 were natives of Italy, 38 of Poland, 36 of Germany, 27 of Ireland, and 24 of Russia, these five countries furnishing 61.5 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 233 and the aliens 89.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 319 patients diagnosed as suffering with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 165 with dementia precox and 125 with manic depressive psychosis. These three groups furnished 56.7 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were involutional 92; senile 63; syphilitic meningo-encephalitis 41; psychoneurosis 35; other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system 34; psychopathic personality 24; paranoid condition 25.

In the classification according to color 982 patients—453 men and 529 women were listed as white, 93—59 men and 34 women—as black.

The age tabulation reckoned in five year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 45-49, half of the total admissions being below this age and half above; the greater number of admissions were listed in the four five-year periods between 25-29, 35-39, 45-49 55-59, and included 35.3 per cent. of the total. Under 25 were 106 patients and 213 were 70 and over.

As to degree of education, 538 or 50 per cent. had received a common school education, 203 were graduated from high school and 65 had collegiate educations; 195 were listed as having learned to read and write and 64 were illiterate.

There were 979 patients of urban environment or 91 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural district supplied 73 patients.

The economic condition of 766 patients or 73.3 per cent. was listed as marginal; 209 dependent and 77 as comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol 423 were described as abstinent, 509 as temperate and 120—91 men and 29 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: single 333—166 men and 167 women; married 469—237 men and 232 women; widowed, 208—76 men and 132 women; separated, 39—22 men and 17 women; divorced, 26—11 men and 15 women.

Readmissions: The total in this group was 281 patients—131 men and 150 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 103 were suffering from dementia precox and 69 from manic depressive insanity or 61.2 per cent. of the readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 788—362 men and 426 women. Of this number 422—185 men and 237 women—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 39.3 per cent., based on the number of first admissions and 1.1 per cent. less than last year. A total of 312 patients —157 men and 155 women—were discharged as improved or 29 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is 0.4 per cent. more than last year. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: unimproved, 30—7 men and 23 women; without psychosis, 24 —13 men and 11 women. In addition to those discharges, 24—18 men and 6 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; also 9 special cases—1 man committed under Provisions of Section 2:192-1.2 (Revised Statutes of 1937) and 8 women admitted from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa for surgery or observation. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 30 per cent. of 128 patients.

Deaths: During the year 645 patients died—290 men and 355 women. This is a rate of 8.3 per cent., based on the number under treatment and is 1.4 per cent. more than last year.

The largest single cause of death was disease of the circulatory system which was certified in 331 cases or 51.3 per cent. of the total number. This is 13.1 per cent. more than last year.

Syphilis was the cause of death in 31 cases; tuberculosis in 91; cancer and other tumors, 29; lobar pneumonia, 12; and broncho pneumonia, 26. The psychoses of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 270; dementia precox, 112; psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 35; senile 74; and manic depressive psychosis, 34. The average age at death was 62.02 years and is 1.89 less than last year. At the time of death, 383 patients or 59.4 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and is 6.6 per cent. lower than last year. Those over 70 years of age were 260. Of these 91 were in the 80's, 5 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that the 105 had been in the hospital less than one month and 54 patients had a hos-

pital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death and of these, 34 were suffering from dementia precox.

Clinical Work

Dr. Laurence M. Collins has continued to serve as Clinical Director of the hospital and has carried an extremely heavy schedule, with no vacation. The number on the medical staff has been greatly reduced and illness has still further depleted the service. Dr. Collins has conducted staff meetings, supervised the treatments, acted as chief surgeon, and has been in charge of the hospital social service and the division of education. Much of the credit for the manner in which morale and medical standards have been maintained is due to his unflagging efforts and personal attention to all the services. He has submitted the following report:

"In the light of similar figures from previous years the statistical findings of this year seem worthy of our consideration.

During the year ending June 30, 1944, 1,392 patients were admitted to the hospital. This figure is 17 over the admissions of last year and is made up of 654 male and 738 female patients. First admissions to a hospital for the mentally ill totaled 1,075, which figure included 512 male and 563 female patients. Of the 281 readmissions 131 were men and 150 were women. Transferred here from other similar institutions in New Jersey were 25 patients. There were 11 special cases; included in this number were 3 men committed under Provisions of Section 2:192-1.2 (Revised Statutes of 1937), and 8 women admitted for surgery or observation from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa. The number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,464 leaving a decrease on the books of 72 patients at the close of the year. There were under treatment 7,810 patients which was 11 more than the preceding year. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,540.83 while at the close of the year, due to a decrease of 40 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year, we note a decrease of patients actually in the institution that numbered 32.

In previous reports convictions were expressed that there was a barometric significance implied with the fact that sociological and economic factors somehow influence mental hospital admissions. The barometric fluctuations reflected in our findings this year are too small to draw profound conclusions. For instance, our foreign-born admissions increased

only 0.6 per cent. over last year. It is true we admitted 73 natives of Italy, 38 of Poland, 36 of Germany, 27 of Ireland, and 24 of Russia, and these account for 61.5 per cent. of the total of our foreign-born first admissions. The stresses of wartime living might be expected to show an increase in mental instability in this class of the population which is not borne out to any marked extent. Of the first admissions 91 per cent. came from an urban environment. This high percentage of urban as over and above those of rural environment continues the pattern of recent years. The number of patients discharged as recovered was 39.3 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and reveals a slight decrease of 1.1 per cent. less than last year. On the other hand, a slight increase in the number of those discharged as improved, specifically 29 per cent, was 0.4 per cent. more than last year. Hence it would seem advisable to withstand the temptation to draw unwarranted conclusions based solely on our own situation. The hasty evaluations attached to the space of one brief year are usually subject to change with the perspective of added years of more sober observations. Some reliable findings can be more readily derived from the present status of the mental hospital situation generally.

For the past ten decades nervous and mental cases have been almost the exclusive concern of the state and it has been estimated that 98 per cent. of the patients admitted are in public institutions. The latest figures show approximately 600,000 patients in mental institutions in the United States, a rate of 359/100,000 and the total admission in 1940 was 106,000. It is further estimated that at least one person out of twenty in the community will eventually need some sort of psychiatric care. This high expectancy results in great measure from certain developments in internal and preventive medicine which have assured longer survival in both males and females.

As for the future, one can rather easily foresee certain developments with respect to mental hospitals: unemployment compensation, old age assistance and other social legislation should cut down the admissions. There may be an increase due to neuropsychiatric casualties resulting from the present war but perhaps the most outstanding increase will occur in the senile groups and will be a distinct challenge to the medical men to give a more intensive study to the subject of geriatrics. The future picture will be affected by the therapies of the present day and the therapies to come. Great advances have already been made in the

specialty of psychosomatic medicine whose workers are in close co-operation with the general hospital. One of the biggest post-war problems confronting the mental hospital will be in securing adequately trained men to give their full time to the specialty of psychiatry but in order to obtain the services of this type of man it will become necessary to make sufficient remuneration to him and make his living conditions more adequate.

The Educational Division under the supervision of Mr. Koehler who has also served in the capacity of Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director, has continued to function through the year. Because of war conditions there were not as many visitors in groups from the various schools and colleges to this particular division as in past years but nevertheless, this year's total number of visitors was more than last year's. Mr. Koehler has submitted a more detailed study of his activities which will be found elsewhere in this report.

Eight members of the staff are still serving with the armed forces. Two more physicians who were on the staff as temporary appointees left during the year and others are awaiting a call for active duty. We have not been able to fill these vacancies with temporary appointments and, as a result, there has been an increase in the duties of an already overburdened staff. Many of the members have performed tasks at great personal sacrifice and all have shown a fine spirit of loyalty and devotion through the year to the welfare of patients under their charge. Dr. Minford who had been a member of the staff since 1929 resigned on October 7, 1943 to accept a position in the midwest, and Dr. Kessler who had been his associate was appointed to fill the vacancy. Several members of the staff have continued to assist various draft boards in this vicinity.

Staff meetings have been held frequently throughout the year, one day being given over to the consideration of parole cases and four days for diagnostic study, The staff meetings have been attended regularly by various groups from schools and colleges in this vicinity, affiliate nurses from general hospitals in the northern and central parts of the state together with our own group of nurses and instructors. At these meetings they have had the advantage of hearing the presentation of cases by members of the staff, both for diagnosis and survey. The various underlying factors which might have motivated the psychosis, the reason for the patient's inability to adjust to his environment, etc., were all

thoroughly discussed together with the proper therapeutic procedures suggested for each individual case.

Although the Social Service Division has been handicapped by a decrease in the personnel, they have continued to function and assist the medical department with the same degree of efficiency as they have demonstrated in other years.

During the past year a larger number than usual of elderly and enfeebled patients have been admitted to the reception service and most of these cases have been bed-ridden and required constant care and supervision. Owing to our decreased personnel in the nursing service this has prevented a more intense study of the more acutely ill patients.

There has recently been appropriated a fund for the building of two new structures for ambulatory patients, probably workers, which, when completed, will materially aid to relieve the overcrowded conditions of the existing wards.

During the year we experienced a mild outbreak of typhoid fever. The first case was received as positive on March 28, 1944, which was confirmed both by clinical and laboratory studies. Several other patients had been complaining of anorexia, lassitude, etc., and had been under observation on Ward 35. The State Board of Health was immediately notified and worked in close co-operation with the hospital authorities during the outbreak. A definite program was immediately instituted to prevent a spread of the disease. All cases were isolated, patients were vaccinated and the nurses and physicians throughout the hospital received injections of typhoid vaccine. There were 18 clinical cases and 16 subclinical (positive stool findings) with three deaths. On July 6, 1944, 15 cases had been returned to their wards and the last 6 stools were negative. Of all cases, only 4 continued to be positive and at the present time there are no active clinical findings in evidence. After a complete survey and investigation by the State Board of Health in co-operation with the hospital authorities, we were unable to detemine the source of infection as yet but it has been suggested, after our own water supply, etc., has been thoroughly examined and reported negative, that it might have been possible the infection started from an unrecognized carrier among the food handlers, or visitors who might have brought in food or an unrecognized mild case that had been under treatment on Ward 35 with a possibility that it might have been a reactivated intermittent carrier.

Dr. Esposito has continued in charge of the shock therapy division

of the Clinic building and has also administered this form of treatment to patients in other sections of the hospital. In spite of the lack of medical and nursing personnel, his results this year compare favorably with other years. There were completed treatments on 120 men, 91 were paroled and of these parole cases 9 were returned during the year. There were completed treatments on 150 females, 127 being paroled and of this number 16 were returned. About 85 per cent. of the women treated were able to leave the hospital. Fifty-four men and 63 women are now under treatment and these are not included in the above figures. Dr. Esposito has made a more detailed study which will be found at the end of this chapter.

Again, on behalf of the staff, I wish to express to Commissioner Ellis and to the Board of Managers our very deep appreciation for their kindness and ever willing advice during this period.

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

Cases transferred outside the State	40
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the State	24
Cases transferred to North Jersey Training School	5
Cases handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged or died."	44

Shock Therapy

This year again, Dr. Amedeo Esposito was in charge of shock therapy under the direction of Dr. Collins, Clinical Director. This service has been a difficult and exacting one and Dr. Esposito deserves great credit for the manner in which he has carried on the work under existing conditions. His report as submitted to me showed in detail the diagnosis and the number treated with the results and percentages in each group, but space does not permit the inclusion of this valuable material. His report in brief is as follows:

"Conditions on the shock wards continue much the same as during the previous year; the shortage of help is still very acute, especially the lack of nurses, but the customary number of patients have been kept under treatment. Electro-shock treatments were resumed in the Main building in May of this year, although the chief benefit to be expected in these patients of longer hospital residence is an improvement in behavior.

The results of the shock treatments this year, although good, were not as favorable as in the previous year, especially in the male group. This is probably due to the fact that many of the young patients with acute attacks of short duration are now receiving treatment in veterans' hospitals. Those received here for treatment were for the most part either with illness of long duration or with a history of repeated attacks. An additional handicap for the male parolee has been the general attitude toward a man of draft age who is not in uniform. Many of the patients have spoken of this and appear to entertain a feeling of guilt because of their civilian status which makes continued adequate adjustment very doubtful.

During the year 270 patients completed their treatment, 120 men and 150 women; 117 were receiving treatment at the end of the year, 54 men and 63 women; the total on the service during the year was 387, 174 men and 213 women. Of the 270 cases whose treatment was completed, 26, 13 men and 13 women, remained in the hospital unimproved; 26, 16 men and 10 women, remained in the hospital improved; 218, 91 men and 127 women, were paroled. This gives a percentage rate of 9.6 unimproved, 9.6 improved and 80.8 paroled. Of the 91 male patients who were paroled, 9 were returned to the hospital. Of these, 5 were not given any treatment and currently remain in the hospital; 1 was re-paroled without further treatment; 1 was given a short course of treatment and re-paroled; 2 are currently receiving the second course of treatment. Of the 127 women patients who were paroled, 16 were returned to the hospital. Of these, 8 were not given treatment and currently remain in the hospital; 1 was re-paroled without further treatment; 1 was re-paroled after a short course of treatment; 6 are currently receiving the second course of treatment.

The best results were obtained in cases of manic depressive psychoses depressed or perplexed, stuporous and circular types, psychoneuroses, paranoid conditions, psychopathic personality and psychoses due to drugs, in all of which 100 per cent. were paroled. Of the manic depressive, manic, 94.1 per cent. were paroled, and of the mixed type, 87 per cent. Of the patients with a diagnosis of involutional psychosis, melancholia or mixed type, 89.6 per cent. were paroled, while of the paranoid type only 55.6 per cent. were able to leave the hospital. Of the dementia precox patients with their psychosis of less than one year's duration, 86 per cent. were paroled; with a duration of more than one and less than two years,

56.5 per cent., and with a duration of more than two years, 48.7 per cent.

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

Although carrying a very heavy load as Clinical Director of the hospital, Dr. Laurence M. Collins again continued in personal charge of the surgical work of the institution and himself performed many of the operations, especially those involving the abdomen. His report is as follows:

"Despite the acute shortage in both medical and nursing personnel, the results obtained in the surgical division have compared favorably with preceding years. There have recently been installed a new E. & J. Resuscitator Inhalator and Aspirator and also a new Gomco Suction and Ether Pump Unit, both of which are distinct assets to the operating room, while the Resuscitator can also be used in emergencies in other parts of the hospital.

All of the major surgical work has been performed in the Clinic building, but a great many operations requiring minor surgical care have been carried out in the operating rooms in the Main building. Dr. Kessler has continued as associate during the year and has remained in charge of all orthopedic and peripheral vascular cases; he has also performed many major surgical operations in addition to his duties as physician in charge of the care and treatment of patients in the Clinic building. Dr. Warne has continued in charge of the gynecological service and has acted as anesthetist and assistant to Dr. Kessler, taking over his duties during his absence from the institution. Dr. Donovan has continued in charge of employees and performed various operations upon them.

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
3	Carcinoma of lip	Dissection of cancerous tissue, wound sutured and treated with X-ray	Recovered
1	Carcinoma of left breast	Radical amputation of breast	"
1	Carcinoma of stomach	Exploratory	Died
1	Sarcoma of scalp	Tumor mass extripated and area treated with radium	Died
4	Lipoma of neck	Tumor excised	Recovered
3	Carbuncle of neck	Incised and drained	"
5	Cervical adenitis	Gland extirpated	"
2	Pilonidal cyst	Cyst extirpated	"
4	Adenoma of thyroid gland	Subtotal thyroidectomy	"
2	Pleurisy with effusion	Fluid aspirated	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
1	Empyema of pleural cavity	Rib resection with drainage	Recovered
3	Ruptured gastric ulcer	Excised, cauterized and purse stringed	"
2	Tubercular peritonitis	Paracentesis abdominis	Improved
10	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	Recovered
15	Acute catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	"
8	Acute suppurative appendicitis	Appendectomy with drainage	"
1	Acute gangrenous appendicitis	Appendectomy with drainage	"
2	Intestinal obstruction due to adhesions	Intestines freed	"
1	Abscess of liver	Abscess incised and drained	"
4	Ischiorectal abscess	Incised and drained	"
1	Enlarged spleen	Splenectomy	"
2	Ventral hernia	Tissues dissected and walls repaired	"
4	Double indirect inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
2	Double direct inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
1	Right direct, left indirect inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
1	Postoperative right inguinal hernia and left indirect inguinal hernia	Double Bassini	"
4	Right indirect inguinal hernia	Right Bassini	"
6	Left indirect inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
1	Left indirect inguinal hernia with hydrocele of scrotum	Left Bassini with Bottle operation	"
3	Incarcerated left indirect inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
1	Strangulated left indirect inguinal hernia	Left Bassini	"
1	Strangulated right indirect inguinal hernia	Right Bassini	"
4	Hydrocele of cord	Bottle operation	"
4	Chronic cholecystitis	Cholecystectomy	"
3	Chronic cholelithiasis	Cholecystectomy	"
2	Empyema of gall bladder	Cholecystectomy with drainage	"
1	Stone in common duct of gall bladder	Choledochotomy with drainage	"
3	Cervical polyps	Polyps extirpated	"
1	Large tumor mass in vagina	Mass extirpated	"
7	Fibroid uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
1	Ruptured right ovarian cyst, chronic retrocecal catarrhal appendicitis	Right oophorectomy with appendectomy	Recovered
1	Large multiple fibrotic uterus, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis and cervical polyps	Panhysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
2	Multiple fibrotic uterus with erosion of cervix	Panhysterectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, large left intraligamentous cyst, right fibrocystic ovary, double salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Large ovarian cyst, left salpingitis, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Left salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy	"
6	Prolapse of uterus	Round ligaments shortened	"
1	Patient epileptic with breech presentation	Caesarian section	"
1	Placenta praevia	Caesarian section	"
5	Left Colles' fracture	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
4	Right Colles' fracture	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
1	Fracture right metacarpal bone	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
2	Fracture left radius and ulna	Fracture reduced, arm immobilized	"
1	Fracture of lower end of right radius and ulna	Fracture reduced, splint applied	"
1	Fracture of lower third left radius	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
1	Fracture lower end of left ulna	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"
1	Fracture middle third of right ulna	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
2	Fracture of the neck of right humerus	Fracture reduced and cast applied	"
1	Fracture of upper third of right humerus	Fracture reduced and splint applied	"
1	Comminuted fracture upper third left humerus	Fracture reduced and immobilized	"
1	Intracapsular fracture of right humerus	Fracture reduced, arm immobilized	"
1	Fracture of left clavicle	Fracture reduced, arm immobilized	"
22	Fracture of neck of left femur	Fracture immobilized	"

No. of Cases	*Diagnosis*	*Operation Performed*	*Result*
3	Fracture of neck of left femur	Fracture immobilized	Died
9	Fracture of neck of right femur	Fracture immobilized	Recovered
3	Fracture of neck of right femur	Fracture immobilized	Died
1	Fracture tibia and fibula, lower third, left leg	Fracture reduced, splint applied	"
2	Fracture right fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	Recovered
1	Fracture lower end left fibula	Fracture reduced, cast applied	"
1	Compression fracture of second lumbar vertebra	Plaster of paris cast	"
1	Fracture of right pubic bone	Immobilized with adhesive about pelvis	"
1	Fracture of pelvis, ischium and pubis	Immobilized with adhesive about pelvis	"

There were numerous accidents and tragic occurrences during the year which would not have taken place had the number of nurses and attendants been adequate. Since in most instances the nurse or attendant on night duty had at least three wards to cover, there was a lapse of time sufficient between rounds to permit a clever and determined patient to carry out an act of violence. The most extreme instance was when a paranoid patient, who conducted himself well by day and worked in the occupational therapy shop, one night undoubtedly reacting to hallucinations attacked and strangled two male patients who were sleeping near his bed. Seven women patients succeeded in committing suicide by hanging in the course of the year, although they were being kept under as close observation as conditions permitted. In each instance a cord was made of some article of apparel or bedding and fastened to some piece of furniture or projecting construction in the room and death occurred before the act was discovered. One woman patient died after admission to the hospital from the effects of carbon monoxide gas taken prior to commitment. Two male patients were listed as suicides. One, while out walking with an attendant beside him, suddenly threw himself under the rear wheels of a passing truck with such force that the attendant, who attempted to seize him, was almost dragged under also. The second patient, a highly intelligent man who had recently returned from an extended parole, complained of not sleeping well and was given a mild sedative for several nights in succession. In some manner he con-

trived not to swallow the capsule and presently accumulated sufficient dosage to cause death. Not long before this, the newspapers had articles regarding this same method of suicide by a prominent man being held for trial, which may well have furnished the inspiration.

There were six babies born to women patients during the year, two by Caesarian section and four by normal delivery. The record is as follows:

Male child, illegitimate, born July 2, 1943, removed by State Board of Children's Guardians, August 24, 1943.

Female child, illegitimate, born August 8, 1943, removed by State Board of Children's Guardians, January 12, 1944, to go to a foster home in New Brunswick.

Female child, legitimate, born January 17, 1944, removed February 29, 1944 by social worker to foster home in Rockaway.

Female child, illegitimate, born January 22, 1944, removed by maternal grandmother, May 30, 1944.

Female child, illegitimate, colored, born February 16, 1944, died February 17, 1944.

Female child, legitimate, born June 25, 1944, still resident in the hospital.

Health Services For Employees

Though the number of employees has been lower, there has been little decrease in the number of illnesses, probably because many who work in a state institution in wartime are not in the age and health groups which would naturally require least medical attention, and because the pressure of work has been exceptionally heavy. Dr. Joseph Donovan has continued in charge of the employees' health service throughout the year. Nursing has been very limited since the available nurses had many areas to cover. In addition to the hospital employees, various members of employees' families have been permitted to use the service, and also a number from other state institutions or departments. Operations have been performed by Drs. Donovan, Kessler, Collins and Gambill and postoperative as well as sick care has been given on Ward M-3. Minor operations and medical services have been given in the Out-Patient Clinic.

Dr. Donovan's report shows in detail the work done, which I have condensed as follows:

"At the Out-Patient Clinic 458 physical examinations were given new employees. A total of 1,533 inoculations were administered, including 38 theelin, 41 pollen extract, 18 poison ivy extract, 889 typhoid, 425 typhoral in capsule form, 32 scarlet fever, 26 tetanus antitoxin, and a variety of others. There were 68 vaccines administered, cold, autogenous, smallpox, and staphylococcus. Other treatments and physical examinations numbered 2,616 making the total services rendered at the Out-Patient Clinic 4,675.

During the year 507 patients were admitted to Ward M-3. Of these 11 died, 8 being employees and 3 members of employees' families. Adenocarcinoma and carcinoma caused 5 deaths; heart disease, 3; and one each was due to cerebral hemorrhage, pneumonia complicated with chronic interstitial nephritis, and general toxemia from strangulated hernia. There were 22 cases of communicable disease, including 13 pneumonia. Diseases of the digestive system was diagnosed in 89 cases, disease of the respiratory system in 122, of the circulatory system in 21, of the eye, ear, nose and throat in 23, of the kidneys, 9. There were 13 sprains and 13 other disease of the bones and joints listed, largely rheumatoid; fractures numbered 5; diseases of the skin, 10; diseases of the female genital organs, 17; infections, 23; lacerations and abrasions, 10. Basal metabolism rate was determined in 23 cases; 12 were hospitalized for typhoid serum reaction. In all, 455 were given medical care on M-3. There were also 40 surgical cases, including 10 operated for hernia, 5 appendectomies, 6 hysterectomies, 7 tonsillectomies, and various others listed under 19 headings.

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

In this division, Dr. Marshall D. Hogan, specialist, was on part time duty until his own health required him to discontinue medical practice for an indefinite period. On the men's service an experienced member of the nursing staff, Mr. Jack Taylor, has continued on duty throughout the year. On the women's service Miss Evelyn Soper, who had been engaged in this specialty for a number of years, was taken into the office as relief supervisor on August 23rd. From that date she was on relief duty at least two days a week if not full time until February, when she went on sick leave and then resigned because of poor health.

UROLOGY

Operations:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Supra-pubic prostatectomies	1		1
Supra-pubic cystotomies	2		2
Total	3		3

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Cystoscopies	3	2	5
Pyelograms	1	1	2
Urethral dilatations	24		24
Urethral irrigations	21		21
Bladder irrigations	18		18
Urethral smears	19		19
Urethral cultures	9		6
Prostatic massages	171		171
Retention catheters inserted	28		28
Catheterizations	116		116
Total	410	3	413

PROCTOLOGY

Operations:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Hemorrhoidectomies	5	2	7
Fistula-in-ano	1		1
Ischio-rectal abscess	1		1
Pilonidal cyst	1		1
Thrombotic pile mass			
Total	8	2	10

Medical Services:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Proctoscopies	5	2	7
Rectal examinations	512	256	768
Consultations with examinations	61	40	101
Total	578	298	876

COLONIC THERAPY

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of irrigations given	3,647	765	4,412
Number of patients treated	237	275	512
Number of patients completed	210	229	439
Average number of irrigations per patient	15	3	9
Post-operative treatments	38		38
Fecal impactions removed	81	26	107

Gynecological Division

Dr. Merna M. Warne has continued this year to carry the gynecological work of the hospital and in addition various other duties at the Clinic Building. Her service has been of a high type and faithfully given.

EXAMINATIONS

Newly admitted patients	733
Patients returned from visits or parole	112
Ward patients	518
Prenatal examinations	90
Employees	364
Total	1,817

TREATMENTS

	Number Treated	*Treatments*
Ward patients	346	1,744
Employees	72	431
Total	418	2,175

TYPES OF TREATMENTS

Endocervicitis	581
Trichomonas vaginalis vaginitis	417
Gonorrhoeal vaginitis	29
Vaginitis due to monilia albicans	9
Non-specific vaginitis	450
Endocrine disorders	328
Prolapse of uterus	60
Retrodisplacement of uterus	109
Pruritus vulvae	79
Kraurosis vulvae	24
Urethritis	24
Bladder irrigations	13
Prolapse of urethra	2
Skene's gland infection	1
Removal of foreign body from vagina	2
Cervical polypectomy	13
Coagulation of cervix	8
Vaginal pack	7
Iontophoresis	2
Bartholinitis	5
Incision of breast abscess	2
Involutional syndrome	2
Pelvic inflammatory disease	8
Total	2,175

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Vaginal smears	911
Vaginal suspensions for Trichomonas vaginalis	144
Vaginal suspensions for monilia albicans	2
Cervical cultures	6
Vaginal cultures	2
Cervical biopsies	16
Total	1,081

During the year prenatal care was given to eight patients. Two were allowed to leave the hospital before confinement. Two of the deliveries were by Caesarian section, performed by the surgeons. Four were normal spontaneous deliveries, following which the mothers had uneventful postpartum courses and the infants thrived. Forty-four patients were referred to the Surgical Division.

Division of Oral Surgery and Dentistry

Throughout the year Edwin E. Saunders, D. D. S. has continued as Director of this division. He has been seriously handicapped by the lack of help, but has maintained service at all times. His report is as follows:

"In spite of the turnover in personnel we have managed to examine new patients with but few exceptions. We have endeavored to take care of the most urgent needs of both the new patients and those of longer residence in the institution. The elimination of pathological areas within the oral cavity should improve the general health of any patient, thereby adding to the chance of recovery from certain conditions. We have tried to provide dentures for as many as possible to restore the function of mastication.

Dr. David R. Watson completed his internship and was called to army service in August. Dr. B. M. Watson resigned at the end of August, having received his orders to report for navy duty in September. Dr. Robert L. Betts returned to the United States in July after having spent two years in Labrador with the Grenfell Expedition. He was with us from August 17th until October 2nd at which time he resigned to enter the U. S. Public Health Service assigned to the Coast Guard. He rendered very fine service during his brief connection with the institution. From the time of his resignation until January 20, 1944, when Dr. Joseph Folmer reported for duty, there were no dental assistants. Then Dr.

Joseph Y. Bloom became an intern on January 24th. Dr. Folmer resigned on March 17th. In March we were fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst, a registered nurse who has had fine experience in surgical procedures and is also efficient in directing the work. In the way of equipment an efficient aspirator was added in the spring, thus satisfying a long felt want.

EXAMINATIONS

New patients	1,392
Ward patients	5,802
Total	7,194

X-RAYS

Intra-oral	2,416

TREATMENTS

Prophylaxis	350
Vincent's infection treatments	35
Other dental treatments	804
Total	1,189

ORAL SURGERY

Impactions removed	25
Buried root fragments removed	26
Cysts removed	12
Surgical removal of teeth	182
Alveolectomies	19
Fractured mandibles reduced	5
Incision and drainage	9
Total	278

EXODONTIA

Extractions	2,401

FILLINGS

Total fillings	782

REPLACEMENTS

Dentures, full upper or lower	64
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	57
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar	43
Total	164
Bridges, fixed and removable	6
Dentures repaired	181

NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS (JAMESBURG)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	8
Dentures, repaired	2

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL (TOTOWA)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	8
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar	5
Dentures, partial upper (cleft palate) with gold clasps	1
Dentures, repaired	2

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY (RAHWAY)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	1
Dentures, partial with gold clasps and gold lingual bar	1
Dentures repaired	1
Bridge (fixed)	1

NEW JERSEY STATE SANATORIUM (GLEN GARDNER)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps	2

It will be observed from Dr. Saunder's report that dental work for the State Board of Children's Guardians and the Morris County Children's Home has been discontinued this year and that no work has been listed for the Morris County Welfare Home. However, work for Rahway and Glen Gardner was added, to the extent of replacements only.

Mr. Patrick DeNapoly has continued throughout the year as dental laboratory technician and has mantained his former standards of work. The extent to which the dental service in other lines has been impaired may be seen by comparison with the years 1937, 1938 and 1939, when the clinic was fully manned. Then the examinations averaged 9,500, the treatments 13,000, the extractions 8,500 and the fillings 6,000.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

Dr. P. J. Gambill continued in charge of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division and was able to accomplish his usual amount of work, although considerably handicapped by the shortage of ward personnel which made it necessary for him or his office nurse to administer most of the medication. Owing to the difficulties involved in bringing patients to the office, many were examined on their own wards, while others were escorted by the office nurse. Dr. Gambill has submitted his usual interesting and detailed report, which runs in part as follows:

"During the past year there has been an increase in acute infections about the head, such as acute sinusitis, acute purulent otitis media, acute conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, etc. Needless to say, very intensive local treatments must be administered in acute infections. The sulfa drugs have been used extensively during the past year and results have often been spectacular. I have made smears and cultures of all infections and

chosen the form of sulfa drug according to the type of organism to be eradicated. Urinalysis and a complete blood count were made on all patients before a sulfa drug was administered and repeated every third day, with blood tests to show the concentration level of the drug in the blood. With these precautions, maximum therapeutic doses were given, even locally and internally on the same patient. All cases of mastoiditis were cleared up without operation during the year. Four patients above 70 years of age had double acute purulent otitis media and mastoiditis, but to my great surprise they tolerated full therapy doses of sulfa drugs and cleared up. Only one case of haematuria and three cases of secondary anemia developed, but cleared up rather promptly following discontinuance of the drug.

Employees of various State departments have been treated in the course of the year, as well as hospital patients, local employees and members of their families. A number of patients from the North Jersey Training School at Totowa were also treated. The work has been heavy, but I have been very fortunate in having a very efficient and cooperative nurse to whom many office procedures have been delegated.

From April 2nd to 8th I attended a symposium on this specialty given at Roanoke, Virginia, where many of the most prominent men in the field took part. Much of the discussion centered around the administration of sulfa drugs. During the year I have become interested in plastic surgery of the head and neck and availed myself of every opportunity to advance my knowledge in this line of work. The tabulation for the year is as follows;

EXAMINATIONS

ROUTINE eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of patients admitted...	1,392

Special Examinations:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Total*
Employees	320	255	229	338	1,142
Patients	604	326	360	319	1,609
Total	924	581	589	657	2,751

TREATMENTS

Employees:	*Eye*	*Ear*	*Nose*	*Throat*	*Total*
Number treated	183	143	166	122	614
Number treatments	272	305	299	246	1,122
Patients:					
Number treated	1,108	337	397	267	2,109
Number treatments	1,552	794	845	405	3,596

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Operation Performed:	*Patients*	*Employees*	*Total*
Adenoidectomies	1	6	7
Antrotomies	36	14	50
Cauterization, and curettement, corneal ulcer	59	10	69
Cauterization inferior turbinate	22		22
Cauterization septum (epistaxis)	18		18
Cautery puncture ectropion eyelid	2		2
Cautery puncture entropion eyelid	1		1
Curettement of middle ear	17	22	39
Diagnostic laryngoscopy		9	9
Diagnostic oesophagoscopy		4	4
Direct laryngoscopy	18		18
Direct oesophagoscopy	15		15
Dilation eustachian tubes	67	27	94
Dilation lacrymal duct	3	2	5
Dilation oesophageal stricture	3		3
Drainage, abscess over mastoid	2		2
Enlargement naso-frontal duct	14	7	21
Ethmoidotomies	42	10	52
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position	66		66
Incision and drainage, abscess of eyelid	2		2
Incision and drainage, abscess of external ear	8		8
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit	10	1	11
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum	3	1	4
Incision and drainage, hordeolum eyelid	42	18	60
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess		9	9
Intra-nasal window into antrum	10		10
Intra-ocular discission secondary membrane, subsequent to cataract extraction	1		1
Iridectomies	2		2
Mosher-Toby operation, (lacrymal sac)	1		1
Myringotomies		8	8
Paracentesis of eardrum	10		10
Post-operative curettement, mastoid cavity	2		2
Radical antrum, modified		1	1
Removal aural polyps	6	1	7
Removal nasal polyps	7	2	9
Removal chalazion of eyelid	8	2	10
Removal foreign body from ear	33		33
Removal foreign body from eye	55	29	84
Removal lingual tonsil	83	6	89
Removal pterygium from eye	2		2
Removal tissue larynx for biopsy	1		1
Repair, lacerated eyelid		1	1

Operation Performed: (cont'd)	*Patients*	*Employees*	*Total*
Repair, perforated corneal ulcer	1		1
Repair, plastic, of eyelid	1		1
Resetting fractured nose		8	8
Secondary curettment mastoid antrum	4		4
Setting fractured nose	33		33
Sphenoidotomies	20	12	32
Submucous resection of septum, partial	9		9
Submucous resection of septum, total	4		4
Suturing paralyzed eyelids together	1		1
Tonsillectomies, general anesthesia	1	6	7
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia	98	7	105
Turbinectomies, partial	9	3	12
Uvulectomies, partial	24	16	40
Total	877	242	1,119

Division of Pathology and Bacteriology

There has been no change in the personnel of the pathological laboratory this year. Dr. Carl M. Sagert has continued as pathologist with a staff of six technicians and two clerical workers. Dr. Sagert was extremely ill during the year but made a satisfactory recovery and was able to resume his many duties. He has submitted a detailed report which I have abstracted as follows:

"The entire laboratory staff attended a course of twelve weekly lectures in Tropical Medicine given in Newark by Arthur W. Grace, M. D. of the faculty of the Long Island College of Medicine under the auspices of Rutgers University and the New Jersey State Department of Health. Because the heavy enrollment restricted the size of classes, the Pathologist and only four technicians attended a companion laboratory course in the parasitology of tropical diseases conducted at New Brunswick by Thurlow Nelson, Ph. D. Professor of Zoology at Rutgers University.

With the outbreak of typhoid fever in one section of the institution this year a heavy strain was immediately thrown upon the laboratory. The medical technicians entered into the work wholeheartedly and with no regard to fixed hours. After the initial phase, the resources of the State Department of Health Laboratories at Trenton were utilized in examining stools.

Other new duties placed upon the Pathologist have included the obtaining of estimates of the number of units of penicillin required

quarterly in each division of the hospital and submitting these to Dr. Ellen C. Potter for use in obtaining allotments. Also sanitary inspections of hospital kitchens, dairy and water supplies are being made at regular intervals, which entail considerable time and effort. The following tabulation shows the regular treatments given for syphilis:

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
Number of cases under treatment	99	56	155
Number of doses mapharsen administered	691	249	940
Number doses of tryparsamide and other drugs administered	2,483	1,046	3,529

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Urine:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
General chemical and microscopical	1,758	6,382	8,140
Quantitative sugar	60	116	176
P. S. P. test	3	3	6
Cultures	12	207	219
Diazo reaction	0	8	8
Creatine	2	4	6
Hematology:			
Red blood cell count	953	1,584	2,537
White blood cell count	1,101	1,552	2,653
Differential count	1,110	1,559	2,669
Hemoglobin	1,164	1,581	2,745
Examination of malaria smears	79	19	98
Bleeding time	39	40	79
Clotting time	39	40	79
Sedimentation rate	18	24	42
Blood typing	22	34	56
Cross matching	11	6	17
Fragility test	0	1	1
Platelet counts	3	2	5
Reticulocyte counts	4	2	6
Hematocrits	1	1	2
Blood Chemistry:			
Urea nitrogen	788	866	1,654
Non-protein nitrogen	791	938	1,729
Creatinine	747	869	1,616
Sugar	884	1,041	1,925
Calcium	54	18	72
Uric acid	22	9	31
Cholesterol	8	9	17

	Men	Women	Total
Blood Chemistry: (cont'd)			
Phosphorus	2	0	2
Vanden Bergh	6	2	8
Sulfa determinations	36	35	71
Icterus index	7	3	10
Sugar tolerance tests	2	3	5
Lead determinations	6	0	6
Thiocyanate	2	1	3
CO^2	2	5	7
Immunological:			
Agglutination test B typhosus, Para typhosa A and Para typhosa B	191	157	348
Agglutination test proteus Ox 19	2	2	4
Agglutination test B Abortus	1	4	5
Agglutination test B Melitensis	1	1	2
Wassermann	1,013	1,010	2,023
Kahn	1	0	1
Kline	1,015	1,012	2,027
Mazzini	2	2	4
Spinal:			
Wassermann tests	522	182	704
Cell counts	522	182	704
Globulin	497	156	653
Protein	497	156	653
Colloidal gold curve	522	182	704
Quantitative sugar estimations	492	158	650
Bacteriological:			
Typhoid vaccine, doses	1,479	1,560	3,039
Blood cultures	11	59	70
Sputum cultures	15	9	24
Pneumo typings	5	6	11
Guinea pig inoculations	2	2	4
Feces cultures	42	283	325
Cultures, all others	44	40	84
Smears for T. B.	39	49	88
Smears for GC	6	1,173	1,179
Smears for Vincent's angina	99	58	157
Spinal fluid smears for organisms	2	2	4
Smears, for all other organisms	27	40	67
Feces:			
Routine, general and chemical	23	51	74
For parasites	16	23	39
NIH Swabs	3	6	9

Miscellaneous:	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Gastric analysis	17	4	21
Duodenal drainage	7	1	8
Saline suspensions for trichomonas vaginalis		119	119
Patients inoculated with malaria	52	26	78
Basal metabolism tests	11	73	84
Friedman tests		33	33
Semen analysis	17		17
Blood transfusions	3	8	11
Tissues from autopsies, total number pieces	16	14	30
Tissues, surgical & biopsy, total number of pieces	18	79	97
Autopsies	61	45	106
Special vaginal smears		31	31
All other examinations	16	22	38
Total	17,045	23,984	41,029
Tissues, research			7
Toxicological analysis			2
Alcohol analysis			5
Water analysis			6
Total			20
Grand total			41,049

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

In the X-ray and electrotherapeutic section Dr. George R. Hampton was able to maintain his work at a fair level, although there was some decrease in the total output. In addition to the X-ray and various pieces of apparatus for electrical treatments, the electrocardiograph was assigned to this division. The following tabulation gives a summary of the year's work:

ROENTGENOLOGY

EXPOSURES:	
Head	747
Maxilla	1,902
Chest	2,001
Abdomen (barium meal)	449
Kidney	75
Gall bladder	69
Pelvis	24
Upper extremity	633
Lower extremity	718
Spine	186
Total	6,804

DIAGNOSES:

Fractures:	
Skull	7
Mandible	6
Clavicle	3
Ribs	33
Humerus	15
Radius	23
Ulna	15
Metacarpal	6
Phalange	12
Nasal bone	7
Femur	45
Tibia	9
Fibula	7
Scaphoid	11
Metatarsal	2
Patella	1
Pelvis	8
Vertebra	6
Scapula	1
Dislocations:	
Shoulder	5
Hip	2
Mandible	1
Finger	3
Osteomyelitis:	
Phalange	8
Femur	2
Fibula	2
Tibia	1
Metacarpal	1
Metatarsal	1
Humerus	3
Foreign Bodies:	
Stomach (nail)	1
Orbit (steel)	11
Finger (steel)	4
Wrist (needle)	2
Chest:	
Pulmonary tuberculosis (active)	343
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic)	72
Bronchitis	17
Pleurisy with effusion	28

Chest: (Cont'd)	
Aortic aneurism	13
Pneumonia	18
Bronchiectasis	3
Atelectasis	10
Heart:	
Auricular fibrillation	3
Auricular tachycardia	1
Coronary insufficiency	5
Coronary thrombosis	2
Cardiac hypertrophy	23
Angina pectoris	4
Hypertension	9
Heart block	2
Heart failure	4
Mitral stenosis	8
Teeth:	
Impactions	120
Periapical abscess	44
Pyorrhea	38
Septic roots	24
Miscellaneous:	
Pregnancy	2
Mastoiditis	39
Sinusitis	10
Arthritis (hypertrophic)	12
Arthritis (atrophic)	14
Cholycystitis	11
Gastric ulcer	2
Duodenal ulcer	10
Brain tumor	11
Sarcoma of bone	6

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current	400
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents	25
Vacuum electrode	149
Ultra-violet rays	119
Diathermia	1,693
Infra-red rays	160
Fulgration	28
Massage	1,040
Electrocardiogram	48
X-ray treatment	110
Total	3,772

Tuberculosis

As for several years past, Dr. Daniel G. Melvin was in charge of the Tuberculosis building, known as Pavilion I. Again this year it was necessary to utilize additional wards in the so-called Senile building for tuberculosis patients and this area was known as Pavilion II. Dr. Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of Morris County Sanatorium, was continued on our staff as a part-time specialist and acted as consultant in diseases of the chest. Dr. Melvin has submitted the following report:

"During the past year various changes have been made in Pavilion I. The nurses' stations on each ward were enclosed, making it almost impossible for patients to contaminate these areas. Additional rooms were made in the first floor center section to be used as rest rooms and nourishment rooms for the personnel. On the second floor center section, the large room which was formerly used as an assembly room has been partitioned, making additional rooms for treatments and examinations. An X-ray unit was installed and has been in use for the past two months. This has been of great benefit, since it is no longer necessary to transport patients from this building to the Clinic building for X-rays.

The overcrowded conditions remain and we have again reached the point of saturation. It seems imperative that a new building of adequate bed capacity should be erected at the earliest possible time to alleviate this situation."

At Pavilion I. 165 patients, 88 men and 77 women, were resident at the beginning of the year; 129 were admitted, 58 men and 71 women; 4 were paroled, 2 men and 2 women; 28 were transferred, 1 man was discharged and 1 man was returned from elopement; 73 patients, 32 men and 41 women died; the population on June 30, 1944, was 189, 91 men and 98 women. Six patients, 1 man and 5 women, were discharged after a year's parole.

At Pavillion II. 135 patients were resident at the beginning of the year, 76 men and 59 women; 53 were admitted, 20 men and 33 women; 34 were transferred, 16 men and 18 women; the census on June 30, 1944, was 154, 80 men 74 women. One man was discharged after a year's parole.

The report of treatments show: Dentist, 126, X-rays, 654; eye, ear, nose and throat, 7; gynecological, 1; fluroscopes, 235; pneumothorax, 887; chest examinations, 135; dressings, 3,006; treatments, 2,677; medications, 40,512.

Dr. Hatch submitted the following statement on his work here:

Chest Consultation Service

Examinations

Number of patients examined		1,345
Diagnoses:		
Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:		
Minimal	46	
Moderately advanced	234	
Far advanced	154	
Pleurisy with effusion	18	
Total active		452*
Diagnoses:		
Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:		
Minimal	98	
Moderately advanced	207	
Primary	19	
Total inactive		324
Other chest conditions:		
Chronic bronchitis		6
Chronic adhesive pleuritis		40
Tuberculosis suspects		13
Broncho-pnemonia		3
Lobar pneumonia		7
Chronic pneumonitis		7
Pulmonary fibrosis		5
Bronchiectasis		1
Atelectasis		9
Pulmonary malignancy		2
Calcified pleura		1
Pott's disease		1
Osteoma of ribs		1
Fractured ribs		1
Lung abscess		1
Silicosis		3
Tuberculous adenitis, healed		2
Total		103

*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 96 were new cases and 356 were old cases, previously diagnosed.

Division of Education

This year Mr. George R. Koehler continued to serve as Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director and in that capacity maintained excellent relations with the hospital, the public, and the student groups. His

lectures included six at Drew Theological Seminary, five at the First Presbyterian Church of Red Bank, seven at Gettysburg college and Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., two at the Lutheran Seminary of Philadelphia, four before club groups in Morristown, and a number of single talks in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

"The Educational Division of the hospital has continued in its endeavor to meet the demands of the public in respect to the function and purpose of the hospital. A growing awareness of the vast personal and social problems which are the hospital's concern has been revealed by the questions and discussions of both professional workers and students. Our aim, whether in talking with groups in the hospital or in the community, has been to enable them to become conversant with the means by which they can contribute toward the prevention and alleviation of some of these problems, always in cooperation with other existing agencies. All groups visiting the institution have shown an eagerness to learn more about the work of the hospital and to assist in the work which our institutions and agencies are endeavoring to carry on throughout the state.

As compared with pre-war years the number of visitors reveals a slight decrease; however this year's total number of visitors was 35 more than last year, or 173. Of this number 93 persons came as individuals and the others in 6 groups. Sixty-four tours of the institution were arranged for these visitors.

Fifteen advanced graduate students of mental and social hygiene, assigned to the hospital by the Council for Clinical Training of Theological Students, Inc., of New York spent from three to six months each in clinical training and observation under this division during the past year. On June 5th, 13 additional students arrived to begin similar studies. Two of this number, Miss Anna Boyce of Drew University, and Mr. Guy West of Yale, are assisting with the summer program. Added emphasis is being placed on this aspect of the work, inasmuch as these students, coming from widely scattered areas, return to positions of community leadership. States represented by this year's group include; Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts, Washington, D. C., in addition to New Jersey. Considerable time was spent with the students in 285 seminars and discussion periods, which teaching activities occupied a total of 824 hours. The students again assisted the Physical Education Division in supervising recreation for the patients of the hospital.

Conversations were held with newly admitted patients for the pur-

pose of interpreting the hospital to them and assisting them in cooperating with those in charge of their welfare. For an indefinite period following admission, friendly associations with most of these patients have been maintained. Other work of the division included compiling statistical slips for each patient admitted; interviewing friends and relatives to assist them in understanding the hospital; conducting practical research in problems of mental health and sociology. Thirty speaking engagements and lectures in the community were given and correspondence was carried on with universities, schools and professional and lay individuals from various parts of the country.

Occupational Therapy Division

Again this year Dr. George B. McMurray included active supervision of the occupational therapy division in his crowded schedule. The major difficulties encountered have had to do with shortage of material, inferior quality, and frequently complete unavailability. In general the older and experienced personnel has remained in the service, while there has been a serious lack of assistants of the attendant grade. A consistent effort has been maintained to help the individual patient, with production secondary and the emphasis placed on meeting hospital requirements in articles made and repaired. However, saleable goods were produced in considerable quantity and were exhibited at the Trenton State Fair.

In addition to those employed in the occupational therapy division proper, many patients have been engaged in work about the institution, such as laundry, garden, kitchen, bakery, clothes rooms, cafeteria, service unit, storehouse, cottages, willows, grounds, dairy, farm, offices and residences. Also several of the more reliable patients were discharged from the resident patient census and placed on the payroll as employees to work on the wards or in dining halls, wherever the shortage was most acute. In some cases this has worked out to the mutual benefit of the hospital and the patients; in others, the ex-patients were unable to adjust themselves to meet responsibility and had to be returned to their former status.

Materials were salvaged wherever possible and used to good advantage. Extra effort was made to collect waste paper and about 4.75 tons were baled. In the Print Shop work reached such proportions that two new machines were purchased, a book back gluing machine and a board or cover gluer. A cost cutter saw could not be obtained, so one was

constructed and powered with two old sewing machine motors. This will be of much benefit in stereotyping. As soon as conditions permit, additional space should be provided by an extension on the building.

The Men's Arts and Crafts Section, housed in the male occupational therapy building, except for the pottery which was done in the basement of the Print Shop, produced a total of 8,570 articles this year. Included were 705 baskets, 1,305 rugs, 2,752 brooms, 397 brushes, various furnishings such as stools, racks, hampers, stands and tables, to the number of 210; miscellaneous small articles, 406; and 2,795 pieces of pottery. In addition to these articles, men in this group salvaged waste paper and stripped 305 bunches of willow. From this section 3,402 articles were sent to the Storehouse, the chief items being brooms, brushes, mats and rugs. Also 1,174 articles were made or repaired for hospital use, including many chairs caned and repaired.

The Women's Arts and Crafts Section, which was housed in the women's occupational therapy building, made 1,782 fancy articles, including 131 hooked rugs, 247 braided rugs, 3 afghans, and numerous lunch and dinette sets. Embroidery work, crocheting, tatting, needlepoint and other similar handicrafts produced 4,864 articles, and in addition 4 yards of lace and 145 yards of tatting were made. At the Plain Sewing Section, also in the women's occupational therapy building, 62,585 articles were made for hospital use, incluing 9,202 sheets, 8,027 pillow cases, 8,680 towels made from sugar bags, 6,692 gingham dresses, 3,273 petticoats, 4,735 night dresses, 1,033 pairs of men's work pants, 1,031 pairs of canvas slippers, and other articles in great variety.

At the Print Shop the hospital monthly publication, *The Psychogram* was produced, the annual report was printed and bound, and the many forms used throughout the institutions were cut, printed, ruled, and where necessary glued up as pads. Some work was also done for the Department of Institutions and Agencies for use outside this hospital.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	Printing	*Binding*	*Ruling*	*Padding*	*Pamp. Bind'g*
Greystone Park ..	1,406,480	833	605,951	9,986	12,845
Trenton	17,230		25,945		935
Total	1,423,710	833	631,896	9,986	13,780

The actual number of bindings listed in this report does not do the division justice as there were several thousand folders that had to be stripped with fabrikoid, but were not listed as bindings.

Curative Workrooms

In this section of occupational therapy, classes were held on the wards or outside on the lawn for recently admitted patients and those not able to go to the occupational therapy buildings, either because of mental or physical condition or because they were undergoing examinations and intensive treatment. Mrs. Margaret DeVries has continued to direct this phase of the work, has been very successful despite many problems, and has submitted the following report:

"During the year there were several changes in personnel, one enlistment in the Women's Army Corps and one resignation because of leaving the State. A vacancy was filled, bringing the number of aides to seven.

Due to war conditions the acute shortage of available materials became more and more a problem, creating a real challenge to procure suitable substitutes. These replacements, while frequently not entirely satisfactory, enabled the classes to be maintained and the five hundred or more patients gainfully occupied. An average of three hundred articles for sale were produced each month. These included craft projects, children's accessories, toys and household embroideries. In addition, 3,698 useful and necessary items were completed from salvaged waste materials and distributed throughout the hospital wards. A Victory Exhibit was sent to the Trenton State Fair, as well as consignments to nearby church sales.

For the enjoyment of the patients during the winter months refreshments were served occasionally and later in the season a hot dog roast gave the outdoor classes much pleasure. During the year, 348 affiliate nurses received supervised instruction in the curative workroom classes.

A meeting of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association held at Overbrook Hospital, Cedar Grove, was attended by members of the curative workroom staff and at the Occupational Therapy Conference of the Eastern States held at Philadelphia in May in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. Mrs. DeVries represented the institution.

Physical Education Division

Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson has continued as director of the work in physical education and deserves great commendation for the

amount which she has been able to achieve with her staff reduced by more than half. Not only does this division supply incentive for the longer resident women patients to exercise and join with others in group activities, it also provides recreation for the patients under shock therapy treatment, holds special classes for those needing such training, arranges ball games and bowling, and plans or assists with all of the larger parties, picnics and entertainments. Mrs. Johnson's report runs in brief as follows:

"At the beginning of the year the staff consisted of, in addition to the director, three teachers and one junior teacher. The latter resigned in August to accept a position in the public schools. Since that time there have been four vacancies on the staff with no applicants. All teachers engaged for permanent duty have graduated from the physical education department of an approved normal school or teachers' college and are under Civil Service.

In the Main building two instructors covered twelve wards with classes held once a day. The activities included marching, calisthenics, folk dancing, social dancing, games, and community singing. Five of the wards were isolated during the typhoid outbreak, but classes have now been resumed. Once a week a special class of women selected from these wards met for more advanced games at the gymnasium or out of doors. Women working patients from the Main building had two afternoons of bowling each week arranged for them during the winter. Men patients from the Main building worker wards had an afternoon a week either at the bowling alleys or on the baseball diamond.

At the Dormitory building no classes were held, but a bowling schedule was arranged so that men and women had one period a week for this sport. Men had an opportunity to play soft ball once a week in summer.

Women shock therapy patients from the Clinic building were met by two instructors each afternoon from 3:00 to 4:00 o'clock in the gymnasium or amusement hall. The lesson plan included many activities such as calisthenics, folk dancing, square dancing, social dancing, badminton, ping-pong, and a variety of quiet games to end the class, such as spelling bees, checkers, quiz tests, singing and music appreciation. This group of women bowled once a week in the forenoon and were taken to all special parties. In the summer they were taken three times a week to play games on the lawns. They enjoyed picnics, hot dog roasts, lawn parties and other social activities. For the men shock therapy patients

various sports were planned, including bowling in the winter and soft ball several afternoons a week in the summer.

The activities of this division were as usual amplified by the assistance of the University students who were in residence at the hospital for the purpose of gaining a practical understanding of personality problems and human relations work. They conducted and supervised patients in games such as volley ball and soft ball, assisted with the bowling and gym classes in winter and with conducting and overseeing groups at picnics and lawn parties.

In September a 16 mm portable moving picture machine with sound track was purchased by the hospital for use with small groups, since the lack of nurses and attendants made it impossible to hold the usual moving picture shows in the large Dormitory amusement hall. The gymnasium room in the Reception building was provided with black-out curtains and there two picture shows have been regularly given each month; usually each set of films has been run off three times on successive days to different groups so that patients from the Main, Dormitory, Reception and Clinic buildings may all have an opportunity to enjoy the entertainment.

This year the few teachers of the physical education division have had to arrange events for the patients and conduct them from their wards to the scene of activity without the assistance of the attendants. The solution has been found in small groups of patients and a larger number of events, with of course extra burdens upon the teachers.

Among the activities during the year was the bowling tournament for men and women patients which was held in April. High scores from the various classes were placed in competition and prizes given to the outstanding bowlers of the season. Each month a party was regularly held on each of the twelve shut-in wards where classes were scheduled. On July 29th a picnic was held at Birchwood Camp for patients from the shock therapy group and the Main building, men and women, including those with parole of the grounds. A total of 119 patients were present; the students from the education division assisted in conducting the patients to and from the Camp. An athletic meet was arranged with cigarettes for prizes; refreshments were potato salad, frankfurters, rolls, iced tea and ice cream. On August 25th a terrace party for 135 patients was held with games and a watermelon relay race. Refreshments were ice-cream and cake, with cigarettes and candy. Instead of the big Hallowe'en

party moving picture shows were given on the 27th, 28th and 29th of October with refreshments of cider, apples, doughnuts, peanuts and cigarettes after the show.

On December 22nd the big Christmas Tree Party was held as usual in the large amusement hall at the Dormitory building, although all the resources of the hospital were taxed to the utmost in providing escort for the patients able to attend the party and care for those remaining on the wards. A Christmas play "The Story of Mary" was presented by patients under the direction of the physical education division and well received by the many patients and visitors present. The guests included Commissioner Ellis and his family, Senator Abell and Mrs. Abell, Mrs. Garrison and her daughter, Mr. Stephen Griffith representing the Freeholders with Mrs. Griffith, Father Tracy, Reverend George Flint, Chief of Police Roff of Morristown, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Van Natta, and other friends of the hospital. Two beautiful trees had been decorated in traditional style and many baskets were filled with wrapped gifts, one for each patient in the hall. Santa Claus appeared in the person of Dr. Curry and after he had congratulated those taking part in the play and greeted the audience he introduced several of the guests who responded with stories, holiday greetings and good wishes. Then the nursing division took over the distribution of gifts.

On January 27th the physical education division arranged a chicken dinner with all the "fixins" which was served in the gymnasium to the patients who had taken part in the Christmas play. Tables were decorated with red candles and red roses; the hospital orchestra provided music for dancing. On June 28th a hot-dog roast was held at the fireplace in the grove for patients from the men's occupational therapy section and men and women of the choir. In addition to the hot-dogs and rolls, relishes, hot coffee, ice cream and cake were served.

The choir group of selected patients met each Tuesday afternoon and rehearsed the hymns to be sung in the chapel the following Sunday afternoon. Another activity of community interest was the amount of garden work done by the patients in the summer months. Whenever an emergency arose, such as crops to harvest and not enough harvesters, or huge quantities of string beans to prepare and no help in the kitchens, the physical education division was called upon and the classes playing games on the lawns went to work at once. Many hours during July and August were given up to these activities.

The average daily attendance at all classes throughout the year was women, 392, men 47, total 439. The total attendance at parties was 6,564, of whom 5,214 were women and 1,350 men. The teachers sent to the physician in charge a report of each patient under instruction and of each patient transferred to a ward where classes were not being held. There were 785 such reports made during the year."

Social Service Division

Under the experienced direction of Miss Margaret Carlin the hospital division of social service has continued to make a valuable contribution to the institution and the community. The work has been greatly handicapped this year by changing and depleted personnel, travel restrictions, and other unfortunate conditions due to wartimes. At the opening of the year, one worker was on leave of absence and there were two other vacancies on the staff. During the year one temporary worker was appointed and two resigned; one worker was given a leave of absence and two resigned following leave; four permanent appointments were made and four resignations occurred. At the close of the year there were five vacancies in the permanent staff, no workers on leave. Miss Carlin's report is as follows:

"This year has brought about many personnel changes in the Social Service Division. Mrs. Helen Gebirtig, who was on a year's leave of absence, resigned August 17th to remain with her husband who is in the army. Miss Cornelia Bratt and Miss Laura Bierstein resigned September 17th and September 28th respectively to enter graduate schools of social work. Miss Grace Wood resigned on July 31st and is in the WACS, and Miss Mary McDonnell who was given a temporary appointment on June 7, 1943, resigned on December 28th to join the WAVES. Mrs. Emma Grand resigned August 25th. Mrs. Leila Olson Vaatveit, who had been granted a four months leave of absence, resigned on February 1st to remain on the West Coast with her husband, returned from active naval duty. Mrs Ruth Fisher, who had been given a temporary appointment on January 4th, resigned on June 14th to establish her home in another state with her husband who had returned from overseas duty. Miss Helen Shriver was appointed on September 16th, Miss Evelyn Hawksley on October 14th, Miss Esther Weinshel on May 1st and Miss Edith Alloway on June 27th.

Efforts have been made to secure replacements, but without success as there are so many opportunities available for trained and experienced social workers and the majority of those recently graduated from college seem to be attracted to work connected either directly or indirectly with the war program. The fact that the American Red Cross and many private agencies are now offering scholarships for graduate schools of social work to recent college graduates is a factor which probably reduces the number who are interested in gaining experience prior to taking up graduate study. With the loss of so many experienced workers it has been hardly possible to do much more than make irregular visits to parole patients and to cover emergencies which arise. It is regretted that we have been unable to continue our program for placing patients in the community under the Old Age Assistance Plan or to work more closely with the shock therapy service. While the following statistics show a marked decrease, I feel that they are comparable to the decreased number of social workers. The work has been carried on under rather difficult circumstances because of the poor condition of our cars and the wartime driving restrictions, but the staff members have cooperated in sharing responsibility and doing much overtime work.

During the year there were 4,444 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital. In the case of patients being considered for parole, 390 preparole investigations were made of the homes, both for the purpose of presenting the social and environmental factors to the medical staff and also in order to assist the families in planning for the future of the patients.

A total of 174 special investigations were made in the community, 69 of which were for the purpose of obtaining additional information on newly admitted patients to assist the physicians in making diagnoses. The remaining 82 were made for the following reasons: To obtain clothing for the hospital patients and deliver clothing and personal property to parole and discharged patients; to plan for the removal of recovered patients from the hospital; to obtain information necessary in locating escaped patients and to arrange for the return of parole patients when their condition justified such action; to assist patients in securing employment and to obtain financial aid for them when possible; to locate relatives and friends of hospital patients and to interview relatives regarding personal problems at their request; to investigate conflicting statements made by relatives and friends of hospital patients and also to verify

legal residences of patients; to assist other agencies and hospitals in making investigations at their request.

During the year, 41 "surveyed" or recovered patients were removed from the hospital. Of these 21 were paroled to relatives and friends; 2 were discharged to relatives; 11 were paroled for employment at this hospital; 1 was paroled to the social service division; 1 was returned to Totowa; 1 was paroled to an employer; 1 was discharged as final order of commitment was refused; 1 was discharged to the Court; 1 was paroled in the custody of an attorney; and 1 was discharged as a non-resident. As listed under the report of births from the Surgical Division, arrangements were made for the placement of four babies born in the institution during the year.

Regarding newly admitted patients, 853 medical and social histories were obtained and 115 interim histories were obtained on patients with previous residence in this hospital. Of the 853 anamneses, 831 were obtained in the office and 22 in the community. In order to secure the information, 1,668 persons were interviewed. In addition, 603 questionnaires were sent out regarding newly admitted patients and every effort was made to locate relatives or friends of patients admitted without correspondents. Abstracts received from other hospitals regarding our patients numbered 1,033.

In regard to patients on parole and in the hospital and also in regard to affairs of the social service division 2,516 office interviews were held. At the request of the medical staff 40 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients and 196 special visits were made to patients on the wards.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escape ranged from 773 to 1,032 (Christmas holidays), with an average number of 825. At the end of the fiscal year the total stood at 812. During the year 252 patients were returned from parole and 119 returned from escape. Of those returned from parole, 115 were men and 137 women; of those returned from escape 109 were men and 10 were women. Last year 22 more patients were returned from parole than this year. The increased opportunities for employment and financial security may account in part for the fact that more patients adjust in the community with a minimum amount of supervision by the social workers. The majority of patients were returned to the hospital because of psychotic symptoms. The remainder were returned because of conflicts with the

law and in cases where families were unable to provide adequate supervision in the home.

Members of the staff attended the New Jersey State Conference of Social Work, the Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and various other meetings relating to social work. Two social workers continued to take evening courses at the New York School of Social Work. As one stenographer has been on a leave of absence because of illness since January 1st, our clerical workers have cooperated in sharing the additional work.

Throughout the year the social service division has continued its usual relationship with the Confidential Social Service Exchange and has received and appreciates the cooperation of various social agencies of this and other states."

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

Although the number of social service workers has been maintained better in the Clinic staff than in most organizations, the work has been increased by activities related to war needs and the Director, Dr. Earl W. Fuller, has carried the psychiatric service alone, as the assistant, Dr. Theodore Gebirtig, is in the army overseas and no one has been available to place in his position. Dr. Fuller has submitted a very interesting report which I should like to include in full, but have condensed in view of paper and other printing shortages:

"There has been no change in the location or frequency of the established clinics. The demand for help from the Mental Hygiene Clinics has not lessened. In the absence of one psychiatrist, return appointments for patients have been eliminated so far as possible and more work has been passed on to the psychiatric social workers. The clinic sessions in many instances have been continued to 6:00 or 7:00 p. m., and the social workers have had more evening appointments than in the past.

Educational efforts with organizations working with adults and children have been limited and the weekly staff meetings have been held only when required for demonstrating the work of the clinics. There has been no change in the excellent cooperation of public and private agencies.

The following social work students from the Smith College School for Social Work received practical training from September 15, 1943, to May 20, 1944: Mrs. Houston Mitchell, Miss Janet Myers, Miss Doris

Nelson, Miss Virginia Plummer. Two students from the New York School of Social Work received short periods of training: Miss Doris Ames from March 28th to June 15th; Miss Edna Kelly three days per week from April 3rd to June 15th. The students were again assigned to the Newark Red Cross one-half day each week, where they obtained psychiatric social histories from relatives and social agencies in the community. A total of 437½ hours was devoted to this work. One of the students who was in training on a Red Cross scholarship was assigned two days a month to the Englewood Red Cross Chapter, in addition to her regular Clinic duties. She spent 89½ hours in this work, which should be particularly valuable in her case. This year the pressure of work limited the field trips arranged for students, but a visit to Camp Kilmer was made where psychiatric treatment functioning in an embarkation area was observed. The students assisted with the work with veterans under treatment in the Clinic.

The Selective Service "Screening and Counselling" program developed into heavy requirements this year. The purpose of the program was three-fold: 1). To help in the selection of the emotionally adjusted for induction and in this way protect the future by preventing the inclusion of the unstable who might be unable to withstand war hazards. 2). To curtail the huge economic burden of the neuropsychiatric casualties. 3). To give advisory service to local draft boards and their referrals. The procedure of "screening" was through the procurement of social data from community social agencies and school records from which was abstracted significant material for the use of psychiatrists at the induction station. The Clinic social workers were appointed "County Social and Health Counsellors" by the New Jersey Selective Service System to be responsible for this work with the 77 local draft boards in the five counties in the Clinic district. The plan was broadened to include a program by which draft boards could refer to the local counsellors selectees or rejected selectees with personal or family troubles. In all there were 205 interviews with local counsellors, 253 interviews with draft board personnel, 297 interviews for screening data, 88 visits to draft boards to discuss registrants, 19 county and general meetings. A total of 100 rejected and discharged servicemen were referred to the "County Counsellors" for advice and help.

Another similar screening project was initiated for a month's experiment in three states through the Wac enlistment offices. A total of

61 referrals were cleared through community agencies and schools.

One social worker was assigned to make a study at the Newark Induction Station, as mentioned in last year's report. She was engaged in this project from the middle of May to the end of July, 1943, a total of 68 days. During this experiment the station psychiatrists referred to the social worker 618 men who were rejected for neuropsychiatric symptomatology. These referrals were based upon the possibility of: 1). Acceptance of treatment in terms of civilian rehabilitation or Selective Service reclassification. 2). Danger to self and community with a recommendation for institutional care. 3). Registrant's dissatisfaction with a rejection based on neurapsychiatric grounds. 4). Claimed illness without proof. 5). Difficulties not amenable to treatment, such as mental deficiency, possible early psychosis, alcoholism, and apparent community problems. Of the 618 men, 174 were interviewed by the social worker at the induction station, 289 were referred to the Clinic Social Workers as they resided in the Clinic area. In the initial report made by the social worker on this project she states: 'The original intent of the survey was reclassification but it became evident that consideration also must be directed toward treatment and need.'

The Clinic Social Workers have been active in their professional groups. Miss Mildred H. Hurley, Director, has served on two executive boards—the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers and the Association of Psychiatric Social Workers in Hospitals and Clinics. She also served as Chairman of the New Jersey State Selective Service Advisory Committee on Neuropsychiatric Problems and as Chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee of the County Counsellors and as Co-ordinator of the Selective Service County Counsellors. She prepared a brief statement on clinic war activities for publication in "Mental Hygiene". Miss Dorothy Lyons has acted as consulting psychiatric social worker to the Home Service Committee of the Morristown Chapter of the Red Cross and to the Morristown Child Care Committee. She has been managing editor of the "News Letter", official publication of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, and secretary of the publications committee of that organization. Miss Dorothy Crow has been Book Review Editor of the "News Letter" and a member of the Rehabilitation Committee in her area. Mrs. Loretta Mooney has remained the mental hygiene representative of the Bergen Child Care Committee.

Mrs. Martha Topper had a similar position in Passaic County and was a consultant to the Passaic Children's Bureau and to the Community War Service Committee in Clifton. Mrs. Marion Roberts was named chairman of a group of psychiatric social workers in New Jersey to study the new constitution and by-laws of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers. She has acted as consultant to the Central Referral Bureau of Paterson. Miss Catherine Baschnagel was chairman of a meeting on Rehabilitation at the National Conference of Social Work, has been a member of an alumnae committee on curriculum changes regarding rehabilitation, New York School of Social Work, has prepared a tentative report of the induction station project—to which she was assigned—for the use of army authorities and is now working on the final report.

This year two additional psychiatric workers were allowed the Clinics. One was appointed and reported for duty on February 1st, Miss Grace Kaley. The second worker has been secured but will not be able to report until early fall. Two additional clerk-stenographers were allowed and employed. These new workers materially eased the overload and pressure on the division.

During the year the psychiatrist attended 6 meetings, visited one organization, gave 14 lectures. The psychologist attended 5 meetings, including two of the executive board of the New Jersey Association of Psychologists, had a special conference with the psychologist of the Passaic Children's Bureau, and spent one day at the North Jersey Training School at Totowa. The social workers attended 124 meetings, visited three organizations, gave 67 lectures, arranged camp placements for 21 patients, gave advice regarding 125 non-clinic patients, and held 229 interviews regarding clinic affairs.

This year a total of 205 clinics were held as follows: Englewood, regular, 22, special, 3, special psychiatric, 3, special psychological, 1; Franklin, regular, 5; Hackensack, regular, 21, special, 3, special psychiatric, 2, special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home, 18, special psychological at Oakland School, 1; Jersey City, regular, 24, special psychiatric, 1; Morristown, regular, 21, special 2, special psychological, 4; Newark, regular, 19, special psychological at Theresa Grotta Home, 3; Newton, regular, 2; Passaic, regular, 23; Paterson, regular, 23; special, 2, special psychiatric, 1, special psychological, 1.

CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

	Patients on Rolls						
		16 years of age and over			Under 16 years of age		
	Total	*Total	M.	W.	*Total	M.	W.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year (7-1-43)	1,447	576	253	323	871	609	262
2. Cases opened during year—total	792	190	111	79	602	406	196
a. New cases never attending these clinics*	790	189	110	79	601	405	196
b. Readmitted cases	2	1	1		1	1	
3. Total open cases during year (1-2)	2,239	766	364	402	1,473	1,015	458
4. Cases closed during year (Should agree with number of cards submitted.)	215	39	11	28	176	104	72
5. Total open cases on rolls end of year (3-4)	2,024	727	353	374	1,297	911	386
6. Total different cases attending clinics during year (to be reported on June 30th only)	1,032	256	147	109	776	523	253

*New cases attending clinics plus new cases seen by psychiatrist and psychologist in Central Office of Clinic and Community.

The total patients attending the clinics numbered 1,366 of whom 41 came to consult the social worker only, 2 were readmitted cases, 588 were continued cases and 746 were new cases. This is an increase of 76 in new cases. During the year the psychiatrist held 606 interviews with patients, of whom 355 were adults and 251 were under 16 years of age. The psychologist held 803 interviews with patients of whom 82 were adults and 721 were under 16 years of age. Of the 1,409 interviews by the psychiatrist and psychologist, 1,321 were held at the clinics, 81 at the central office of the clinics, and 7 in the community. There were also 427 interviews about patients. The psychiatrist held 150 first interviews with new cases, 308 interviews with continued cases, and 148 interviews with cases not having had previous psychiatric service this admission. The psychologist had 656 first interviews with new cases, 140 interviews with continued cases, and 7 interviews with cases not having had previous psychological service on this admission. The social workers held 1,017 interviews with patients, 152 in the clinics, 19 in the central office, and 846 in the community. They held 4,502 interviews about patients, 764 in the clinics, 112 in the central office, and 3,626 in the community. There were 282 histories taken.

The tabulation of those referring patients to the clinics showed 194, 10 adults and 184 children, referred by the Department of Institutions and Agencies, including 4 by the Central Office, 189 by the State Board of Children's Guardians, and 1 by the State Commission for the Blind; family and child welfare agencies referred 36 adults and 85 children; clinic personnel referred 36 adults and 2 children; physicians referred 15 adults and 26 children; school groups sent in 4 adults and 185 children; the courts referred 9 adults and 29 children; relatives and friends sent in 17 adults and 47 children; 26 adults came of their own accord. A total of 1,441 visits were made to the clinic by persons who were not patients.

The diagnosis of new cases showed 746 child guidance problems, 153 with mental deficiency, 19 with psychoneuroses and neuroses, 7 with psychoses, 41 with social adjustment problems. Diagnosis in 72 cases was deferred at the end of the year.

Letters and reports regarding patients and clinic matters sent out by the clinic staff during the year totaled 6,112. Only ten meetings of the clinic staff were held during the year.

In concluding his report, Dr. Fuller expressed his own gratitude for the loyalty and untiring efforts of the staff, and the appreciation of the group for the cooperation which they had received.

Conscientious Objectors

Last year Civilian Public Service Camp #77 was established at this hospital and sixty men who were classified as conscientious objectors under Selective Service were obtained. Some brought their wives with them. The men were maintained under the program set up by agreement between hospital heads, Selective Service, and the Central Mennonite Committee. The pay was only a small allowance. The women were under no restrictions and were employed at the regular pay for the type of work.

In the face of the urgent need for additional employees here, permission was granted to increase the number in Camp 77, and in the course of the year 54 more men came, the majority in November, December and January. This does not include the physician mentioned under staff matters. Ten wives and one sister came with these men; two wives left the institution, but the remainder, with a number of those who came last year, are still employed, sixteen under the nursing division and the others under the food service division. Of the men at the Camp this year, 18

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were discharged, 3 to enter the armed services, 2 because of physical disability, 1 for occupational reasons, and 12 for transfer to other camps. At the end of the year 92 were employed under the supervision of the nursing division and 3 at the dairy.

In the course of the year several visits were made by Mr. J. N. Byler, General Director of Hospital Units, Mennonite Central Committee; on one occasion he was accompanied by Mrs. Byler. Major Imirie of the Selective Service visited the hospital and Colonel Kosch spent the night here after an evening conference with Commissioner Ellis and the local officials. For the most part the Conscientious Objectors have given good service; now and then one has overstepped in some way, causing some difficulty for the hospital. In proportion to the number here and their situation, complaints have been remarkably few and the camp as a whole has truly rendered a public service without which it is difficult to see how our sick people could have been given the minimum of necessary care.

School of Nursing and Nursing Service

A vital factor in any hospital is the nursing service. The war has profoundly affected the civilian nursing situation throughout the country and this institution has felt the effects even more than general hospitals in this area. Not only has the number of graduate nurses been reduced, the number of attendants, men and women, has been even more depleted. Every effort has been made to obtain personnel; a number of patients whose condition seemed to warrant such action were discharged and employed as attendants. The number of affiliating student nurses was increased. The number of Conscientious Objectors was increased. Nevertheless, the individuals available for ward duty have been throughout the year so few in numbers that it is amazing that conditions have not been much worse among our patients.

On October 23, 1943, Miss Lydia A. DuQuaine, who had been on leave of absence and vacation with health impaired by the strain of her work as Director of Nursing, resigned and on November 1st, Miss Dorothy E. Clark, R. N., B. S. who had joined the teaching staff on July 1st, was appointed to succeed Miss DuQuaine. Miss Clark has had excellent training and experience and has been remarkably successful in covering the work under extraordinary conditions. In addition to her heavy executive duties, she has also carried some teaching of student nurses. Her report, somewhat condensed, is as follows:

Personnel Changes: At the end of the year there were 36 graduate nurses on duty, 34 women and 2 men. Nine were on military leave and 1 on sick leave. Of those on duty, 3 of the 4 graduate staff nurses were on part time only. Ten nurses were in charge of wards, one of whom was part time. The remainder were supervisor, instructors and on special assignments. Forty-one vacancies remained unfilled. In an attempt to fill these vacancies 60 letters and 250 questionnaires were sent out to inactive nurses; circulars were sent to the affiliated schools describing the existing vacancies. The net result of all these efforts was one part time nurse employed. Personal letters sent out to nurses known to be eligible for some of the positions on the staff remained unanswered for the most part. Those who did reply stated that they were receiving more renmueration than we were offering or that they were employed in very challenging positions. The constant turnover of personnel continued; 20 graduate nurses were employed during the year; 17 resigned and 3 left on military leave of absence. Yet at the end of the year Miss Clark was able to say: "Although every nurse is carrying an unusually heavy load, there is a spirit of cooperation evident which considerably lightens the burden for all."

PATIENT CENSUS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Patient Census	1943						1944						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Total Patients In Residence	5581	5585	5589	5553	5518	5453	5544	5550	5540	5520	5532	5525	
Women Patients	2877	2859	2858	2837	2819	2795	2842	2838	2847	2850	2852	2844	
Men Patients	2704	2726	2731	2716	2699	2658	2702	2712	2693	2670	2680	2681	
Personnel Changes													
Graduate Nurses													
Began Service	2	0	2	1	1	4	0	2	3	2	1	2	20
Left Service	0	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	17
Total Enrolled	44	41	40	39	37	38	38	40	42	44	45	45	
On Leave	8	10	11	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	
On Duty Part Time	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	
On Duty Full Time	35	30	27	27	27	28	28	30	33	34	33	32	
Women Attend'ts													
Began Service	2	3	7	5	2	11	5	4	7	6	6	8	66
Left Service	6	9	6	6	3	4	2	5	4	11	8	2	66

Total Enrolled	85	79	80	79	78	85	88	87	90	85	83	89	
On Leave	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	2	2	2	
Sp'l Assignment	23	19	19	17	17	19	19	21	20	20	19	28	
On Ward Duty	61	59	61	62	61	66	68	64	65	63	62	59	
Men Attendants													
Began Service	1	4	2	2	13	22	12	4	4	5	12	6	87
Left Service	2	4	3	4	9	5	5	4	5	8	6	5	60
Total Enrolled	129	129	128	126	130	147	154	154	153	150	156	157	
On Leave	12	11	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	12	13	12	
Sp'l Assignment	12	12	11	9	8	8	6	7	10	20	20	22	
On Ward Duty	105	106	104	104	109	127	136	136	132	118	123	123	

On June 30th, 2 women attendants were on sick leave and 87 were on duty; of these, 16 were the wives of conscientious objectors, 14 were former patients, and 57 were regular attendants. Of the 87, 28 had special assignments in the nursing offices, marking rooms, dining rooms, laboratory and as housemothers; 35 were assigned to day duty on the wards and 24 were assigned to night duty on the wards. The minimum requirements as set by the American Psychiatric Association call for 356 women attendants here on the recommended ratio of 1 to 8 patients. During the year 66 women attendants began service and 66 resigned.

Of the men attendants at the end of the year, 11 were carried on military leave and 1 on sick leave. A total of 145 were on duty, of whom 92 were Conscientious Objectors, 11 were former patients, and 42 regular attendants. Of the 145, 22 had special assignments, including janitors, detail men, housemen, clerks, occupational therapy teachers and dining room workers; 86 were assigned to day duty on the wards and 37 to night duty on the wards. Under the ruling set by the American Psychiatric Association the minimum requirement for the number of patients under care is 338. Of the men attendants, 87 began service, and 60 resigned.

The Resident School of Nursing: On July 1, 1943, the total number of students enrolled in the school was 11. No students were admitted during the year and there were no resignations. Seven completed the course, leaving a total of 4 students enrolled in the school on June 30, 1944.

The students who graduated were: Mary Virginia DeBlaker, Margaret Horanzo, Charlotte Cecelia Nolan, Anne Martha Savick, Ruth Dorothea Pregger, Madge Geraldine Haney, Marion Frances McSweeney. All of these were employed as graduate nurses in this hospital for varying

periods. Miss DeBlaker, Miss Nolan, and Miss Pregger were still here at the close of the year. Miss Savick has entered the armed forces and is on military leave.

Although 39 requests for information or applications to the school were received, it was impossible to offer encouragement to students since we are without both a science and a nursing arts instructor, with the chances of securing them during the war period very remote. For this same reason, the basic school is not eligible for admission into the Cadet Corps. Miss Larkin has continued to give instruction in the subjects prescribed for the students in their senior year. On March 14th she received her permanent appointment as Assistant Director of the School of Nursing, succeeding Miss Gladys M. Stilson who resigned November 15, 1943, to take up further study.

Each of the four senior students had two weeks affiliation in Public Health Nursing during May and June with the Visiting Nurse Association of Morristown. The cooperation shown by the Association has always been very stimulating and as usual the experience was a valuable one for the students.

The limited number of students remaining has necessarily curtailed the activities of the Greystone Park Student Nurses Club, but occasional picnics and movie parties have been arranged.

The Affiliate School of Nursing: During the past year, 402 student nurses from 17 general hospital schools of nursing were admitted to the New Jersey State Hospital School of Nursing at Greystone Park for their affiliation in psychiatric nursing. Students admitted between July 1st and December 7th spent twelve weeks in their affiliate work here; the group admitted on December 7th came for ten weeks; and after January 1st all students spent eight weeks here. This concentration of the course was brought about by the needs of nursing education in general to accelerate all courses to meet the requirements of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps.

Four of the students admitted did not complete their work here, one because of poor nursing service on the wards, two because of illness, and one, a married student, because of her resignation from nursing to be with her husband. On June 30th there were 76 students on duty. The number admitted this year is an increase of 98 over the same period last year, partly because a new group is received (under the new schedule) every month instead of every six weeks, and also because larger groups

were admitted in accordance with the whole picture of acceleration. Two new schools have established affiliation courses here: Somerset Hospital, Somerville, on September 14th and Perth Amboy General Hospital, Perth Amboy, on December 7th.

In order to meet the necessary changes in the shortened time provided for affiliation, some modification in the program of instruction was necessary. It has not been possible to include classes in recreational therapy as previously given and the hours of occupational therapy have been reduced. On the other hand, classes and clinical experience have been added in shock therapy under Dr. Esposito, which the students are finding particularly interesting and timely. The entire affiliate course has been reduced from 86 hours to 72.

Beside Dr. Esposito, Drs. Judd, Dredge, Fenimore, Figurelli, and Warne assisted with lectures in psychiatry. Through the cooperation of Dr. Collins the students have continued to attend the regular staff conferences through which they gain a much broader understanding of psychiatric principles. Dr. Fuller, Miss Hurley and members of their staff in the Mental Hygiene Clinics have also given generously of their time to the teaching program of the affiliate student nurses. Mrs. DeVries, Director of Occupational Therapy, Mrs. Johnson, Director of Physical Education, and Mrs. Eichlin, Librarian, have likewise given very valuable instruction to this group.

The housing has been much improved during the year, with further changes in the quarters in the student nurses' wing of the employees' residence. Laundry and drying room facilities have been arranged, a trunk room partitioned off, iron grills have been placed on the rear windows which are at ground level, the living room has been attractively furnished with rug, divan, chairs, tables, built-in bookcases and a piano. At Voorhees Cottage the classroom has been provided with fluorescent lighting and a new blackboard and a mimeograph machine have been added. The library material has been rearranged; 94 books have been added, of which 46 were individual titles and the others multiple copies of reference material. Part of the little used nursing arts laboratory has been furnished to function as an annex to the library and study room for students.

General: The New Jersey Civil Service Commission has recently adopted a new salary scale and job specification list which was completed

by members of the nursing staffs of the three state mental hospitals, Trenton, Marlboro, and Greystone Park. This was based upon the reclassification as prepared and submitted by Miss DuQuaine last year. It is hoped that this will greatly enhance the desirability of nursing positions on our staff and serve to attract a well prepared group of professional women who will not only promote better nursing care for the patients but will also stimulate greater interest in psychiatric nursing among our students.

It is believed, as has been borne out in other hospitals, that the adoption of an eight hour day for nursing personnel would tend to increase the number of applicants. However, with the extreme shortage, such a step would be mathematically impossible at present and has been abandoned until such time as the number on ward duty, especially women attendants, is sufficient so that the patients may not suffer during the transition period. The ratio of 1 in nursing personnel to every 6 patients is recommended by the American Psychiatric Association if an eight hour day is in effect. This would necessitate for our 5,542 patients a total of 942, of whom 100 should be graduate nurses.

The number of men in the Civilian Public Service group was increased during the year. It is to be regretted that it was impossible to hold attendant classes this year, but a plan for remedying this situation is under way, arranged so that it will not place too great a burden on any one group of personnel.

Professional and Social Activities: Because of heavy duties most of these activities have been greatly curtailed. The meetings of the New Jersey organizations were attended by very few of the Greystone Park group. The biennial convention of three national nursing organizations was held as a joint meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., June 4-8, 1944. Miss Clark attended and was a delegate from the New Jersey State Nurses Association. Several nurses attended the Centennial Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association held in Philadelphia May 15-18. The passing of the Bolton Act which created the United States Nurse Cadet Corps brought several organizations into being to deal with the various types of problems. Those dealing with administrative matters have held monthly meetings, which have been attended by Miss Clark. Plans have been completed and approved by the State Board of Nurse Examiners for accepting Senior Cadets for a period of three months each. The first students under this arrangement are expected in the fall. This hospital has been designated

as an Information Center for Nurse Recruitment and a great deal of printed material has been given out and some interviews held.

One graduate nurse, Miss Martha Gelbach, returned after a few months absence for post graduate work in psychiatric nursing. Another, Miss Sophie Kraykowski, returned from a year's leave for study at Teacher's College, Columbia; she has obtained her B. S. degree and has been appointed Instructor in Psychiatric Nursing.

During reconstruction work at the Tuberculosis building, the student nurses were withdrawn. Although the present facilities are a great improvement the students have not yet been reassigned there because of the grave lack of graduate nurse supervisors.

Special Assignments

Shock Therapy: Every effort has been made to supply nursing care for this service. Use has been made of part time graduate nurses and affiliate students.

Tonic and Sedative Baths: The total in this therapy was still further reduced from last year. In the Main building 1,804 were given to women and 1,020 to men. The only place where standards were well maintained was in the Reception building, north, where Mr. Wilbur Riker, hydrotherapist reported 6,742. The total in all buildings for the year was 9,805.

Colonic Therapy: The male service was well maintained under Mr. Jack Taylor, but no replacement was found in the women's section for Miss Evelyn Soper, resigned.

Out-Patient and Employees Ward: The Clinic building supervisor continued to carry the nursing service in the Out-Patient Clinic in addition to the supervision of the Clinic building psychiatric service, with approximately 360 mental patients. Nursing service was maintained on Ward M-3, but not to the extent which could be desired.

Personal Grooming of Patients: Two women attendants were assigned to this service and provided female patients with 18,528 haircuts and other personal care items totaling 29,468. This is slightly more than last year, but again the "beauticians" had to give part time service on the wards, particularly in serving meals to patients.

Sewing Room: This activity in the Main building, south, has been continued under the capable charge of Mrs. Catherine Salmon, whose interest makes the unit really effective in the special therapy which it provides for patients not able to go to other work areas and in the saving

which their industry makes possible. From 15 to 17 women patients have helped with the sewing for two or two and one-half hours in the morning and afternoon. A light lunch was served for them twice a day and they were taken for an outdoor walk for an hour if the weather permitted. Once a week Mrs. Salmon provided some special refreshment, quite simple, but greatly appreciated by the patients. On July 30th an outdoor party was held at Birchwood Camp with a very substantial lunch; on October 28th the patients were taken to the Reception building for movies followed by refreshments; on December 23rd a Christmas party was held at which each patient received a small personal gift and a box of candy from Mrs. Salmon, and refreshments of cocoa, ice-cream and fruit cake were provided; on June 29th a picnic was held in the south grove. In the course of the year 31,686 articles were repaired and 698 new articles were made from discarded materials. Also student nurse caps, ice bag covers and isolation face masks were made from new material. During the last week of June a high school student was assigned to help in this activity for the summer months.

Routine Duties: The transfer of patients is one of the most time taking of routines and with the limited personnel has continued to be a real problem. A summary of this work shows that, not including admissions, there were 3,183 transfers in and out of buildings, 3,310 transfers between wards in the same building, a total of 6,493. Other nursing duties included 35,859 treatments, 60,364 dressings and 364,781 medications; nursing service was provided for 220 operations and the application of 88 fracture casts; 3,256 trays were prepared for hypodermoclysis.

Diet Therapy: After more than a year without a graduate dietitian, Miss Florence Pond was engaged to take charge of the special diet kitchen in the Clinic building and reported for duty on February 1, 1944. It has not been possible to secure other dietitians.

Clothing Items Donated: Many donations of clothing left by deceased patients have been given us by their relatives for hospital use and a few articles have been received from other sources. This steady contribution of miscellaneous clothing items helps substantially in meeting the always existing need of the patients and is much appreciated.

Visitors: Six official visitors to the nursing division were received during the year and were shown some of the hospital wards, the classroom and the nurses' residence. The list is as follows: Miss Zelma Fluharty, R. N., Director, School of Nursing, The Somerset Hospital,

Somerville, N. J.; Mrs. Gertrude Griffith, R. N., Director of Nursing, New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Joseph N. Byler, Member, Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Penna.; Miss Waleska Vale Paixao, R. N., Director, School of Nursing, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Miss Anne Murphy, R.N., Director, School of Nursing Education, Seton Hall, Newark, N. J.; Miss H. Kathleen Curran, R. N., Principal, School of Nursing, St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, N. J.

In closing her report, Miss Clark said: "We wish to make known our sincere appreciation for the splendid performance under difficulties of all nursing personnel in the care of patients, for the faithful cooperation of all doctors in helping us maintain a high quality of teaching in our school, for the patience shown by the heads of other divisions in working out our common problems, and for the advice and assistance so kindly offered by the members of the Board on many occasions."

Staff Matters

Military service and the great demand for physicians in the community have contributed to reduce our medical staff. Normally, the regular hospital staff had thirty-three physicians, there were two part time specialists, and the mental hygiene clinics had two physicians. At present, there are twenty-three physicians resident at the hospital, one of whom is ill; there is one part time specialist, the other being on sick leave; and there is one physician with the mental hygiene clinics; the other being on active duty overseas. In all, eight of our physicians are on military leave. During the year, one senior physician returned to the staff and was reinstated for a short time, after which he again resigned; three substitutes for those in military service were employed; one physician came to us as a member of the Conscientious Objectors' Camp. After less than six months on the staff, this last man decided that his place was as a physician in military service, was examined, accepted, and submitted his resignation to the hospital. One man was called to navy duty and three resigned to go to other hospitals or into private practice. At the end of the year we have one less full time physician and one less part time than at the beginning.

In May to meet the requirements of the new classification and compensation plan the following changes were made: The title of Dr. George B. McMurray was changed from Senior Resident Physician to Assistant Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer; Dr. Wilbur M. Judd from

Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician; Dr. Edward Kessler from Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician; Dr. Daniel J. Melvin from Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician; Dr. Carl M. Sagert from Pathologist to Senior Resident Physician and Pathologist; and Dr. Amedeo Esposito from Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician.

There has been considerable illness during the year among the staff members. One physician had a very serious complication of embolism following an appendectomy and was unable to return to duty for several months. Two physicians have been off duty for weeks at a time with arthritic conditions and complications and one is incapacitated at the close of the year. With the staff so reduced in numbers each illness throws additional duty on others, already overburdened. At the present time one woman physician is carrying alone the entire Dormitory building service, which in normal times should have four doctors. During the months of the typhoid outbreak only two physicians could be assigned to the entire Main building south, with five of its eighteen wards under quarantine. One doctor has carried the shock therapy service alone. In some instances specialists have had to take on other duties, as the gynocologist who has also acted as anesthetist and ward assistant.

The general staff organization has remained the same, with Dr. McMurray named as acting superintendent in any absence of Dr. Curry; Dr. Collins Clinical Director and chief surgeon; Dr. Sagert, Pathologist; Dr. Hampton, X-ray, electrical treatment, and electrocardiograph; Dr. Gambill, eye, ear, nose and throat; Dr. Donovan, out-patient clinic and employees' sick ward; Dr. Melvin, tuberculosis pavilions; Dr. Warne, gynecology; Dr. Esposito, shock therapy. In the Main building, Dr. McMurray was in charge of the men's service and Dr. Harquail of the women's; in the Dormitory building, Dr. Washburn had charge of the men and Dr. Anderson of the women; in the Clinic building Dr. Kessler was in charge; in the Reception building, Dr. Judd was in charge of women and Dr. Dredge of men. Dr. Voorhies was assigned to night duty to cover the entire hospital. Occupational therapy and physical education were under the immediate supervision of Dr. McMurray; social service and the educational division under Dr. Collins.

Despite the heavy duties and difficult conditions which the doctors had to meet, the morale of the staff has been good, the patients have received fine medical care and treatment, and there has been a general

determination to maintain standards on the home front. Many of the doctors were not subject to military service because of age or physical handicaps; a few of the younger men in key positions were certified as essential to the hospital; some are still expected to be called up. Almost all have close relatives in the service, several have sons.

Housing conditions were further improved during the year with the remodeling of two houses on the Thompson property which was purchased and became available on July 1st. The larger house has been completed and assigned to Dr. Harquail, who has a large family. The smaller is nearly ready for occupancy and will be assigned to Dr. Sagert. Since there are still four physicians with one or two children each living in apartments, there will be no difficulty in finding occupants for Dr. Sagert's present cottage.

There has been less activity in extramural professional lines this year, although several physicians have continued to serve on draft boards, meetings of the local medical society have been well attended, and a good number spent one or more days at the Centennial meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, which was held in Philadelphia in May. Other meetings of special interest were also attended during the year. Dr. Gambill has been doing some special work in plastic surgery, for which he has gone into New York evenings. Dr. Sagert attended a course in tropical diseases, with laboratory work paralleling the lectures.

Pharmaceutical Division

The hospital pharmacy has been maintained this year with only one registered pharmacist, Mr. Louis D. Bangert, assisted by an attendant who has worked in the drug room for a number of years. Mr. Bangert has done extremely well to cover the many requirements of this service single handed. His report is as follows:

"Since we were not successful in securing a registered pharmacist from the list of the Civil Service Commission at the salary offered, it was necessary for me to be available to answer all calls of the staff. The drug room was closed Saturday, Sunday and holiday afternoons at 1:00 p.m., but I answered many calls and emergencies from my cottage on the grounds. We moved into this on July 23, 1943, after the remodeling was completed, and have been very comfortable.

The work has been much the same as last year, checking in medi-

cal and surgical supplies and dispensing them to the various divisions on detailed requisitions, keeping necessary records and making necessary reports. During the year a total of 18,800 prescriptions were filled. A large saving to the hospital was accomplished by manufacturing various preparations in the pharmacy. As examples of this may be noted the saving on Extract of Vanillin, which was $1.25 per gallon, and on a high potency vitamin ointment sold to hospitals at $1.50 per pound but manufactured at a saving of $1.15 on the pound.

During the year the hospital pharmacy was visited and inspected by agents of the Narcotics Department, the Alcohol Department of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the State Board of Pharmacy. All three inspections reported the records and material in shape to the inspectors' liking and the division was officially passed."

Mr. Bangert has compiled a list of the preparations manufactured. There were 45 varieties and total quantities amounted to 18,000 grams, 20 lbs., 1,491 gallons and 1,998,100 cc. Particularly large quantities were made of bathing lotions, saturated solutions of boric acid and epsom salt, tincture of green soap, extract vanillin compound - used in the kitchens - and various gargles, cough mixtures, and so on.

In concluding his report Mr. Bangert expressed his appreciation of the cooperation shown by the medical and nursing groups during the year.

Photography

Again this year Mr. Daniel G. Lutz was the hospital photographer. His duties were chiefly to make identification photographs of each patient soon after admission and similar photographs of those paroled. Special prints were made to assist in the apprehension of those escaped. In his report Mr. Lutz states that the year has been a most difficult one because of the many controls and restrictions on films and supplies, as well as because of the general shortage of personnel. His list of work done is as follows:

Admission patients photographed	1,058
Parole patients photographed	728
Escapes and police prints	114
Enlargements, all other sizes	221
Copies	128
Miscellaneous and others, all sizes	853

Barber Shop

Mr. Herschel Tucker continued this year as chief barber. The established routine called for each man patient to receive two shaves a week and a haircut once in three weeks. At times this has been difficult to maintain because of the lack of personnel, but Mr. Tucker reports a total of 32,204 haircuts and 258,432 shaves during the year. A central barber shop has been maintained in the Main building, north, to which a majority of the patients were brought. Shops were also kept up in the Dormitory and Reception buildings, and bedside service was provided for the sick, including those in the Tuberculosis and Clinic buildings and infirmary areas. Chairs were also set up in some of the chief working areas, such as the laundry and occupational therapy, so that patients could be given attention with a minimum of wasted time. Barber service was also provided for employees ill on Ward M-3.

Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

On June 10, 1941, Mr. William R. Knowles was assigned to the position of Executive Assistant to the Superintendent as a substitute, taking over the duties of Mr. William G. Beucler who was called into military service in June of 1941, since he was a Captain in the Reserve Corps.

Mr. Knowles has acted primarily as liaison officer between the Superintendent, the Business Manager and the heads of various divisions and activities. One phase of the work consisted in establishing new members of the staff in living quarters and in distributing house furnishings. The living quarters of employees with their furnishings were also under his supervision and he had charge of the moving, installing and taking to and from repair shops of ward furnishings as well. Supplies and equipment required for hospital house-keeping, especially the testing of new materials and devices, came under his division.

When the patients were transferred to different buildings and out of the state, he handled the details in cooperation with the nursing division. A separate paint and repair shop for bed maintenance made it possible to keep this essential furnishing in good condition. Beds repaired—888; beds painted—617.

The new infirmary on Ward 63 with a capacity of 107 beds is in operation. High beds, new mattresses, new chairs and equipment were

installed. This new infirmary is a welcome addition to the Dormitory building.

At the large sterilizer, located in the Clinic building, 3,563 pieces were processed.

Mattresses	1,352
Blankets	712
Sheets	524
Pillows	609
Bundles of clothing, etc.	366
Total	3,563

Materials considered beyond repair were sent to the condemning room. Here they were sorted and usuable bits of goods were assigned to different sewing units to be made into bibs, compresses, ice-bag covers, wash cloths and similar small useful articles for hospital service.

Special work at Christmas was handled through this division. Mr. Knowles accompanied the Superintendent on trips to buy Christmas gifts in quantity and was in charge of the receiving, checking and distribution of these articles to the wards, dining rooms, and offices and aided in trimming the two large trees for the Christmas party. After the holidays he had collected and stored all decorations which could be used the following year.

Another duty which consumed considerable time was handling personnel problems especially misconduct on the part of men attendants. Investigations were also carried through in matters of accidents and complaints after which reports were submitted to the Superintendent if indicated. With the extremely rapid turn-over in employees complications have been numerous.

Under Mr. Knowles' direction for carrying on these varied duties was a force of "Detail" men trained in their special requirements. This year the lack of ward personnel has resulted in their being called upon to perform numerous duties not usually assigned to them and the division has thus been able to render much needed services to the institution.

Greenhouse and Grounds

Work in this highly important activity has been continued under the direction of Mr. Britton Koch, who has done extremely well in this, his second year in the position held so long by his father. He has submitted the following data:

"The personnel and equipment of this division were used in the main garden extensively, the time being approximately 1,950 employee days, 19,686 patient days, 924 days for small trucks, 61 for large trucks, and 400 days for horse teams.

Other non-divisional activities included making tomato crates and seed flats for the vegetable garden, 77 employee days and 269 patient days; digging a ditch for the construction division, fire alarm conduit, 4 employee days and 39 patient days; tearing down and removing old piggery houses for farm division, 3 employee days and 29 patient days. Trucks were loaned to the farm division a total of 88½ days and to the construction division 19 days. At the root cellar, the garden personnel worked 87 employee days and 557 patient days leveling off fill and building doorways and retaining walls. The trucks were used 26 days hauling leafage to cover roots in the vegetable garden. The gasoline shovel worked 48½ days digging out fill, including 3,766 cubic yards at the root cellar, 564 cubic yards at the piggery, and 388 cubic yards for vegetable garden frames. In the Wilsonville area the gasoline shovel was used 13½ days digging out stumps, and clearing new land occupied 29 days of employee time and 398 of patient time.

At the willow holt the bridge to the field was rebuilt, 97 truck loads of detritus from the sewer beds was spread on the land, 1,200 gallons of arsenate of lead and lime spray was applied, and 20 truck loads of mud were removed from the pond. At total of 840 bundles of willow were cut and put in the pond. Time occupied in this work and in weeding and cultivating was 66 employee days and 660 patient days.

Snow removal, regular working time, required 57 employee days, 705 patient days, 30 days of truck time for plowing, 34 days of truck time for removing, and 5 days of truck time for spreading 108 cubic yards of ashes and 3 tons of sand on slippery roads and walks. Overtime, Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and night plowing, required 15½ employee days, 57 patient days, 12½ truck days, and 1½ day's time of trucks in spreading 40 cubic yards of ashes.

Cleaning up around the grounds required 60 days of truck time. The tractor was used for 12 days rolling lawns in the spring and the tractor and power mower were used in 109 days cutting grass. Cutting grass and cleaning up the Dormitory building area, including the Tuberculosis building and golf course, used 80 days of employee time and

1,152 days of patient time. At the Main building, Clinic building and Nurses' home, one employee and 8 patients worked 120 days. Around the Reception building and Cottages on Central avenue, cutting grass and other work on the grounds required 175 days of employee time and 1,502 days of patient time.

During the winter season 495 trees were trimmed. This required 60 days of employee time and 423 days of patient time. Work at clearing the Thompson property, acquired at the beginning of the year, used 35 employee days, 268 patient days and 23 truck days.

Miscellaneous jobs included rebuilding the foundation of the garden tool house, relaying pipes and building new manholes. This required 6 employee days and 28 patient days and utilized 21 bags of cement, 2 tons of sand, 1½ tons of gravel, 8 lengths of tile pipe and 162 cinder blocks. At the blacksmith shop 2 patients worked 6 days, tearing down and rebuilding the chimney, using 800 common bricks, 9 bags of cement, 1½ tons of sand, and 7 flue tiles. One employee and three patients painted all the greenhouses both inside and out, made necessary repairs to the carnation and rose houses, made frames for the storage of celery, and erected a new soil shed in the garden, using reclaimed lumber, plus some new pieces from the sawmill.

At the sawmill put into operation last year an employee worked 183 days and patients 473 days' time. A total of 824 log trees were cut up, 43 of which were from the Training School at Totowa for their use. The production from the 781 cut up for use at this hospital was 39,982 running feet of lumber, chiefly oak and whitewood. This was delivered to the horse barn, dairy barn, piggery, pasture, greenhouse and garden divisions, carpenter shop and construction division. From the by products, 47 tons of sawdust were delivered to the piggery, as well as 105 bags of shavings; 9 truck loads of wood and 21 truck loads of slabs were delivered to the incinerator. For the butcher shop a chopping block was made 30" x 30" x 24".

At the repair shop maintained at the greenhouse garage 756 days were spent repairing 9 trucks and 2 cars used by the greenhouse and garden divisions; also repaired were the power sprayer, the gasoline shovel, snowplow, power and gang mowers, sawmill motor and other equipment; 581 days were spent repairing garden machinery, 18 days on trucks belonging to the farm, and 11 hours on firehouse equipment. In all, a total of 1,774 hours were devoted to mechanical repair jobs.

In painting equipment 124 lbs of paint, 14 gallons of varnish, and 1 gallon of filler were used.

Christmas trees were delivered to all buildings and cottages, the majority cut in the hospital nursery. The usual decorations were arranged in the chapel for Christmas and Easter, using palms, crotons, ferns, begonias, with chrysanthemums or tulips and narcissus according to the season. The usual decoration around the band stand in the State building was arranged for the State Fair at Trenton, but on a much smaller scale than in former years. However, this display was highly commended and received a special award.

The Victory Garden show, sponsored by the Morris County Gardeners' and Florists' Society, was held in the High School on November 6th. Cut flowers were entered in 11 classes and received 3 first, 4 seconds, and 3 thirds in the awards. A group of chrysanthemums, palms, ferns and crotons were given a special award.

The record of cut flowers and plants grown will be found in the appendix of the Report. The totals were, 330,520 cut flowers and 92,835 plants and bulbs. Also, 137 flats of various varieties of seeds were sown and handled in the greenhouse, largely by patients. Of the flowers distributed to the hospital wards and dining rooms, the largest quantities were snapdragons, 205,930, zinnias, 37,560, gladioli, 18,284, shasta daisies, 11,115—all grown outside. Of chrysanthemums there were 1,166 large, 1,900 medium, and 8,341 sprays; carnations distributed numbered 6,374, and roses 24,083. Flower beds near buildings and along walks were planted and cared for throughout the growing season.

Library

Again the hospital libraries were carried on under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Nurses and with Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin in direct charge. Miss Clark states: "The direction of Mrs. Eichlin was very satisfactory. Her response to any request in connection with this work and her constant effort to interest more of the patients in the service that is available continue to be noted with appreciation." Mrs. Eichlin has submitted the following report:

"War has again made people the world over mindful of the service due their fellowmen, but those on duty in the hospitals know the constant need for service to suffering humanity at all times in peace and war. The patients in the various buildings of the hospital have been supplied

with reading material during the year. The patients in the Tuberculosis building have received magazines and pocket editions of books, these small volumes proving to be very convenient.

The hospital print shop has continued to assist the library by repairing and rebinding books. The "Library Page" appeared in each edition of *The Psychogram* and gave information regarding books recently acquired and also listed short book reviews. The cooperation of the print shop has been a real factor in helping the library to function efficiently

The affiliate student nurses are proving to be one of the most cooperative and helpful groups connected with the hospital. Once a month the Librarian lectured to a new group of affiliate students on "Bibliotherapy for Patients." The students have been alert and interested in the question and answer period following the lecture. The Nursing School Library has been active during the year in the circulation of text books and classroom information material. It was possible to purchase a supply of books needed in connection with their educational program.

Several collections of books continued to circulate at the hospital. The staff and employees appreciated these special collections, as they were available in the residences and constantly renewed. This year an additional collection of books was transferred to the Main Building Library from the Clinic Building Library. One of the most welcome additions to the library was the new card index file purchased by the State and installed in the Clinic Building Library. Upon completion of the card index it will be possible to have a complete record of books in the two main hospital library units.

Requests during the year were numerous and far reaching in scope. It was interesting to note that many persons who had never before availed themselves of the privilege of becoming a library borrower requested information or books. Many requests could not have been satisfactorily filled without the cooperation of the Morris County Library and the State Library Commission.

The holiday time was brightened with many fine gifts from the Church organizations, Girl Scouts, American Red Cross and private individuals. New and reconditioned Christmas cards have been received from far and near to add to the collection which the hospital library turns over to be placed with gifts each Christmas. The two magazine subscriptions donated to the hospital library were much appreciated. The following figures show the year's activities:

Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:

Fiction	5,967
Non-fiction	1,308
Foreign	17
Total books	7,292
Magazines	32,582
Grand Total	39,874

Donations to the Hospital Library:

Books	803
Magazines, secular	17,246
Papers, secular	777
Magazines, religious assorted	2,765
Magazines and papers, Christian Science (distributed)	18,687
Papers, Jewish	347
Papers, Italian	166
Decks of playing cards	96
Games	10
Jigsaw puzzles	9
Crossword puzzles	17
Scrap books	104
Miscellaneous cards	532
Christmas cards	12,144
Christmas paper napkins	150
Christmas seals	84
Christmas tags	116
Magazine Subscriptions	2

Miscellaneous Notes:

Books purchased by the State	58
Books sent to the Print Shop	117
Books returned from the Print Shop	81
Games loaned	3
Jigsaw puzzles loaned	43
Playing cards (decks distributed)	110
Christmas cards distributed	3,857
Christmas cards sent to storage	3,329
Books transferred to Main building Library from Clinic Building Library	38

In closing Mrs. Eichlin said: "It has been a pleasure and an incentive again this year to be permitted to attend several library meetings and to inspect other libraries. As a member of the New Jersey Chapter of the Special Libraries Association I attended meetings in Newark and New Brunswick. Other meetings attended were: The Morris County Library

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Association, The New Jersey State Library Association and the annual conference of the National Special Libraries Association held in Philadelphia in June."

Recreation: Amusements, Sports, Music and Entertainment

Again, as for many years past, Dr. George B. McMurray had general supervision of all forms of recreation for patients. A majority of the activities, however, were carried out under the immediate direction of the division of physical education and have been listed in Mrs. Johnson's report. Dr. McMurray states: "Every effort has been made to present excellent entertainment to the patients from a therapeutic standpoint. Golf, tennis, badminton, baseball, fishing, croquet, and horseshoe pitching afford much pleasure to the patients and many have been active in these sports. Birchwood Camp, maintained by a group of parole patients, has continued popular and has also been used on several occasions for parties arranged for patients not on parole. Numerous groups have been taken on walks about the grounds whenever the weather permitted.

Indoors, the central radio system has been very popular and has supplied interesting programs of music and fun as well as news of athletic events and the war and its progress. Radios have been maintained so far as possible on wards not served by the central system. Pianos have been furnished for many wards and have continued to give much pleasure, although upkeep and replacements have been less easy than in other times. The hospital orchestra has been kept up in a simplified form and has provided music for the larger parties. Cards, checkers, dominoes and billiards have continued the most popular ward diversions.

During the Christmas holidays in addition to the parties held on the wards, special parties for working patients were arranged in many divisions of hospital activity. Gifts were distributed throughout the wards, so that no patient was without some personal remembrance. Many articles, including hundreds of sweaters, dresses, shirts, ties, blouses, bathrobes, coats and toilet articles, were purchased by Dr. Curry with his special Christmas Fund and added greatly to the happiness and comfort of those who would not have been remembered otherwise."

Religious Services

The hospital has continued its established program for religious observances. We have never had a resident chaplain. Roman Catholic priests from Morris Plains have said Mass in the chapel each Sunday

morning and have been on constant call for all needs of the Catholic patients. Some of the employees attend services at the chapel, others at St. Virgil's Church in Morris Plains, which is on the direct bus line from the hospital and also within walking distance. Protestant services have been held each Sunday afternoon in the chapel, arranged by clergymen from the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches of Morristown and Morris Plains. The chapel has a good pipe organ, and its music has been supplemented by the orchestra; a choir made up of selected patients led the singing.

Observances for Jewish patients have been arranged by leaders from nearby towns. Christian Science Churches in the vicinity have supplied readers and quantities of literature for distribution. The hospital officers have made every effort to cooperate with all representatives of established faiths and to see that every patient has the help of his own religious leaders.

Fire Protection and Fires

The hospital fire protection service is based on immediate action on any evidence of fire. Most of the ward areas are of fire-resistant construction or are protected by a sprinkler system. Stand-pipe and hose are available for instant use in most areas. This hose, totaling about 18,000 feet, has been inspected and tested at frequent intervals under standard requirements. Also 466 hand type extinguishers are placed throughout the institution, 407 being of the soda-acid type, 34 of the foam type, 21 vaporizing liquid, and 4 carbon-dioxide. All have been tested and charged at least once during the year. Fifty-three fire hydrants are located at strategic places on the grounds, 45 on the high pressure system and 8 on the low pressure mains, the latter in the incerator, dairy, piggery and poultry area. In August, 1943, better protection for the dairy was insured by the installation of a hydrant on the Morristown Water Company line at West Hanover Avenue and Ketch Road. This is adjacent to the barns and has been rented at a yearly rate. Hydrants have been inspected twice during the year.

Equipment at the firehouse consists of a pumping engine, a ladder and chemical tank truck, and a squad car. A fire chief has been maintained on full time 24 hour duty and an operator-driver, acting as assistant fire chief, has been on duty four or five days a week. Fifty-two unpaid call men, employees of the institution, have been certified for fire duty. Of these 22 were residents of the firehouse and the others lived on the

grounds or in nearby communities. The fire alarm system was somewhat improved this year by installing a new underground line between the Main building, south, and South Cottage, where the old line had developed a ground, and by putting in a new underground line from the rear of the Dormitory building to the Dover Road, replacing an aerial loop. The only remaining aerial wire is on Dover Road between the Tuberculosis building and the farmer's cottage.

A detailed report of the equipment, needs, and work done has been submitted by Fire Chief Charles H. Acker. In addition to the items briefly touched upon in the foregoing, he has noted various changes and improvements. Since January 1st the sprinkler system has been entirely in his charge, and he has made weekly inspections and instituted repairs; the central control of this system was removed from the dynamo room and relocated with other fire alarm control in a room in the firehouse. Since January 1st also the fire alarm has not been tested audibly each noon, but silently once each month by the Fire Chief and the Electrical Foreman. This has prevented the lack of response to an alarm sounded near the noon hour, which had occurred on two occasions, and also the unpleasantness from gongs ringing loudly all over the hospital each day.

Sixteen fire drills were conducted in the course of the year with an average attendance of 30 men. The Morris Plains and Morris Township Departments joined in most of these drills and after the work-out light refreshments were served. On Hallowe'en special precautions were observed but no incidents were reported. For the annual Christmas Party, 38 firemen were on duty at headquarters and in the amusement hall, hose lines were laid from nearby hydrants, and additional extinguishers were made available. The Fairchild Company kindly furnished men to assist in the coverage. Six air raid drill signals were received during the year, with an average of 12 firemen reporting for duty.

This year there were in all 36 calls received. Three of these were still alarms for apparatus to remove an escaped patient from a roof or window ledge. Three were false general alarms, due to accident, and one was a false sprinkler alarm. One alarm was for a chimney fire off the hospital property. One general alarm was sent through error, a cutting torch being mistaken for a fire in the boiler house. Eleven still alarms were calls for the chief to make investigation of fires already extinguished by local personnel. Five of these were on ward 42 where a male patient in seclusion contrived to set small blazes frequently. On

two other occasions a still alarm came from this ward, once for a fire in debris and once for unusual smoke. (The fire-setting patient was eventually removed to the Trenton State Hospital). Most of the actual fires reported were small and consisted of burning debris, electrical fire in an elevator, scullery fire, grass fire, and so on. Two were of sufficient extent to have claims put in to the insurance companies. One fire on Ward 30, December 17th, resulted in damage to the amount of $420.21. One fire on June 11th caused damage for which $1,890.75 was claimed. This fire was in the Main building, south, ground floor, in a room adjacent to the supervisor's store room, and occupied by an employee who was not in her quarters at the time. The source was in an old dumb-waiter shaft, but the cause was not determined. It might have been defective electrical wiring, or it might have been started in debris on top of the dumb-waiter by a carelessly thrown match or smoking refuse. Owing to the location of the room and the time, late on a Sunday afternoon, the smoke was not noticed until the fire made considerable headway. Then two alarms were sent in, a still alarm telephoned and three minutes later a general alarm. The room and its contents were badly damaged and the physician's office directly above was also damaged. As a precautionary measure and because the smoke was acrid and penetrating, patients in nearby wards were removed to the congregate dining hall.

Fire Chief Acker particularly stressed the fine cooperation shown by Chief Cullinan of Morristown and Chief Green of Morris Township and their interest and willingness to aid in the fire protection of the institution. The firemen in the neighboring departments have also been most friendly and cooperative, at all times expressing their willingness to give assistance whenever required.

Water Supply

At no time in the year was there any shortage of water, supplies being ample for all needs. Considerable trouble was experienced with silting after heavy storms and studies were made of the situation after which a program was outlined and will be carried out in numerous steps, beginning at the new fiscal year. Reports and specimens of water were submitted monthly to the State Board of Health Office in Trenton and to the Experimental Station at Rutgers University. Any suggestions or corrections offered as a result of their findings were promptly carried out.

There was no contamination of the water supply at any time from the typhoid standpoint.

In August the new fourteen inch line to the Klondike was completed and cut into service. This is designed to insure better supply on the high pressure lines. There was little trouble with breaks in mains during the year. Chlorination of the water supply has continued throughout the year. Drinking water was regularly supplied from a spring, piped into a bottling room in the Dormitory building, and from there distributed by truck to dining rooms, offices, and other parts of the hospital.

New Buildings and Improvements

The local construction office of the architectural division of the Department of Institutions and Agencies was again maintained under the direction of Mr. Gordon P. Mundrane. His work has been excellent and despite shortages and slow deliveries in various materials a considerable contribution was made to hospital needs in the course of the year. Close cooperation has been continued between this office and the hospital departmental and divisional heads. Mr. Mundrane's report shows the fol lowing work accomplished:

"On the pharmacist's cottage remodeled last year final painting and so on was completed and the building was ready for occupancy on July 15th.

On the Thompson property which became available for use at the beginning of the fiscal year two existing houses were remodeled. The first and larger, designated as Cottage No. 1, required extensive work. It was necessary to reshingle the entire roof and put new roofs on the two porches, repair flashing, install new copper gutters, replace a group of five windows, replace 126 window panes and reglaze all windows. Inside the house, two wall partitions, four fireplaces and one chimney were demolished. All ceilings were replastered, walls were plaster patched. The plumbing presented a major construction problem. New soil and water lines were run, new sinks installed in kitchen and pantry, all fixtures were replaced in first floor lavatory, all fixtures were installed new in each of three bathrooms on the second floor. For the heating system a magazine feed, coal fired boiler was installed with new steam and return lines and all new radiators. After numerous unsuccessful attempts to secure a sufficient flow of water from the old well it was found necessary to drill a new well, which has a flow of 200 gallons per hour at 40 pounds pressure. Floors were repaired and scraped or laid new with

linoleum installed in kitchen, pantries, laundry, lavatory, and bathrooms. A new addition was constructed at the rear of the house for a laundry and a new two car garage was built. Three coats of paint were applied to all exterior walls, roof shingles were stained, and the interior papered and painted. The entire cottage was rewired in order to secure a certificate from the National Fire Underwriter's Association; new fixtures were installed and an electric ventilator in the kitchen. The work was completed and the cottage occupied in the spring.

At Cottage No. 2 work is still in progress. A new two car garage attached to the cottage was built, old rear porch removed and a new one constructed, new gutters and leaders installed, and a new heating system put in, a magazine coal fired boiler. One partition was removed, several doors were removed and the openings made into archways, a new fireplace was constructed in the living room. The cottage had to be rewired. New electrical and bathroom fixtures have not yet been received. Work on this project has been considerably curtailed due to delay in receiving materials and all operations had to be suspended for a period of time.

The project of rewiring the dairy barns was completed in January. Forty-two switches and 122 vapor proof fixtures were installed.

The water line to the Klondike, the installation of which was started last year under contract, was completed and placed in service August 18th. The length of the line was approximately 5,500.

Root Cellar: This project was started in June, 1943, and completed October 15th. It is 115 feet long and 41 feet wide, with a maximum capacity of 18,000 bushels of produce. There are twenty-six bins, approximately 8½ by 15½ feet; a concrete driveway 9½ feet in width extends through the structure with suitable doorways at each end. The interior of the bins has a wood flooring ventilated for air circulation. The cellar is made of cinder blocks with an arched roof of reinforced concrete 5½ inches thick, treated with waterproofing. The exterior walls were treated with a coat of cement plaster mixed with water proofing and a finish coat of tar.

Piggery: Work was carried on during the fall and spring months constructing shelters, feeding troughs and platforms. At the close of the year fencing was being erected.

South Cottage: Rewiring of this building was completed. New conduit was installed where necessary, new wiring, new fixtures, switches, receptacles and main lighting panels were installed. The current has

been changed from direct to alternating, the connection being made at Tier 2 of the Main Building, south.

North Cottage: Work on rewiring this building was started on February 9th and completed April 30th. All new wire was installed in conduit, 91 new fixtures and 39 duplex receptacles were installed. The current was changed from direct to alternating, the connection being made at Tier 2, Main building, north.

Dormitory Building: Under contract inlaid linoleum was installed in Ward 63 infirmary and kitchen, the work being completed in March. The construction department installed two showers, one in Ward 61 and one in Ward 63. Contract has been granted for the installation of linoleum in the day rooms of Wards 60, 61, 62, and 63, but the work has not been completed because of the inability of the contractor to secure linoleum of the quality specified. The construction department has removed base and repaired floors for this installation and the work is promised for completion by July 15th.

Sprinkler Alarm System: In order to have the two fire alarm systems work in conjunction with each other under the direct supervision of the Fire Chief the following changes were necessary: Rerouting of circuits, installing conduit and wire, moving of horn and indicator and switching panel. The project was in progress at the end of the year.

Business Department

All the varied activities carried on under the Business Department of the hospital have been impeded this year by grave shortages in personnel and material. A constant effort has been required to meet the most pressing necessities; many employees have worked extra hours, allowing their time off to accumulate indefinitely; many and frequent changes have been made to fit obtainable materials into to the immediate needs. All of this has brought increased pressure upon the entire department. Much credit is due to Mr. H. Brevoort Smith, Business Manager, and his assistants for the manner in which the existing situation has been met. Save, repair, make do and do without have been their continuous program.

Under Mr. Smith's supervision, Mr. E. I. Coursen, Assistant Business Manager, continued to direct the animal industries, the farm, and various outside activities. Unfortunately, he met with an accident in the course of his work at the dairy and was confined to bed on the employees' sick

ward for a considerable time, but eventually recovered and was able to return to full duty. Mr. Henry Landesman, Engineer in Charge, supervised the maintenance plants and the mechanics. Mr. Robert A. Lowery, Chief Clerk and Treasurer, was in charge of the business office with its numerous details increased by the requirements of wartime regulations. In his report Mr. Smith states:

"During the past year, the shortage of personnel in the various divisions has caused grave concern. The most serious condition has been in the food service, where cooks have been at an all time low in numbers. Food restrictions and constantly changing O. P. A. regulations have forced many changes in the dietary and prevented us from always maintaining the balanced type of meal we served prior to our entry into the war. Clothing, shoes and household supplies are becoming difficult to secure and we are constantly short of items essential to clothe and care properly for our patient population. The difficulty of securing materials for general repair and maintenance has also been of vital concern and many of our buildings and many pieces of equipment are suffering from the effects of govermental restrictions made necessary by the war. Various types of equipment are wearing out and we are unable to replace them. This is particularly true of automobiles, trucks and operating machinery Repair costs on all types of equipment are causing a heavy drain on our current operating funds. When the emergency is over a large sum will be required for renewal and replacement."

Engineering Division

The many activities under the supervision of Mr. Henry Landesman were taken up rather briefly in his 18 page report, so the following summary merely touches upon the chief items:

"The records of the water station showed a total of 417,818,000 gallons consumed and 396,470,000 gallons pumped. The daily average consumption was 1,141,000 gallons. This is an increase over the previous year of 8,334,000 gallons in total consumption, although the amount pumped was only 18,000 more. The daily average consumption increased by 4.5 gallons from 201.6 to 206.1.

At the power house the total consumption of coal was 28,706 tons with a daily average of 78. This was an increase of 267 tons over the previous year. The average per cent. rating was 121.8, average lbs. of coal per sq. ft. of grate was 23.1, average stack temperature 488, average

steam per lb. coal as fired, 7.6. Daily average tons of coal used were 107 in December and January, 47 in July. At the dynamo room the daily average operation of the three D. C. generators was 9, 13, and 12 hours respectively; the maximum load was 276 and the minimum 48; the A. C. generator was operated 24 hours a day with a maximum load for the year of 580 and a minimum of 220. The total K. W. hours for the year was 4,070,156 and the daily average 11,120. The refrigeration plant produced a total of 23,430 cakes of ice, a daily average of 64. In July 2,675 cakes were made and in February 1,367. At the sewage disposal plant the total flow was 325,313,000 gallons and the daily average 888,883. This was a decrease in the daily average flow of 56,448 gallons.

Last year the urgent need of additional boiler facilities was reported, since it was at times necessary to run the boilers at 200 per cent. of their capacity with no reserve. Fullest consideration of the power demands was given by the Central Office and an appropriation was made available for an addition to the plant. Every effort has been made to obtain suitable increased power generating facilities; certain available boilers were checked by Mr. Bevans of the Central Office and Mr. Landesman, but the problem is still a difficult one in view of war restrictions and priorities. During the year weather conditions were rather favorable, no protracted cold spell to require too much forcing of the boilers. Only twice during the year was it necessary to renew a boiler tube, and the entire set-up functioned well. Inspections were made even more carefully than usual and the chemical control of boiler feed water was scrupulously maintained. The coal receipts and its heating value fluctuated widely, but requirements were met.

At the power plant difficulty had been experienced with a spray being carried to the road whenever the boilers were blown; this was particularly objectionable in winter, when the road and walks became icy as a result. New baffles were designed and installed in the blowdown tank and a larger sized exhaust head was put on the boiler house roof. This has practically removed the objectionable condition. A car became derailed on the much worn skip hoist and it was necessary to install new rails and cables. The mechanics of the maintenance force worked almost night and day for over a week at this job without additional pay and with only an agreement to take the time off at the convenience of the hospital. During the time the skip hoist was out of order the coal was handled by truck and shovel to stoker hoppers.

In the dynamo room there were comparatively few mechanical troubles, although the shortage of operating engineers is getting to an acute stage. The Moore turbo generating unit was installed to serve as a condensing unit also, but it has not been feasible to operate this feature for want of a cooling tower or pond for circulating condenser cooling water. Some of the valves began to leak and permitted exhaust steam to enter condenser lines and it was deemed advisable to empty the condenser system and drain the pumps. Some corrosion will take place, but it is expected to be of very minor importance. The Westinghouse air compressor unit was overhauled and new piston rings requisitioned.

In his report on the water situation Mr. Landesman made various recommendations for improvements which will be given full consideration. He also reported that at No. 1 deepwell pumping station it was observed that soil had washed out from under the building and a test hole in the basement floor showed that two walls were without support, imperiling four heavy electric transformers. The condition was immediately reported to the Central Office and after consultation it was decided to fill the cavity with concrete. The well was thoroughly sealed and the pump kept in operation while approximately 18 cubic yards of concrete were chuted into the cavity. The State Highway Department cooperated in this work. No damage was done to building or mechanical equipment and the pump has been in operation continuously since the beginning of June, delivering about 300 gallons a minute to the ice pond reservoir.

In connection with the sewage disposal plant, Mr. Landesman mentioned with regret the loss of Dr. Gehm of the Experimental Research Laboratory of Rutgers University, who is terminating his work for the State of New Jersey in June to take up health work for a group of industrial plants. Dr. Gehm was most cooperative and conscientious in his routine inspections here while he was connected with Dr. Rudolfs's office. Dr. Rudolfs himself also visited the plant and maintained his close touch with the general care and upkeep. He noted a few minor conditions which could be improved with carpenter and mason work, and attention will be given to them in the summer. Samples have been taken from sewage, effluent stream, and a point in Morristown, for monthly analysis at the Rutgers Laboratory and the results regularly reported to the Central Office and the State Board of Health. At the hospital dairy it was found that a brook was being contaminated by fermenting liquid from a silo pit. The silo drain line was diverted into a sanitary

sewage conduit. A sewage discharge main back of Dr. McMurray's cottage gave trouble and was dug up. A set of broken tiles were found; these were replaced and a new manhole built, since which there has been no further trouble. Jaqui pond, into which the final effluent is discharged, has been drained since April to permit dredging which is being done under the supervision of the State Highway Department.

In the refrigeration system there has been a shortage of two engineers and it has been necessary to operate two shifts instead of three per day. One large cold storage box adjoining the main kitchen has been converted to serve either as a cold storage box or as a deep freezer with temperatures as low as 20 degrees below freezing. With this change it is possible to store large quantities of frozen foods. The storehouse compressor unit was overhauled and new parts installed, including crankshaft. Although the various small units gave some trouble, the cost in both materials and service was less than would have been required for one large cold storage box.

Despite the comparatively small number of painters on the hospital maintenance roll, much indoor painting was completed, although the outside work was negligible. This included the Clinic building basement, stairways, 1st and 3rd floors, X-ray and dental suites; the Reception building wards 8 and 9, gymnasium, offices of social service, mental hygiene, and physical education; Main building wards 34, 35, 37, 50, and 56, nursing apartment and office, two apartments in front center, north and south congregate dining halls, main kitchen, patients' dining room and preparing room, bakery and cannery; Dormitory building, new infirmaries, wards 63 and 67, and day room, ward 65; interior of cafeteria; and apartments in several cottages as well as repair and new work in all buildings.

Alterations in the Tuberculosis building were carried out by the maintenance force. The first and second floors were remodeled to make nurses' nourishment and rest rooms, clothes rooms, doctor's office, and treatment and examining rooms. Twenty-two new doors and considerable window sash and transom were made in the carpenter shop and installed; the X-ray booth and dark room were lead covered; a number of electric lines were run for lighting, X-ray treatments, and for electric plates and refrigerators. Considerable plumbing was also required, surgeons' sinks were installed; gas lines were run for gas plates. Sketches for this work were prepared by the Central Office.

It is gratifying to report that much progress has been made in roof

repair during the past year. An entirely new roof was put on the Main building over the fifth floor; news rooms were also contracted for and applied to the men's and women's occupational therapy buildings and the tailor shop. The old slag roof over the nurses' dining hall was removed and a metal roof put on by the maintenance force. Further work on roofs is urgently needed; some of it can be done by the maintenance force if materials become available; other buildings, such as the Clinic, should be repaired on contract.

At the Employees' building a laundry with three double trays was installed and the floor covered with asbestos tile; a large drying and ironing room was also equipped, and a trunk room built. Suitable metal guards for all ground level windows in this student nurse area were made in the hospital shops and installed.

In the Dormitory building a sizable project was carried out by the construction of infirmaries on wards 65 and 63; the work included removal of brick walls, installing sink, gas range, bed pan sterilizer, linen room shelving, nurses' office and lavatory. In the rear of the Dormitory basement a large area which had been used as dining rooms was cleared out, wire partitions removed, new wiring and fixtures installed and the area pointed up and painted.

A large warming oven was built and installed and additional food cars fabricated to aid in feeding the patients in shifts at the main dining room of the Dormitory building. At the rear of the building new metal fencing was erected by hospital mechanics around the exercise yards.

In the Main building kitchen area in connection with a sanitation program a number of new racks, tables, and storage areas were constructed. The cannery reports were made available for use in sterilizing food containers and so on. The elevator shaft was calcimined and the doors repaired.

At the sheet metal shop over 200 new food containers with aluminum tops and stainless steel bodies were made; metal bread racks were fabricated; several new food conveyor trucks were completely fabricated. Aluminum welding repairs were made from time to time to the large cooking kettles as a wartime salvage measure, since they are now so worn as to require replacement under ordinary conditions. There were also made 50 cake pans, 66 large steamers, 34 roast pans, 18 service pans, 200 food containers, 30 coffee cans, 3 bread trucks, 3 pie carts, 24 bread boxes, 20 pudding pans, 50 scrapple pans, 18 dippers, 6 stainless steel tables, 24

milking pails, and 18 drip pans, as well as a number of miscellaneous articles.

At the carpenter shop the monthly average of repair orders was 2,726, with a total of 32,717. Thirty-nine pieces of new work were completed. Furniture repairs totaled 6,214; of these 2,988 were chairs, 320 rockers, 364 benches and settees.

In closing Mr. Landesman says: "It is felt that the plant is in as good a condition as in the previous year, despite all handicaps pertaining to men and materials. The mechanics have, with practically no exception, given fully of their time and paid the extra transportation for emergency work. Unless the force can have replacements in the fire room and on engine room floors, some drastic arrangements will have to be made to increase the labors of the men to keep the plant going effectively. No credit can be taken from any man in the engineering force; everyone's service has been rendered above normal in capacity and efficiency. Only thus was it possible to maintain the plants to keep the hospital in operation. Deep appreciation is expressed for the general cooperative spirit shown by all hospital officials and members of the Central Office."

Housekeeping Division

Since the varied details of housekeeping place a heavy burden on the nursing personnel and also on the kitchens, laundry and other services, especially in wartime, it was decided to set up a housekeeping division to assist and cooperate with these various services. This was established on January 1, 1944, and Mrs. Alma K. Rose was appointed supervising housekeeper. Mrs. Rose came to us well recommended and with excellent training and experience. The latter included assistant housekeeper at Bloomingdale Hospital and head of the housekeeping department at the Payne Whitney Clinic. She submitted a brief report of her activities which, although much is still in the planning stage, seems sufficiently interesting to be incorporated as follows:

"The Housekeeping Division has so far been developed by the trial and error method and is still in its infancy. Functions cannot be clearly defined because many of its problems relate to those evolved by the war situation. The most serious handicap is the lack of trained personnel. During the first few weeks a careful inspection of the various units was conducted and the needs and problems evaluated. Daily inspections have been continued and corrections made where possible. The division is gradually becoming an integral part of the working force.

The credits are on the minor side but a few are worthy of mention. Adequate linen and supplies have been issued. Shorter, open back gowns are replacing the regular night garment for bed and incontinent patients; this saves time and laundry, as well as patience and material. Blue denim bags clearly stenciled "Soiled Laundry Only" are releasing the usual white laundry bags for the return of clean linens.

A survey revealed that the only available space for an enlarged sewing room was in the rear of the Women's Occupational Therapy building. This space was cheerfully given, but because of many factors the work is not yet in progress. It is hoped to have all torn linens brought here from the Wards as well as from the mangles of the laundry to be put in condition before being returned, This will permit salvage of many articles otherwise doomed to the condemning basket. It is also hoped to have in connection with this area a place for the exchange of clean linen for soiled. This should eventually curtail the amount of loss, at present a large figure, and be an answer to the weekly appearance of unmarked linen in the laundry.

Food cars were recommended and put into operation to make available a more plentiful supply of food to Section patients, not able to go to the dining halls, and eliminate the hazards of carrying hot foods in inadequate containers. A double sink with drain baskets, a table, and workable space was set up in an area adjacent to the new dishwashing unit for the south side congregate dining hall. With the installation of this machine and the two others, one for the north side and one for the Dormitory building, the selection of adequate and efficient help to operate such expensive equipment presents a major problem.

Referring again to war conditions, the hospital authorities have for some time recognized the inability of the personnel to retain the high standards required and it is hoped that through this division these ideals may be carried on."

Laundry

Again this year the highly important work of the hospital laundry was carried on under the direction of Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan. He has submitted the following report:

"The personnel turnover has been very frequent, with no success at replacing old employees. We have been short from two to five employees almost continually. Also, we have not been able to secure good male patients. The typhoid fever outbreak caused an extra amount of work

and responsibility; it was necessary for me or my first assistant to be in the washroom each forenoon to handle and wash the contaminated laundry. On several occasions in the past year we have encountered muddy water conditions, lasting sometimes for a week at a time. This has made it impossible to return the completed laundry with good color.

The laundry counted was 6,752,076 pieces, but because of lack of employees and competent patients, this count was not accurate. Included in the figure were 4,578 curtains that were ironed by hand or machine and 2,578 curtains that were handwashed, starched and placed on stretchers.

On January 15th the annual dinner party was given for the patients. In the afternoon, after dinner, a five-piece orchestra furnished music for dancing. The patients were very pleased with the recreations.

The engineering division has given excellent cooperation, as in past years, in keeping the machinery in good working condition."

In closing Mr. Leyhan expressed his gratitude to Mr. Landesman and Mr. Smith for their hearty cooperation and kind help and advice during the year.

According to the hospital *Psychogram* Mr. Leyhan on January 2nd attended the annual meeting of the North Jersey Laundry Managers' Association, held at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, at which time he completed his term as president of the association.

Food Services

Mr. Walton has continued as head of the hospital kitchens, bakery, cannery, butchershop, and food service throughout the institution. His position at best is an exacting one and this year has been extremely difficult. Too much credit cannot be given him for the manner in which he has maintained his division and obtained results which were remarkably good in view of the existing conditions in personnel and materials. Mr. Smith, the Business Manager, has again devoted much of his time to kitchen and dietary problems.

The depletion of personnel has been most serious. In the Main kitchen at the close of the year there were only two cooks and two assistant cooks preparing food for over 4,800 patients. In the cafeteria there were two cooks preparing food for 650 patients and 400 employees. The food service division was short five cooks and ten kitchen helpers. Advertisements were run in numberous papers and contacts made with various employment agencies without result. For the past six months an

attempt was made to train boys from the Reformatory at Rahway, but this was not satisfactory as the boys got into trouble on the outside.

The greater proportion of the kitchen help has been patients, who would work well with adequate supervision, but the few employees were so busy with essential work that they could not watch and instruct patients sufficiently. The few old cooks who have remained during the emergency have done an excellent job. They have sacrificed time off and have worked long hours in an effort to maintain a high standard.

In addition to the routine cooking, there were made in the kitchen this year 38,019 doughnuts; 14,446 lbs. of butter spread; 27,744 lbs. of margerine spread; and 2,700 lbs. of cheese spread. The spreads were produced by mixing milk with the basic material. Also 66 barrels of sauerkraut and 8 barrels of cold pack peppers were put down, each barrel holding 50 gallons.

The outbreak of typhoid fever on the south side of the Main building threw additional work on the culinary service. A thorough check of sanitary conditions was made and several improvements found possible by reconstruction and new equipment. The most expensive of these was the purchase of three new dishwashing machines. Eight old machines in the congregate dining halls and others at the Dormitory building were recommended for discard. At the end of the year the three new machines had been obtained, one for the south side and one for the north side of the congregate dining hall and one for the Dormitory building. The one in the south side had been installed and was in operation, taking care of all dishes for the four floors on that side of the congregate dining hall. It is of the latest approved type and will wash and sanatize 12,000 dishes per hour. Before this was in service, the cannery retorts were used for emergency dish sterilizing. In all the changes made the hospital officers, the culinary division and the engineering division worked in close cooperation with the Central Office and the State Department of Health.

Bakery

Sanitary changes were made in this area also, and various improvements in equipment. Three new machines were obtained, a moulder, rounder and proof box, since the old machines had caused considerable trouble both from an operating and a sanitary point of view. Further improvement could be made with a new floor, new dough mixer and various pans and other small operating utensils. In the bakery were

prepared and baked in gas fired ovens all the bread used in the institution as well as the cakes, pies, buns and other items which afford a pleasant change in the diet. The list indicates the number, but not the variety, since the pies were of nine different kinds and the cakes of seven.

Bread, 2 lb. loaf	774,447
Corn bread, 8 lb. loaf	202
Coffee cake, 1½ lb. loaf	9,220
Cakes, 8 lb. loaf	16,159
Ice-box cakes, 10 lb.	130
Jelly rolls, 10 lb.	178
Pies, 8 lb.	16,204
Short cakes, 4½ lb.	132
Total	816,672
Rolls, dozen	6,128
Muffins, dozen	2,640
Tea biscuit, dozen	5,706
Buns, dozen	5,418
Cinnamon buns, dozen	1,368
Hot cross buns, dozen	750
Cookies, dozen	3,795
Total dozen	25,805

Cannery

The cannery production for the year was excellent and a high quality pack was produced. A sample can sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by the State Use Division was graded as "Fancy". Contract was again awarded to Mr. DeMott of Flemington to furnish tomatoes at a flat rate per ton in addition to those produced at the institution. The following products were canned this year:

	No. 10 Cans
Tomatoes	47,708
Puree	14,595
Hot chili sauce	2,627
Piccalilli	2,296
Green tomato marmalade	75
Carrots	9,859
Applesauce	485
Applebutter	2,325
Total	79,970

Service Unit

At the hospital Service Unit a lunch room has again been operated adjacent to the registration desk and rest room for visitors. This lunch and soda fountain service has always proved a great convenience for those who come to visit patients and also for those employees and patients who wished a change in their diet. Throughout the year the Unit was maintained under the highly competent direction of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Fairchild. Like other divisions of the hospital, the Service Unit suffered from shortage of personnel and had to contend with many war restrictions under the rationing system, but good results were obtained, both financially and in satisfied patrons. All profits from this division have been routinely added to the amusement fund for the patients.

Garage

At the hospital garage the chief problem has been to keep aging cars and trucks in service. No new motor vehicles have been obtained this year or last. Efforts have been made to reduce mileage and to conserve gas and rubber whenever possible. Many of the vehicles have passed far beyond the usual period of service, but have been kept going by frequent servicing and close attention.

On December 31st John T. Murphy retired on pension. He had been an employee of the hospital for over fifty years, was head of the stable when horses were the means of transportation and as they were gradually replaced by automobiles he became head of the central garage. He was always thoroughly honest and conscientious, devoted to his work and to the welfare of the hospital. After his retirement we were fortunate in having William Walton, Jr. to place in charge of the garage. He is the son of the head of the kitchen and food division, grew up on the grounds and has been employed at the garage as a chauffeur for a number of years. There has been a shortage of personnel much of the year, with illness still further reducing the number available for work, but all urgent needs have been met.

Upholstery Shop

Mr. William T. Barry continued as head of the upholstery work of the institution, under which were included making and repairing mattresses, awning work, and shoe repairs. Lack of materials was a major handicap. For many years it has been the custom to use horsehair for all mattresses in the hospital, since it can be readily sterilized and reworked.

The quality of hair now obtainable is extremely poor, largely from hogs. Material for awning replacements was not obtainable in any quantity and most of the awnings were greatly deteriorated; these were mended where possible, but in many cases the fabric had become too weakened to hold patches. Other materials needed were equally scarce. Competent help was also difficult to obtain and some of the work was done with the aid of young boys in the summer. That so much was accomplished is a great credit to the division.

NEW WORK

Pillow ticks	366	
Single mattress ticks	680	
Double mattress ticks	9	
Single mattresses	613	
Double mattresses	6	
Hair pillows	408	
Feather pillows	19	
Furniture upholstered	52	
Furniture slip covers	16	
Linoleum jobs	11	
Glass curtains (pairs)	27	
Draperies	36	
Shades	595	
Awnings	37	
Ticking mitts, (pairs)	60	
Flags for Main building	2	
Miscellaneous jobs	326	
Total pieces new work		3,263

REPAIRS

Hair pillows made over	234	
Single mattresses made over	1,922	
Mattress ticks	467	
Linoleum	124	
Awnings hung	318	
Shoes repaired, pairs	2,306	
Miscellaneous	52	
Total pieces repair work		5,423
Total pieces work done		8,686

Tailor Shop

At the hospital Tailor Shop sewing machines and pressing equipment for men's clothing are available and a number of patients work there under the direction of two or more employees. Outer clothing for men patients has been pressed and repaired; pants made in the Plain Sewing division have been pressed for the Storehouse; men's clothing has been pressed for the Laundry after washing; heavy canvas articles have been made and repaired; and uniforms and suits for officers have been pressed. The report of Mr. Frank DiPrimo, Tailor, is as follows:

Patients' suits pressed and repaired	531	
Patients' trousers pressed and repaired	1,347	
Patients' overalls and pants repaired	5,785	
Patients' suits altered	75	
Patients' pants altered	310	
Patients' overcoats pressed and repaired	20	
Total pressed, repaired and altered for patients		8,068
Trousers pressed for Storehouse		664
Coats pressed for Laundry	16,800	
Pants pressed for Laundry	18,900	
Vests pressed for Laundry	300	
Total pieces pressed for Laundry		36,000
Heavy canvas articles made	628	
Heavy canvas articles repaired	3,539	
Total canvas articles made and repaired		4,167
Police officer's uniform made	1	
Uniforms pressed and repaired	175	
Suits pressed and repaired	1,278	
Trousers pressed and repaired	227	
Overcoats pressed and repaired	29	
Total pieces work done		50,609

Garden

The garden was for the second year under the immediate supervision of Mr. Britton Koch and excellent results were obtained. Additional acreage together with good growing conditions and careful planning produced the heaviest crops on record at this hospital. This spring an additional eight acres of land in the Hanover Avenue tract were cleared and put into production, but lack of personnel prevented more rapid development of this area. The detailed figures of garden production will be found at the

end of this Report. The total valuation was set at $49,342.35, which is more than $13,000 above the previous high record made last year.

Vegetables were grown, harvested, stored and delivered on requistion to the various large kitchens where food for patients and employees was prepared and to more than twenty cottage kitchens. Also, large quantities of purchased vegetables, including those grown in other institutions and those distributed by the Federal government, were sorted and delivered by the garden division.

Included in these were 1,738,477 lbs. of potatoes and 219,800 lbs. of green cabbage, in addition to the 160,920 lbs. grown here. No potatoes were raised as it is considered unprofitable to attempt this crop with the land available.

In addition to the vegetables delivered at this institution, 2,100 lbs. of potatoes were delivered to the Clinton State Reformatory, and 5,800 lbs. of cabbage, 728 baskets of carrots, and 2,000 celery plants to the training School at Totowa. Delivered to the hospital piggery were 4,380 lbs. rye straw and 300 baskets of carrots, and to the dairy 2.75 tons of corn ensilage. Accurate record was kept of all produce raised and delivered.

In the greenhouse flats of seed were sown and cared for as follows: Lettuce, 38 flats, 5 varieties; tomatoes, 139 flats, 6 varieties of large and 16 varieties of small fruiting; cabbage, 93 flats, 5 varieties; egg plant, 26 flats, 2 varieties; peppers, 99 flats, 14 varieties; leeks, 17 flats, 2 varieties; onions, 79 flats, 6 varieties.

Sown in the garden frames were 22 frames of celery, 3 frames of broccoli, beside lettuce, parsley, endive and New Zealand spinach. In the garden fields were sown 1,316 lbs. of green beans, 682 lbs. of peas, 267½ lbs. of beets, 38½ lbs. of spinach, 45½ lbs. of carrots, 19 lbs. of kale, 37 lbs. of sweet corn, 40 lbs. of onion seed, 34 lbs. of bush lima beans and 18 lbs. of pole limas, beside smaller quantities of seed in numerous other varieties, the whole totaling about 2,750 lbs. of vegetable seed. A total of 143,580 plants were transplanted in flats, 6,010 in the greenhouse benches, 269,599 in the garden frames, and 331,739 in the garden fields.

Manure for the gardens was hauled in large and small truck loads and with two horse teams. A total of 1,369 loads were removed from the dairy, 225 loads from the horse barn, and 45 loads from the poultry plant. Other materials used on the garden fields included 18,837 lbs. of lime, 33,178 lbs. of fertilizer, 350 lbs. of bone meal, 7,200 lbs. nitrate of soda, 2,500 lbs. of asparagus salt, and 150 lbs. of arsenate of lead and 125

lbs. of lime and lead arsenate for spraying and dusting. Peach trees in the garden area were sprayed with 400 gallons of fungicide and 400 gallons of lime and sulphur.

The tractors were employed 313 days in the garden, 109 days for the greenhouse and ground division, cutting grass and hauling logs, and 48 days for the farm division. At the root cellar, 884 cubic yards of cinders, 166 cubic yards of field stone, and 4,715 cubic yards of fill were used. Other work included making 215 flats, 773 tomato crates and repairing 1,271 hot bed sash. Crates and sash were also painted, 2,207 pieces in all.

Planting in the spring of 1944 was unusually difficult, with heavy storms washing out the seeds, and periods of dry weather with burning sun. Carrots, beets and cucumbers were resown twice. At the end of June crops did not promise as good harvests as in the previous season.

At the Trenton Fair there was no competition in vegetables this year, but a booth display featuring the Victory Garden symbol was made up by each institution; for ours third prize was awarded. In November at the Victory Garden Show held in Morristown, 18 entries were placed in competition from the hospital garden. Seven first prizes were won, four second, and three third.

Farm

The value of farm production exceeded 1943 by $1,725.72, principally because of increased quantities of green fodder, sweet corn, carrots and cabbage. Although the apple crop was good, the amount gathered was far below the preceding year, partly because of removal by employees, patients, and the public. Because of washouts and periods of dry weather, ensilage corn and turnips were reduced in quantity and size.

The farm was under the immediate charge of P. F. Havens, with Mr. Coursen continuing general oversight of the division. The West Hanover Avenue tract was again cultivated and the Ebling farm of 40 acres was rented as for several years past. There was a decided shortage of farm help and in the summer a number of high school boys were hired to assist during the vacation period.

Stable

At the beginning of the year there were 14 horses and mules of which five horses were assigned to the farm and six horses and three mules to the garden. One farm horse died in August, as the result of a

heart lesion. Three horses were traded in with the purchase of two new teams. At the close of the year six horses and three mules were assigned to the garden and five horses to the farm. To the farm were also assigned the pair of percheron colts now about three years old, mentioned in last year's report. They are fine, well-developed animals and a beginning has been made of breaking them to work. With the colts there were 16 animals at the stable on June 30.

Dairy

Owing to conditions beyond control of the local management, production at the hospital dairy decreased still further this year. A primary cause was reduced personnel. Help could not be retained or competent replacements made. The few who responded to advertisements were poor milkers or physically unable to do the work fully and properly. Poor milking affected the cows, reduced the lactation period and lowered production. Before the end of the year it was necessary to close entirely the system of milking cows three times daily, and at no time during the year was the number as large as it should have been. Cows removed from a three time line often drop 20% or more in production.

Feed has not been up to standard. On the whole the hay has been of poor quality for many months. We have had some good hay but seldom in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the milking herd. In mixing the grain ration there was a change in the ingredients from time to time as it was necessary to make use of whatever was available; frequent changes in the ration upset production.

Two of the bulls were getting old and this coupled with lack of proper facilities for exercise had made them very uncertain breeders. This has reduced the winter breeding of heifers and lowered herd replacements. In June one bull was slaughtered and one was purchased. Last January the institution was enrolled in the County breeding association and artificial breeding has been used to some extent since that time.

In January a heifer was reported as having a swelling on her neck, and later a number of others, eight in all, were similarly affected. The disease was diagnosed as actinobacillus, affecting the glands, and was attributed to the use of a quantity of timothy hay. Five of the heifers were slaughtered and four responded to treatment of intravenous injections of sodium iodide. At the close of the year only two cases remained and they showed decided improvement.

The herd was again accredited for tuberculosis, as it has remained over a period of twenty-four years. At the close of the previous year, June 14, 1943, an accredited herd certificate for Bang's disease was received from the Bureau of Animal Industry. This came as a result of strenuous efforts over a period of years to eradicate the disease from the herd. During the current year the animals were tested according to routine; a number were found slightly suspicious, none positive. The worst menace to the dairy industry, following tuberculosis and Bang's disease, is mastitis. To eliminate cows affected with mastitis and if possible to control the disease, 39 cows were slaughtered during the year, many of which were among the best producers.

In all 43 cows and heifers and one bull were slaughtered and passed for food during the year; tens cows and heifers died or were destroyed because of illness; 175 calves were born; 64 died or were destroyed because of illness; 69 were slaughtered for food. In compliance with a request from the Department at Trenton to assist Skillman, seven heifers due to have their first calves were selected by Mr. H. A. Houston and Edward Haynes, Steward, and were delivered to that institution by our trucks.

The herdsman, Mr. Hugh McLellan, cannot be too highly credited and complimented for the present condition of the herd. He has worked under conditions that the average man would not endure; one evidence of this is that he now has to his credit 123 days of overtime, with no indication that he will be recompensed in any way. He has maintained constant watch over the condition of the cows and their feeding and has done everything possible to prevent damage by insufficient and inefficient helpers. In the course of the year three boys from the Four Mile Colony at New Lisbon were installed at the dairy as milkers and five of this hospital's patients continued to work more or less steadily as milkers. The dairy was short five employees.

Dr. Henry W. Dustan, Veterinarian, of Morristown who had served the institution faithfully and efficiently over a period of years was compelled by illness to discontinue his work on August 19, 1943. He has been greatly missed because his kindness and gentleness, his readiness to respond to calls at all times, and his skill and interest in all improvements in methods of treatment. His place has been taken by Dr. Joseph W. DeGroot of Mendham.

Dr. Hendershott, Dr. Porteus and Dr. Simms have also been at the hospital for consultations, and Dr. Hendershott, Chief of the Bureau of

Animal Industry, has been most generous with his time and advice, on all matters having to do with the livestock of the institution.

Pasture land for young stock was again rented, the Ketch property adjacent to the hospital dairy area, and the Freeman property in New Vernon. In May, 27 head of young stock were transported to the Freeman pasture by truck. Conditions at the dairy barns were somewhat improved during the year by the re-wiring of the entire area and by the renting of a hydrant to provide additional water supply in case of fire.

The daily average number of cows milked this year was 189½; total production was 917,972½ qts. of milk. The total valuation of dairy products was $89,164.15. This is an increase in the average number of cows milked of 3½ and a decrease in the total number of quarts of milk produced of 53,528½. Total decrease in valuation amounted to $7,740.63.

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

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1944

Milking cows	186	
Dry cows	22	
		208
Heifers	51	
Heifer calves	70	
		121
Bull calves	3	
Bulls	5	
		8
Total		337

Piggery

During the year 535 pigs were born at the institution and 316 were purchased, a total of 851. Of those born at the piggery, 74 died at birth; others were killed by the sows or died from various causes, a total of 305 dying during the year, including those killed and destroyed. Slaughtered for food were 306, leaving the herd increased from 355 to 595 during the year. Many of the deaths among young pigs were believed to be due to anemia, caused by a lack of minerals in the sow's milk. A liquid preparation containing cobalt and iron was placed before the pigs and sows immediately after farrowing and the trouble was finally eliminated. Hemorrhagic septicemia, pneumonia, and gastroenteritis caused most of the remaining deaths; some were due to injuries received while fighting. The pigs were seen frequently by the veterinarian and treatments ad-

ministered as required. A total of 81,131 lbs. of pork were produced for hospital use and the valuation of products amounted to $14,253.09. The amount of pork produced was 2,722 lbs. more than last year, but the value placed upon it was $1.25 less, owing to lower prices prevailing.

PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1944

Sucklings	74	
Shoats	364	
Boars	3	
Sows	36	
Fattening hogs	118	
Total		595

Some improvements were made at the piggery during the year and others were in progress as the year closed. These consisted of the construction of new houses and feeding platforms and the fencing in of new land at the rear of the plant. They should aid materially in preventing and controlling disease and increasing the production of pork.

Hennery

During the year 3,087 chicks were purchased. A total of 1,152 died, about one-third of which were young chicks; 8 were killed and destroyed, 8 were killed by cats and two were missing; 1,897 were killed for food. At the end of the year the flock was larger by 8 than at the beginning.

The egg yield fell below former years, the loss being attributed to poorer quality of laying stock and feeds. The plant was continued under Mr. John J. Smith, a poultryman of ability who gave the work close attention and endeavored constantly to overcome the conditions which affected production. Egg production was 14,683 dozen, 4,527 dozen lower than last year. The total valuation was $8,079.04 which is $2,724.87 less than last year.

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1944

Hens	585
Pullets	910
Cockerels	72
Young stock	463
Chicks	938
Total	2,968

Miscellaneous

As usual, various outside activities were maintained under the super vision of Mr. Coursen, all contributing to the welfare of the institution.

Trucking Service: All trips off the hospital ground were included in long distance hauling and careful records were kept of the distance and loads. During the year a total of 36,631 miles were covered on 531 trips. While the mileage was reduced over 4,000 miles from 1943, the tonnage of materials was greater. Most of these trips had to do with transferring supplies to and from other institutions and shipping points and especially with obtaining food for the livestock. Trucking hay from Allentown, Pa., and feed from Annandale were major factors in making up these trips The longest distance traveled was to Vineland, 244 miles, and the shortest to Morris Plains, 4 miles. In addition to the long distance hauling, trucks were in constant use on the grounds for transporting laundry, food supplies, milk, ice, bottled water, coal, garbage, materials for the use of mechanics, animals to the slaughter house and for a great variety of other necessary work.

Exterminator: One exterminator is on leave for military service; his father carried the work alone for about six months, with the cleaning of beds being handled by Mr. Knowles and the detail men. On December 1st a new man reported for duty and has closely followed the work. Roaches, ants, flies, mice, rats and other vermin must be kept under control at all times.

Railroad: Again the spur line from Morris Plains to the hospital storehouse was maintained in condition. During the year 300 ties and 30 lengths of 85 lb. rail were received. Work has been carried on by a group of patients under the direction of an experienced employee.

Coal and Ashes: Coal cars were unloaded as received and ashes and carbon transported from the power house to the dump. Carbon and ashes in considerable quantity were used at the institution. Ashes were given free of charge to State and County road departments and to various municipalities. A certain amount was sold to private individuals.

Water for Drinking Purposes: Water piped in from a spring was bottled at the Dormitory building and distributed to 62 points on the grounds, by truck. The quantity delivered was about 160 three or five gallon bottles a day. Bottles were handled in crates to reduce breakage and a careful check was kept on the number delivered and returned.

Patients: Under the supervision of Mr. Coursen patients were employed in the outside activities which have been reported upon. From 8 to 12 patients were employed hauling coal and ashes, 4 or 5 excavating and on the railroad, 4 or 5 at the poultry plant, 5 or 6 at the piggery, 5

or 6 patients as milkers at the dairy, about 20 in general work at the dairy, 20 to 45 patients on the farm. On an average between 80 and 90 patients were employed in these outside divisions.

Recommendations

Mental Hygiene Clinics

There is every indication that the progress of the European war will be stepped up to high intensity leading to victory, after which will follow the return of millions of soldiers to this country, with probably many then shifted to the Pacific area. All of this will act to increase the number of neuropsychiatric casualties and the problems of readjustment. For those discharged from hospitals and clinics and trying to re-establish themselves in the community the Mental Hygiene Clinics offer the most experienced service in this area. The work of the clinics must be increased if this challenge is to be met and these young men who need help saved from complete disaster. Also, maladjustments will be increasingly evident in the general population in the post war period, with the relaxing of the high tensions of wartime. The cost of maintaining the clinics has increased because of many factors. Accordingly, I recommend that the appropriation for this important service be continued and made considerably larger in order that community requirements may be satisfactorily met.

Cottages for Physicians

Two additional cottages for physicians should be constructed. This program should be continued until the married physicians on the staff with families are all provided with approximately the type of living quarters that they would select if they were community doctors rather than psychiatrists required to live in the institution.

Addition to the Tuberculosis Building

Provision should be made for the construction of a large addition to the tuberculosis service. Existing facilities are greatly overcrowded, impairing their efficiency, and there are undoubtedly many cases on the older residence wards which could be discovered by survey and properly segregated if suitable housing was available. As the situation exists it is a menace not only to these patients themselves, but to all who come in contact with them—other patients, nurses and attendants. At least 350 additional beds are needed.

Infirmary Building

The number of old people sent to the hospital has been increasing in recent years. Among this year's admissions about 36 per cent. were diagnosed as having symptoms due to old age or cerebral arteriosclerosis. Of the discharges only 11 per cent. came from this group. A great many required infirmary care and we were obliged to change two wards into infirmaries in the course of the year. I recommend the construction of a properly designed infirmary with beds for 250 patients.

Additional Fire Equipment

The equipment of the fire department should be completely modernized and brought up to standard. The cost involved would be but a small percentage of the value of one hospital building destroyed, not taking into consideration the hazard to life involved in a serious hospital fire. A new modern pumping engine 750 g. p. m. and a modern one man controlled aerial ladder truck both with complete equipment are recommended.

Sprinkler Systems for Laundry and Dairy

The sprinkler system protection should be extended to include the laundry. In this area there is a great quantity of modern expensive equipment which it would be impossible to replace under existing market conditions. There is also at most times a large quantity of incoming and outgoing linen and personal clothing which in the aggregate has a high valuation. Except during working hours there is no one in that area, so a fire might advance to a dangerous degree before being detected. An adequate sprinkler system would safeguard this valuable property.

At the dairy 86 of our most valuable milk cows are stabled in one building where a quantity of food is stored. Many of the men employed about the dairy are of an irresponsible type. The danger of fire is ever present and in the course of a year several small fires are usually discovered and put out in the day time. If a fire should start in a feed loft or at night when it was not immediately noticed, the whole dairy plant, or at least the most valuable part of it, would be a total loss. Rebuilding and restocking a dairy of this size would be impossible at the present time and buying milk in the quantity demanded by the institution would be almost equally difficult. Accordingly I earnestly recommend that a sprinkler system be installed to protect this most valuable industry. If the water supply is not sufficient to carry a sprinkler system, it should certainly be made so.

Calf Barn

Some years ago we were told by the head of the Bureau of Animal Industry in this State that we would continue to lose many of our valuable calves by disease until a new and adequate maternity barn was constructed. Our repeated requests for such a barn have for some reason met with no response. The present structure is of an old and unsanitary type, much too small, so that the young calves are crowded together so many in each small pen that there is hardly room for them all to lie down. Under such conditions any disease which appears is likely to spread rapidly and it is impossible to protect the young animals from germ invasion. Accordingly, I recommend that a suitable calf barn be provided as soon as conditions permit.

Pasteurizing and Bottling House at Dairy

The present pasteurizing and bottling house is too small to handle our milk supply efficiently and the small size and cramped quarters make the problem of proper sanitation very difficult. An addition to the building and certain new equipment are badly needed.

Kitchen and Bakery

In order to enable us to maintain a proper standard of sanitation, certain worn out and absolete kitchen equipment should be replaced. In the bakery a new sanitary floor should be installed. Eqiupment needed there includes a dough mixer and various small pieces.

Household

The household account set up in our budget has not been sufficient to maintain and replace articles worn out in service. Furnishings and rugs in the nursing group and in various of the doctors' quarters are particularly shabby. Blankets for the wards are insufficient and miscellaneous items have been worn out. In many of the patients' dining halls aluminum plates, cups and pitchers have become so broken and bent that they are dangerous and unsanitary and should be discarded and replaced with china. I recommend that the household account be made sufficiently large to permit these necessary replacements.

Clothing

In order that the patient population may be adequately clothed and a sufficient stock maintained for emergencies the clothing account should be increased.

Current Repairs

The sum being appropriated yearly for current repairs has been entirely inadequate to maintain properly the old type of buildings at this hospital. Numerous additions have been made to the plant, with no increase in the current repairs item. It is recommended that a sufficient sum to cover the requirements be appropriated.

Trucks, Automobiles and Farm Machinery

For the past three years we have been unable to replace automotive equipment. Many of our present cars and trucks are worn out and should have been replaced long since. Under normal conditions we averaged at least two automobiles and one truck replacements per year. Therefore we should now be entitled to six automobiles and three trucks. Maintaining the present old equipment is costly and the time out of service which it requires has seriously hampered operations. As soon as war conditions permit, these items should be obtained and they should accordingly appear in our budget.

Farm machinery is also wearing out, especially with the greater area which has to be cultivated in order to increase crops as required. Two new tractors with cultivating attachments should be allotted.

Thompson's Pond

The pond on the Thompson property recently acquired by the State is in need of dredging. Over a period of years it has filled in from erosion and debris carried by the two streams that feed it. In its present condition the pond is unsightly and a breeding place for mosquitoes and other insects. I recommend that a sum be appropriated for dredging the pond and restoring the old dam to serviceable condition.

Loss of Employees by Retirement and Death

During the year four employees retired on pension, as follows:

William Denman entered the employ of the hospital on August 10, 1925. He retired on November 1, 1943, with the classification of institutional charge attendant, completing a long period of faithful service.

Edith Van Winkle, also retired as a charge attendant on November 1, 1943. She was employed at the institution first on November 2, 1907, as a laundry worker and continued until August 25, 1920, when she resigned. On August 20, 1934 she re-entered the employ of the hospital and remained until her retirement. It is impossible to replace employees

such as she who have been actively interested in the institution over a period of more than half a lifetime.

John T. Murphy, head of the hospital garage, retired on January 1, 1944. He entered the service of the institution on February 25, 1890, as a stableman. He was always fond of horses and was an expert driver. Presently he became head of the carriage horse stable and looked after the ten horses then kept for the institutional driving service. With the coming of automobiles into general use in the years following 1915, Mr. Murphy regretfully saw his beloved horses gradually displaced by automotive equipment. The stable was finally torn down and replaced by a small garage, later by a large one, and Mr. Murphy continued in the same location in charge of the growing fleet of automobiles and trucks. He was deeply loyal to the hospital and the resident officers, faithful, honest and incorruptible in his work. The hospital cars were always clean and well kept, gasoline and tires, oil and spare parts were carefully checked and apportioned. The mechanics and chauffeurs were assigned to their duties and records of trips and mileage kept. When a time finally came after almost fifty-six years of service when John Murphy felt he must retire the whole institution experienced a sense of loss.

Richard Watkins, machinist, entered the employ of the hospital on December 6, 1918. He was assigned to various kinds of work in the hospital maintenance plants and rendered valuable service for more than twenty-five years. He retired on pension as of June 30, 1944.

In addition to those who retired, a number of hospital employees died during the past year. The list is as follows:

Stephen Sember was engaged as a cook on September 15, 1933; he gave good service over a period of almost ten years and was popular with his associates and superiors. His health became impaired in the summer, but he remained on duty until two days before his death on the employees' sick ward, September 8, 1943. The diagnosis was acute pancreatitis and adenocarcinoma of the stomach.

Frank C. O'Neill entered the hospital service on June 1, 1938, and was employed on the farm where he was a good worker; he was also assigned to duty in the hospital fire department. Early in the fall he became ill, went to the employees' sick ward, and died after less than one week there, on October 17, 1943, of acute myocardial failure.

Otto Kriese was employed on February 7, 1933, and worked as a mason's helper in the force of maintenance mechanics, where he ren-

dered good service for more than ten years. He died on the employees' sick ward, December 12, 1943, of adenocarcinoma of the stomach.

Amos C. Blanchard entered the employ of the institution on October 1, 1892, as a teamster, being then a boy in his teens. Fond of horses, kind and gentle, he continued to work with the farm teams for many years and then was placed in charge of the farm stable. All animals under his supervision were well looked after and he spent many days and nights nursing sick creatures. During the past few years his health was considerably impaired and it was necessary for him to be on the sick ward, sometimes for several weeks. He died on M-3 December 28, 1943, of chronic myocarditis and arteriosclerosis.

Carlton Simmons was employed here on March 5, 1937, as a teamster and farm hand, and was assigned to the engine company of the fire department. He remained in the hospital service almost seven years and died on the employees' sick ward February 22, 1944, of lobar pneumonia and chronic interstitial nephritis.

Frank Willis began his employment at the hospital on December 19, 1931, and worked as a fireman and helper for more than thirteen years; he was a loyal and faithful employee, rendering good service. His death occurred on April 12, 1944, on ward M-3, following an emergency operation for strangulated hernia.

Charles Blaine was employed on March 25, 1933, as a farm hand. He continued to give faithful and competent service for eleven years and died on the employees' sick ward June 9, 1944, of acute myocardial failure due to basal cell carcinoma of the head.

Michael J. Dempsey was not technically in the employ of the hospital at the time of his death. He entered institutional service on June 17, 1930, and worked steadily in the garden division for more than a dozen years. Early in 1943 he became ill and after using up his sick time he resigned on May 31, 1943, since he was not in the pension system. Later in the summer when his illness became critical he was permitted to enter the employees' sick ward for care and died there on August 22, 1943, of adenocarcinomo of the liver.

Miss Stella A. McClurkin was appointed to the occupational therapy staff on October 11, 1924, and was made director of the curative workrooms section on March 16, 1929. She retired on pension, December 31, 1940. Word was received at the hospital that she died suddenly on

May 30, 1944, of a heart attack at her home in Princeton, Indiana. Her health was apparently normal until a few hours before her death.

Distinguished Visitors

Despite traveling restrictions imposed this year by the shortage of gasoline, the hospital was privileged to entertain many distinguished guests. Governor Edison, accompanied by his Commissioner of Finance, Mr. Frank E. Walsh, came to the hospital on September 9th, visited various units of the institution and then at an informal reception met many of the officers and personnel.

Most of the visitors have been those interested in some particular phase of the work here. Many students, both from colleges and from professional schools, have visited the educational, nursing, social service and mental hygiene divisions. Early in the year Miss Dorothy Deming of the U. S. Public Health Service visited here under the auspices of the *American Journal of Nursing*. Miss Caroline Hughes of Eugene, Oregon, and Miss Margaret Fletcher of Greensboro, North Carolina, religious workers among Episcopal college students, visited the hospital. Miss Good, Dean of Women, Goshen College, Missouri, was also here. Many educators from institutions of learning in neighboring states and New Jersey were among our visitors, and many who have been students here and gone on to work in churches, schools or the armed services came back to visit friends here and observe the progress of the institution.

From the Central Office visitors arrived each week. Mr. Klein, Mr. Houston, Mr. Leathem, Mr. Hankin, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Wood, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Potter, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Raycroft, Mr. Alloway, and Mr. Dowdell were all here, most of them many times. Dr. Carpenter visited us on matters of classification and his assistant, Mr. Male, was here from December 9 to 11. Mrs. Bridegum, Civil Service Commissioner, paid us a visit in the spring. Mr. Delate of the Civil Service was here on many occasions. Miss Grace Fleming made a survey here in September.

Mr. Reeve Schley, President of the State Board of Control, paid numerous visits to the hospital and Mr. Nils Anderson, member of the State Board of Control, was also here. Mr. Judson Jones, Vocational Examiner of the State Department of Labor, visited the institution.

Among those with more general interests were Mrs. Gardner, wife of ex-Governor Gardner of North Carolina, and Mrs. Long, wife of Dr. Miles T. Long of Jersey City who were visitors here.

Many visitors from neighboring institutions were here, including Dr, Gordon, Medical Director of the State Hospital at Marlboro, Dr. Stone. Medical Director of the State Hospital at Trenton and his successor, Dr. Spradley, Dr. Pigott, Superintendent of the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, and Dr. Fagley and Mr. Straner from the Veterans Administration at Lyons. Dr. Prout of Fair Oaks Sanitarium, Summit, was also here on several occasions.

The local Board of Managers have been most faithful in their visits and their close attention to the needs of the hospital. Commissioner Ellis has devoted even more than his usual large amount of time to the problems and requirements of Greystone Park and has been here very frequently for consultations and inspections.

Acknowledgments

Every effort has been made to acknowledge the many gifts made to the hospital in its various divisions and units and for the use of patients. Books, magazines, and various articles have been regularly acknowledged through the pages of *The Psychogram*, whether or not the donor had also been thanked personally or by letter. All who gave to the Christmas Fund received at least a card of thanks, as did those who contributed gifts for general distribution.

Many other gifts have been brought in or given directly to patients or groups of which no record was kept and no formal acknowledgement made. Also, many employees have made gifts and arranged little parties for the patients under their charge, expecting no thanks except the pleasure of the recipients. Other employees, especially at the holiday season, gave freely of their time off to promote the happiness of the patients. Without such generous attitudes it would have been impossible this year to hold the annual Christmas Party, to which the patients look forward with such eagerness.

The hospital resident officers, the Board of Managers, and all connected with the hospital have been active in promoting everything that would bring pleasure and cheer to the patients. The patients themselves have contributed much by their efforts to make happier and more comfortable those in worse state than themselves.

On behalf of the hospital I hereby express thanks and deep appreciation to all who have given of time, money, gifts and talents during the year in order to help and cheer those who are ill here.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

Wilbur H. Minford, M. D., Re-instated	August 1, 1943
Ernest D. Wenberg, M. D., Member of C. P. S Camp, #77	September 1, 1943
*David Kirschenbaum, M. D. (Substitution during military leave of Dr. O'Gorman)	October 18, 1943
*Stewart N. Cahoon, M. D. (Substitution during military leave of Dr. Longley)	January 10, 1944
*Henry Grinims, M. D. (Substitution during military leave of Dr. Oatman)	February 15, 1943

Resident Physicians Promoted:

George B. McMurray, M. D., Senior Resident Physician to Assistant Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer	May 9, 1944
Wilbur M. Judd, M. D., Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician	May 9, 1944
Edward Kessler, M. D., Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician	May 9, 1944
Daniel G. Melvin, M. D., Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician	May 9, 1944
Amedeo Esposito, M. D., Resident Physician to Senior Resident Physician	May, 9 1944
Carl M. Sagert, M. D., Pathologist to Senior Resident Physician and Pathologist	May 9, 1944

Resident Physicians' Resignations:

Vincent J. Riggs, M. D.	July 31, 1943
Charles E. Fiman, M. D.	August 4, 1943
**C. Roy Yolton, M. D.	August 21, 1943
Morton M. Stern, M. D.	August 30, 1943
Wilbur H. Minford, M. D.	October 7, 1943
†Ernest D. Wenberg M. D.	February 21, 1944

*Temporary appointment, substitute for physician on military leave.

**Resigned to enter military service, but not on leave as was in substitute position.

†Member of Conscientious Objector group.

Conclusion

As I bring this report to a close, it seems to me that the outstanding feature is the loyalty and determination of each and every officer and employee. The institution has been maintained and the patients have been cared for simply because these individuals felt so strongly that their

jobs had to be done. Without that spirit, the same that their brothers and sisters, sons and daughters and former associates are showing in war services all over the world, the work covered by this report could never have been accomplished. There was no glory and glamor to lift the hearts, no ribbons or medals, just long hours at humble and trying routine. Yet the work has been done. Morever, no request for money, whether from Red Cross, the Community Chest, or the War Bond committees has met with lack of response. The pay for State employees bears little comparison with that at the war plants which cover New Jersey, but Greystone Park has never failed to do its part in giving as well as doing.

So in closing I wish to express heartfelt thanks to the staff and resident officers, the heads of divisions and the loyal workers in every unit, patients as well as employees, who have kept the institution a curative hospital throughout this most difficult war year. I wish also to express my deep appreciation to the Board of Managers, who as individuals and a group have given so much time and thought to the problems here, and to Commissioner Ellis and his assistants who have been unflagging in their efforts to provide in every way possible for the welfare of the sick under our care.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent

and Chief Executive Officer

New Jersey State Library

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REPORT

TABLE I.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

2. Normal capacity.....4,170

3. Value of hospital property—Total.....$13,485,627.05
   Real estate, including buildings.....12,046,791.05
   Personal property..... 1,438,836.00
   Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.) 1,114.49
   Additional acreage rented.....
   Total acreage under cultivation during previous year..... 295.11

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total	5,267	2,567	2,700	717	317	400
Insane	4,956	2,408	2,548	702	310	392
Epileptics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	311	159	152	15	7	8
Alcoholics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Drug addicts	....	....	....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics	....	....	....	..	..	..
All other cases	....	....	....	..	..	..
COLORED—Total	267	115	152	95	53	42
Insane	251	110	141	95	53	42
Epileptics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	16	5	11			
Alcoholics	....	....	....	..	..	..
Drug addicts	....	....	....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics	....	....	....	..	..	..
All other cases	....	....	....	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	5,534	2,682	2,852	812	370	442

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report	2,627	1,272	1,355
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	172	91	81
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year	2,024	1,264	760

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - M.	Full Time - W.	Part Time M. W.
Grand Total	544	307	2
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total	251	218	2
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer	1		
2. Assistant Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer	1		
3. Clinical Director	1		
4. Other Physicians—Total	***26	2	2
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients	20	1	
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty	5	1	2
c. Pathologists	1		
5. Dentists	*2		
6. Dental Internes	*2		
7. Pharmacists	*2		
8. Graduate Nurses (excluding occupational therapists)	2	**43	
a. Supervisory or administrative duty		17	
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients		21	
c. Special duty (X-Ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy laboratory, etc.)	2	5	
9. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 76 affiliate nurses	164	98*	
a. Ward duty (including 4 student nurses)	122	63	
b. Special duty	42	35	
10. Occupational Therapists and Assistants	8	15	
a. Professional	5	8	
b. Attendants assigned to Special Service	3	7	
11. Physical education directors and teachers		4	
12. Medical Clerks	*6	33	
13. Other Employees	*36	15	
14. Hospital Social Service - Parole Division - Total		8	
a. Director		1	
b. Social Workers		7	
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total	291	71	
15. Business Manager	1		

TABLE I—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time		Part Time	
	M.	W.	M.	W.
16. Assistant Business Manager	1			
17. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers	18*	15		
18. Dietitian		1		
19. Housekeeping Employees	4	37		
20. Farm Employees (excluding attendants)	30			
21. Other Employees	⁂237	18		
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC—Total	2	18		
a. Physicians	2			
1. Director	1			
2. Assistant Director	1			
b. Director Clinic Social Workers		1		
c. Assistant Psychologists		1		
d. Social Workers		8		
e. Clerical Employees		8		

* Includes one employee on military leave.

** Includes seven employees on military leave.

*** Includes eight employees on military leave.

⁂ Includes fifteen employees on military leave.

⁂⁂ Includes twenty-eight employees on military leave.

Total employees on military leave 65.

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

RECEIPTS

1.	Balance on hand from previous fiscal year		$ 00.00
2.	Received from appropriations		2,190,662.49
3.	Received from paying patients		166,593.41
	(a) Devoted to hospital use	$	
	(b) Paid into State general fund	166,593.41	
4.	Received from other government sources		983,767.64
	(a) Federal	$	
	(b) State		
	(c) County (paid into State general fund)	983,767.64	
	(d) City		
5.	Received from all other sources		6,724.40
	(a) Devoted to hospital use		
	(b) Paid into the State general fund	6,724.40	
6.	TOTAL receipts (Sum of Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)		$3,347,747.94

DISBURSEMENTS

	Expenditures for maintenance:		
7.	Salaries and wages	$1,089,545.78	
8.	Provisions (food)	433,660.41	
9.	Fuel, light and water	183,386.71	
10.	All other expenditures for maintenance	440,916.33	
11.	TOTAL expenditures for maintenance (Sum of items 7, 8, 9, and 10)		$2,147,509.23
12.	Expenditures for improvements, including new buildings, additions, permanent betterments, etc.		33,785.24
13.	Expenditures for other purposes (specify)		5,116.93
14.	TOTAL expenditures (Sum of items 11, 12, and 13)		$2,186,411.40
15.	Amount returned to State treasurer or other officials		1,161,336.54
16.	Balance on hand at close of year		
17.	TOTAL disbursements (Sum of items 14, 15, and 16; also equal to item 6)		$3,347,747.94
18.	Estimated value of consumed food raised on hospital farm		153,130.36
19.	Do amounts reported above (items 8 and 18) include meals fed to staff and their families and other employees?		Yes ✓ No ___
	(a) If so, how many individual meals were fed to staff, etc., during year?		872,523
	(b) If so, how many individual meals were fed to patients during year?		6,098,283

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
1. Patients on books first day of year—Total*	6,413	3,070	3,343
a. Resident	5,561	2,696	2,865
b. In family care			
c. On parole	753	335	418
d. On temporary visit	71	16	55
e. On escape	28	23	5
2. Admissions during year—Total*	1,381	651	730
a. First admissions	1,075	512	563
b. Readmissions	281	131	150
c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	25	8	17
3. Total on books during year*	7,794	3,721	4,073
4. Discharged during year*	788	362	426
a. As recovered	422	185	237
b. As improved	312	157	155
c. As unimproved	30	7	23
d. As without psychosis	24	13	11
5. Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases*	24	18	6
6. Died during year*	645	290	355
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year*	1,457	670	787
8. Patients on books last day of year*	6,337	3,051	3,286
a. Resident	5,525	2,681	2,844
b. In family care			
c. On parole	698	328	370
d. On temporary visit	92	23	69
e. On escape	22	19	3
9. Average daily resident population*	5,540.83	2,697.67	2,843.16
10. Average daily population on books*	6,368.0	3,065.8	3,302.2
11. Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books* (count the total number of times patients were transferred from resident to absent status)	2,345	1,223	1,122
12. Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, escape, etc., status*	1,842	998	844

TABLE III. (Continued.)

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
4 (Supplement)			
a. Discharged directly from institution...	179	91	88
b. Discharged while on parole or otherwise absent (excluding deaths)	593	264	329
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital	16	7	9

*Excluding patients transferred from other state institutions to receive special surgical or medical care of a general hospital nature. These are recorded below:

	Total	Men	Women
Receiving special care beginning of year	5		5
Admitted for special care	11	3	8
Discharged from special care	7	2	5
Transferred to regular mental population			
Died while receiving special care			
Receiving special care end of year	9	1	8

TABLE IV.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Nativity	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	Total	Men	Women	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers
Africa									
*Asia									
Australia									
Austria	17	6	11	10	13	12	18	20	19
Belgium	2		2		1		2	2	2
†Canada	7	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	2
Central America									
China									1
Czecho-Slovakia	11	5	6	8	8	8	9	10	10
Cuba									
Denmark				2	2	2	1	2	1
England	15	7	8	11	18	15	12	21	17
*Europe									
Finland	2		2				2	4	2
France	6	2	4	3	4	4	6	8	9
Germany	36	20	16	40	44	44	37	49	44
Greece	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Holland	3	2	1	6	9	6	3	4	3
Hungary	8	1	7	4	5	4	10	10	11
India									
Ireland	27	12	15	34	40	41	39	43	51
Italy	73	46	27	70	71	70	48	48	48
Japan									
Jugo-Slavia	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lithunia	4	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	4
Mexico	1	1		1	1	1			
Norway	4	1	3	2	2	2	5	5	6
Philippine Islands									
Poland	38	15	23	35	35	35	42	45	44
Portugal									
Roumania						1			
Russia	24	11	13	20	20	23	19	20	20
Scotland	12	5	7	5	5	7	9	10	10
South America	1	1							
Spain	2	2		2	2	2			
Sweden	8	6	2	5	5	6	3	3	4
Switzerland	5	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
Turkey-in-Asia									
Turkey-in-Europe	1		1				1	1	1
*United States	753	351	402	189	201	206	213	237	239
Wales				1	1	1			1
‡West Indies	4	4		3	3	3			
Other countries	5	4	1	7	9	7	4	4	4
Unascertained									
Total	1075	512	563	470	512	512	498	563	563

*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	Total			Native Born Parentage										Foreign Born Time in United States Before Admission											
				Total			Native		Foreign		Mixed		Unascertained		Total			Under 5 years		5–9 years		10–14 years		15 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	1075	512	563	753	351	402	189	208	123	143	39	51	..	..	322	161	161	7	4	5	2	6	5	143	150
Under 15 years	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 years	43	22	21	41	20	21	9	11	7	4	4	6	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20—24 years	59	28	31	56	26	30	13	14	12	14	1	2	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
25—29 years	90	37	53	86	35	51	15	20	15	25	5	6	..	..	4	2	2	1	..	..				1	2
30—34 years	80	39	41	73	37	36	17	15	16	16	4	5	..	..	7	2	5	..	1	1	..	..		1	4
35—39 years	103	49	54	81	38	43	17	22	14	16	7	5	..	..	22	11	11	..	..	..				11	11
40—44 years	80	43	37	54	27	27	16	16	10	8	1	3	..	..	26	16	10	3	..	2	1	..	..	11	9
45—49 years	100	41	59	61	25	36	14	22	6	11	5	3	..	..	39	16	23	..	..	1	..	3	2	12	21
50—54 years	78	34	44	44	18	26	11	13	5	8	2	5	..	..	34	16	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	18
55—59 years	87	42	45	54	23	31	16	19	6	8	1	4	..	..	33	19	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	14
60—64 years	66	35	31	38	20	18	11	11	6	3	3	4	..	..	28	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13
65—69 years	72	34	38	45	22	23	11	10	8	11	3	2	..	..	27	12	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	14
70 years and over	213	106	107	116	58	58	37	34	18	19	3	5	..	..	97	48	49	1	3	..	..	2	2	45	44
Unascertained	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth	753	351	402
Citizens by naturalization	233	120	113
Aliens	89	41	48
Citizenship unascertained			
Total	1,075	512	563

TABLE VI

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	1075	512	563
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis	41	27	14
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system	34	28	6
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	34	28	6
b. With intracranial gumma			
c. Other types (to be specified) Tabes Dorsalis			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3
a. With tuberculosis meningitis	2	1	1
b. With Septicemia	1		1
c. With acute chorea (Sydenham's)			
d. With other infectious diseases (to be specified)			
e. Post-infectious	2	1	1
5. Alcoholic	17	17	
a. Pathological intoxication			
b. Delirium tremens	9	9	
c. Korsakow's	4	4	
d. Acute hallucinosis	4	4	
e. Other types (to be specified)			
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons			
a. Due to metals (to be specified)			
b. Due to gases (to be specified)			
c. Due to opium and derivatives			
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified)			
7. Traumatic	2	1	1
a. Traumatic delirium			
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders	1	1	
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration	1		1
d. Other types (to be specified)			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	318	146	172
9. With other disturbances of circulation	13		13
a. With cerebral embolism	5		5
b. With cardio-renal disease	8		8
c. Other types (to be specified) Hypertension			

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	19	12	7
a. Epileptic deterioration	3	2	1
b. Epileptic clouded states	16	10	6
c. Other epileptic types			
11. Senile	63	32	31
a. Simple deterioration	58	31	27
b. Presbyophrenic type	1		1
c. Delirious and confused types			
d. Depressed and agitated types	4	1	3
e. Paranoid types			
12. Involutional	92	15	77
a. Melancholia	37	9	28
b. Paranoid types	12	1	11
c. Other types (to be specified) (mixed) and excited.	43	5	38
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	2	3
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands	2		2
b. Exhaustion delirium	1	1	
c. Alzheimer's disease			
d. With pellagra	1	1	
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified) post partum	1		1
14. Due to new growth	4	1	3
a. With intracranial neoplasms	2		2
b. With melastatic carcinoma of the brain	1		1
c. With carcinoma of the lung	1	1	
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	3	3	
a. With multiple sclerosis			
b. With paralysis agitans	1	1	
c. With Huntington's chorea	1	1	
d. With other brain or nervous diseases	1	1	
16. Psychoneuroses	35	12	23
a. Hysteria			
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states	2		2
c. Neurasthenia			
d. Hypochondriasis			
e. Reactive depression	3		3
f. Anxiety state	3		3
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis	27	12	15

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	M.	W.
17. Manic-depressive	125	42	83
a. Manic type	44	19	25
b. Depressive type	38	10	28
c. Circular type	1	1	
d. Mixed type	38	11	27
e. Perplexed type			
f. Stuporous type	4	1	3
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	165	92	73
a. Simple type	2		2
b. Hebephrenic type	77	42	35
c. Catatonic type	26	16	10
d. Paranoid type	56	32	24
e. Mixed types	3	2	1
f. Unclassified	1		1
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	25	16	9
a. Paranoia			
b. Paranoid conditions	25	16	9
20. With psychopathic personality	24	14	10
21. With mental deficiency	31	17	14
22. Undiagnosed	27	19	8
23. Without psychoses	23	11	12
a. Epilepsy	1		1
b. Alcoholism	6	2	4
c. Drug addiction	1		1
d. Syphilis of the central nervous system	9	5	4
e. With other disturbances of circulation	1	1	
f. Multiple Sclerosis	1		1
g. Psychopathic personality	4	3	1
g1. With pathological sexuality		1	
g2. With pathological emotionality			1
g3. With asocial or amoral trends			
g4. Mixed types		2	
g5. Duodenal Ulcer			

TABLE VII. and VII. a

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	1075	512	563	982	453	529	93	59	34			
Total With Psychoses	1052	501	551	961	444	517	91	57	34			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	41	27	14	30	18	12	11	9	2			
2. With other forms syphilis C.N.S.	34	28	6	18	16	2	16	12	4			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1	4	3	1						
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3	5	2	3						
5. Alcoholic	17	17		14	14		3	3				
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons												
7. Traumatic	2	1	1	2	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	318	146	172	297	134	163	21	12	9			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	13		13	11		11	2		2			
10. With convulsive disorders	19	12	7	18	11	7	1	1				
11. Senile	63	32	31	56	26	30	7	6	1			
12. Involutional	92	15	77	90	15	75	2		2			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	2	3	5	2	3						
14. Due to new growth	4	1	3	4	1	3						
15. With organic changes of nerv. sys.	3	3		3	3							
16. Psychoneuroses	35	12	23	34	12	22	1		1			
17. Manic-depressive	125	42	83	115	39	76	10	3	7			
18. Dementia Praecox	165	92	73	156	88	68	9	4	5			
19. Paranoia & paranoid conditions	25	16	9	23	14	9	2	2				
20. With psychopathic personality	24	14	10	24	14	10						
21. With mental deficiency	31	17	14	28	15	13	3	2	1			
22. Undiagnosed	27	19	8	24	16	8	3	3				
23. Total without psychoses	23	11	12	21	9	12	2	2				
Total Without Psychoses	23	11	12	21	9	12	2	2				
1. Syphilis of Central Nervous System	9	5	4	7	3	4	2	2				
2. With convulsive disorders (Epilepsy)	1		1	1		1						
3. Alcoholism	6	2	4	6	2	4						
4. Drug addiction	1		1	1		1						
5. Associated with organic change of N.S.	1		1	1		1						
6. Psychopathic personality	4	3	1	4	3	1						
7. With other disturbances of circulation	1	1		1	1							
8. Unclassified without psychosis												

TABLE VIII.

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSION CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over		Unascertained	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	1075	512	563	2	2	22	21	28	31	37	53	39	41	49	54	43	37	41	59	34	44	42	45	35	31	34	38	106	107		
Total With Psychoses	1052	501	551	2	2	22	20	27	31	37	51	39	40	46	53	43	35	37	58	33	43	40	43	35	30	34	38	106	107		
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	41	27	14						1		1	1		7	2	7	1	4	3	2		2	4	1	2	1		2			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	34	28	6							1		1	1	4	1	5	1	3	2	3		5		4		2			1		
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1							1				1	1	1															
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3								1			1	1	1	1														
5. Alcoholic	17	17										2		3		5		3		2		1		1							
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons																															
7. Traumatic	2	1	1											1	1																
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	318	146	172																1	6	12	17	23	23	25	27	34	73	77		
9. With other disturbances of circulation	13		13						1				3		1		1		3		1		2				1				
10. With convulsive disorders	19	12	7			3	1	2		1	2	2		2				1	3	1			1								
11. Senile	63	32	31																							3	2	29	29		
12. Involutional	92	15	77												7	2	17	5	30	5	19	3	4								
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	2	3								1					1		1	1				1								
14. Due to new growth	4	1	3										1						1		1			1							
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	3	3																		1				1				1			
16. Psychoneuroses	35	12	23		1	1	1		3	2	3	1	4	3	4	1	1	3	1		2	1	3								
17. Manic-depressive	125	42	83			1	9	5	14	4	17	6	14	6	14	6	4	6	4	3	2	3	2	2	2		1				
18. Dementia præcox	165	92	73	1		12	5	15	11	20	17	20	14	10	12	7	4	3	7	3	2		1			1					
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	25	16	9									1	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1							
20. With psychopathic personality	24	14	10	1		2		2		2	4	2	1	3	4		1			1		1									
21. With mental deficiency	31	17	14		1	2	4	3	1	4	2	2		2	3				1	3	1	1			1						
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	27	19	8			1				2	3	1		1	1	2	2	6		1	1	3	1	1				1			
23. Total Without Psychoses	23	11	12				1	1			2		1	3	1		2	4	1	1	1	2	2		1						
24. Primary Behavior Disorders																															

FIRST ADMISSIONS WITHOUT PSYCHOSES BY AGE

(Supplement to Table 8)

Diagnosis	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total Without Psychoses	23	11	12				1	1			2		1	3	1		2	4	1	1	1	2	2		1				
With convulsive disorders (Epilepsy)	1		1												1														
Syphilis of the central nervous system	9	5	4				1							2				1	1	1	1	1	1						
Alcoholism	6	2	4								2			1			2					1							
Drug addiction	1		1																				1						
Associated with organic changes of the central nervous system	1		1																						1				
Psychopathic personality	4	3	1					1					1					2											
Other disturbances of circulation	1	1																1											
Unclassified without psychosis																													

TABLE IX.

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

Psychoses	Total			Illiterate			Reads and writes*			Common school			High school			College			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL	1075	512	563	64	32	32	195	90	105	548	288	260	203	70	133	65	32	33			
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1052	501	551	64	32	32	192	88	104	538	282	256	194	68	126	64	31	33			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	41	27	14	1	1		10	7	3	26	17	9	4	2	2						
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	34	28	6	4	3	1	7	5	2	20	18	2	2	1	1	1	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1				2	2		1	1		1		1						
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3							4	2	2	1		1						
5. Alcoholic	17	17					3	3		9	9		5	5							
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	2	1	1										2	1	1						
7. Traumatic	318	146	172	31	18	13	86	33	53	155	74	81	31	15	16	15	6	9			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	13		13				2		2	7		7	3		3	1		1			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	19	12	7	1	1		5	3	2	7	6	1	5	2	3	1		1			
10. With convulsive disorders	63	32	31	6		6	17	10	7	30	15	15	7	5	2	3	2	1			
11. Senile	92	15	77	4		4	13	1	12	55	12	43	13		13	7	2	5			
12. Involutional	5	2	3				3	2	1	1		1	1		1						
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	4	1	3	1		1	2		2	1	1										
14. Due to new growth	3	3								2	2					1	1				
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	35	12	23				1	1		18	6	12	10	2	8	6	3	3			
16. Psychoneuroses	125	42	83	2		2	8	4	4	70	30	40	33	2	31	12	6	6			
17. Manic-depressive	165	92	73	3	2	1	11	6	5	81	52	29	60	25	35	10	7	3			
18. Dementia Præcox	25	16	9				4	2	2	14	10	4	5	3	2	2	1	1			
19. Paranoia and paranoid cond.	24	14	10				3	1	2	10	8	2	7	4	3	4	1	3			
20. With psychopathic personality	31	17	14	11	7	4	6	2	4	13	8	5	1		1						
21. With mental deficiency	27	19	8				9	6	3	14	11	3	3	1	2	1	1				
22. Undiagnosed	23	11	12				3	2	1	10	6	4	9	2	7	1	1				
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES																					
24. PRIMARY BEHAVIOR DISORDERS																					

*Includes those who did not complete fourth grade in school.

TABLE X.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Urban			Rural			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total With Psychoses	1052	501	551	979	468	511	73	33	40			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	41	27	14	39	25	14	2	2				
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	34	28	6	33	27	6	1	1				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1	4	3	1						
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3	5	2	3						
5. Alcoholic	17	17		16	16		1	1				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons												
7. Traumatic	2	1	1	2	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	318	146	172	289	132	157	29	14	15			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	13		13	12		12	1		1			
10. With convulsive disorders	19	12	7	17	12	5	2		2			
11. Senile	63	32	31	56	28	28	7	4	3			
12. Involutional	92	15	77	84	13	71	8	2	6			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	2	3	5	2	3						
14. Due to new growth	4	1	3	4	1	3						
15. With organic changes of nervous system	3	3		2	2		1	1				
16. Psychoneuroses	35	12	23	35	12	23						
17. Manic-depressive	125	42	83	115	39	76	10	3	7			
18. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia)	165	92	73	157	88	69	8	4	4			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	25	16	9	25	16	9						
20. With psychopathic personality	24	14	10	23	14	9	1		1			
21. With mental deficiency	31	17	14	31	17	14						
22. Undiagnosed	27	19	8	25	18	7	2	1	1			
23. Total Without Psychoses	23	11	12	21	10	11	2	1	1			
24. Primary behavoir disorders												
Total	1075	512	563	1000	478	522	75	34	41			

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1075	512	563	211	112	99	785	370	415	79	30	49			
Total With Psychoses	1052	501	551	209	112	97	766	360	406	77	29	48			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	41	27	14	5	3	2	34	24	10	2		2			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	34	28	6	5	4	1	29	24	5						
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1				4	3	1						
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3				5	2	3						
5. Alcoholic	17	17		2	2		14	14		1	1				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.															
7. Traumatic psychoses	2	1	1				2	1	1						
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	318	146	172	102	53	49	202	85	117	14	8	6			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	13		13	2		2	9		9	2		2			
10. With convulsive disorders	19	12	7	6	5	1	11	7	4	2		2			
11. Senile psychoses	63	32	31	28	18	10	35	14	21						
12. Involutional psychoses	92	15	77	2		2	74	11	63	16	4	12			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	2	3	1	1		3	1	2	1		1			
14. Due to new growth	4	1	3				3		3	1	1				
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	3	3		1	1		2	2							
16. Psychoneuroses	35	12	23	4	2	2	24	7	17	7	3	4			
17. Manic-depressive	125	42	83	9	1	8	104	36	68	12	5	7			
18. Dementia Praecox	165	92	73	19	10	9	132	77	55	14	5	9			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	25	16	9				24	15	9	1	1				
20. With psychopathic personality	24	14	10	3	1	2	19	12	7	2	1	1			
21. With mental deficiency	31	17	14	14	8	6	16	9	7	1		1			
22. Undiagnosed	27	19	8	6	3	3	20	16	4	1		1			
23. Total Without Psychoses	23	11	12	2		2	19	10	9	2	1	1			
24. Primary Behavior Disorders															

TABLE XII.

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

Psychoses	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1075	512	563	426	152	274	519	263	256	130	97	33			
Total With Psychoses	1052	501	551	423	152	271	509	258	251	120	91	29			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	41	27	14	4	1	3	28	19	9	9	7	2			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	34	28	6	10	7	3	19	16	3	5	5				
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1	1	1		3	2	1						
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3	2		2	3	2	1						
5. Alcoholic	17	17								17	17				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons															
7. Traumatic	2	1	1				1		1	1	1				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	318	146	172	161	54	107	135	71	64	22	21	1			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	13		13	5		5	8		8						
10. With convulsive disorders	19	12	7	12	6	6	5	4	1	2	2				
11. Senile	63	32	31	36	16	20	21	13	8	6	3	3			
12. Involutional	92	15	77	38	3	35	47	12	35	7		7			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2						
14. Due to new growth	4	1	3				4	1	3						
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	3	3		2	2		1	1							
16. Psychoneuroses	35	12	23	21	7	14	12	4	8	2	1	1			
17. Manic-depressive	125	42	83	32	7	25	83	30	53	10	5	5			
18. Dementia Præcox	165	92	73	61	28	33	84	48	36	20	16	4			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	25	16	9	6	3	3	17	11	6	2	2				
20. With psychopathic personality	24	14	10	4	3	1	9	6	3	11	5	6			
21. With mental deficiency	31	17	14	21	11	10	9	5	4	1	1				
22. Undiagnosed	27	19	8	5	2	3	17	12	5	5	5				
23. Total Without Phychoses	23	11	12	3		3	10	5	5	10	6	4			
24. Primary Behavior Disorders															

TABLE XIII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Psychoses	Total			Single			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced			Unascertained		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	1075	512	563	333	166	167	469	237	232	208	76	132	39	22	17	26	11	15			
Total With Psychoses	1052	501	551	326	163	163	456	230	226	206	76	130	38	21	17	26	11	15			
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	41	27	14	6	3	3	24	17	7	6	3	3	3	3		2	1	1			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	34	28	6	4	4		17	14	3	7	5	2	1	1		5	4	1			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	4	3	1	2	2		2	1	1												
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3	1	1		4	1	3												
5. Alcoholic	17	17		6	6		4	4		1	1		5	5		1	1				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons																					
7. Traumatic	2	1	1	1	1		1		1												
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	318	146	172	53	22	31	124	70	54	127	47	80	8	5	3	6	2	4			
9. With other disturbances of circulation	13		13	2		2	7		7	3		3	1		1						
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	19	12	7	12	9	3	7	3	4												
11. Senile	63	32	31	8	4	4	17	14	3	38	14	24									
12. Involutional	92	15	77	16	1	15	64	13	51	6		6	3	1	2	3		3			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	2	3	1	1		2	1	1	1		1	1		1						
14. Due to new growth	4	1	3				3	1	2				1		1						
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	3	3					3	3													
16. Psychoneuroses	35	12	23	13	4	9	19	8	11	1		1	2		2						
17. Manic-depressive	125	42	83	47	12	35	63	24	39	8	3	5	4	2	2	3	1	2			
18. Dementia Præcox (schizophrenia)	165	92	73	105	64	41	49	23	26	2		2	7	4	3	2	1	1			
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	25	16	9	6	3	3	16	12	4	1		1				2	1	1			
20. With psychopathic personality	24	14	10	8	6	2	12	8	4				2		2	2		2			
21. With mental deficiency	31	17	14	29	16	13	1	1		1		1									
22. Undiagnosed	27	19	8	6	4	2	17	12	5	4	3	1									
23. Total Without Psychoses	23	11	12	7	3	4	13	7	6	2		2	1	1							
24. Primary behavior disorders																					

TABLE XIV.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

Psychoses	Total	Men	Women
Total	281	131	150
Total with Psychoses	273	124	149
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	3	1	2
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	6	4	2
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2	2	
4. With other infectious diseases			
5. Alcoholic	3	3	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons			
7. Traumatic			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	33	16	17
9. With other disturbances of circulation	2	2	
10. With convulsive disorders	3		3
11. Senile	3	3	
12. Involutional	12	1	11
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases			
14. Due to new growth			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system			
16. Psychoneuroses	11	6	5
17. Manic-depressive	69	22	47
18. Dementia præcox	103	50	53
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	4	2	2
20. With psychopathic personality	13	10	3
21. With mental deficiency	5	1	4
22. Undiagnosed	1	1	
23. Total without psychoses	8	7	1
Syphilis of the central nervous system	1		1
Epilepsy			
Mental deficiency			
Alcoholism	6	6	
Drug addiction			
Personality disorders due to epidemic enceph.			
Psychopathic personality	1	1	
Unclassified without psychosis			
24. Primary behavior disorders			

TABLE XV.

DISCHARGES BY PSYCHOSIS AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	788	362	426									
Total With Psychoses	764	349	415	422	185	237	312	157	155	30	7	23
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	22	18	4	20	16	4	2	2				
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	21	13	8	14	7	7	6	5	1	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis	3	1	2	2		2	1	1				
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4		3	3		1	1				
5. Alcoholic	34	27	7	32	25	7	2	2				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	1		1	1							
7. Traumatic												
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	85	31	54	39	15	24	37	12	25	9	4	5
9. With other disturbances of circulation	2	1	1	1		1	1	1				
10. With convulsive disorders	12	8	4	10	6	4	2	2				
11. Senile	2	2		1	1					1	1	
12. Involutional	64	11	53	49	9	40	13	2	11	2		2
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	1	4	4		4	1	1				
14. Due to new growth	1		1				1		1			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	1		1	1		1						
16. Psychoneuroses	54	21	33	37	15	22	16	6	10	1		1
17. Manic-depressive	153	53	100	128	42	86	20	11	9	5		5
18. Dementia Praecox	194	100	94				187	100	87	7		7
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	18	10	8	7	5	2	9	5	4	2		2
20. With psychopathic personality	65	34	31	53	27	26	11	6	5	1	1	
21. With mental deficiency	18	10	8	16	10	6	2		2			
22. Undiagnosed	5	3	2	4	3	1				1		1
23. Total Without Psychoses	24	13	11									
Epilepsy												
Mental Deficiency												
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1										
Alcoholism	10	6	4									
Syphilis of central nervous system	9	4	5									
With other disturbances of circulation	1	1										
Psychopathic personality	2	1	1									
Multiple Sclerosis	1		1									
24. Primary Behavior Disorders												

PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY DEATH WHILE ABSENT FROM HOSPITAL BY PSYC

(Supplement to Table 15)

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
Total	16	7	9	2	2		6	2	4
Total With Psychoses	16	7	9	2	2		6	2	4
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis									
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system									
3. With epidemic encephalitis									
4. With other infectious diseases									
5. Alcoholic									
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons									
7. Traumatic									
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	4	3	1	1	1		1		1
9. With other disturbances of circulation	1	1					1	1	
10. With convulsive disorders									
11. Senile	1	1							
12. Involutional	3	1	2				2	1	1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases									
14. Due to new growth									
15. With organic changes of the nervous system									
16. Psychoneuroses	1		1						
17. Manic-depressive	3		3				2		2
18. Dementia Praecox									
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	2		2						
20. With psychopathic personality	1	1		1	1				
21. With mental deficiency									
22. Undiagnosed									
23. Total Without Psychoses									
Epilepsy									
Mental Deficiency									
Alcoholism									
Syphilis of central nervous system									
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis									
Psychopathic personality									
Uncl. without psychosis									
24. Primary Behavior Disorders									

TABLE XV a.

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

Psychoses	Total			Under 6 mos.			6 – 11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5 – 9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
Total Discharged	772	586	186	422	386	36	130	96	34	91	38	53	32	17	15	16	8	8	21	9	12	43	25	18	17	7	10
Total With Psychoses	748	570	178	405	371	34	128	96	32	90	37	53	30	17	13	16	8	8	21	9	12	41	25	16	17	7	10
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	22	21	1	5	5		4	4		5	4	1	2	2		2	2		1	1		3	3				
2. Other forms of syphilis of the C.N.S.	21	15	6	12	11	1	2	2		6	1	5													1	1	
3. Epidemic encephalitis	3	2	1	1	1					1	1														1		1
4. Other infectious diseases	4	3	1	2	2		1	1														1		1			
5. Alcoholic	34	30	4	19	18	1	8	6	2	3	3											2	1	1	2	2	
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons	1	1		1	1																						
7. Traumatic																											
8. Cerebral arteriosclerosis	81	68	13	41	38	3	15	14	1	10	5	5	4	3	1	1	1		2	1	1	7	6	1	1		1
9. Other disturbances of circulation	1	1		1	1																						
10. With convulsive disorders	12	8	4	9	8	1	2		2													1		1			
11. Senile	1	1								1	1																
12. Involutional	61	48	13	45	40	5	7	5	2	4		4	1		1	1	1					3	2	1			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	5	5		4	4								1	1													
14. Due to new growth	1		1	1		1																					
15. With organic changes of nervous system	1		1				1		1																		
16. Psychoneuroses	53	49	4	40	38	2	9	8	1	3	2	1													1	1	
17. Manic-depressive	150	101	49	89	83	6	17	8	9	22	6	16	9	2	7	5		5	3		3	3	1	2	2	1	1
18. Dementia praecox	194	149	45	88	85	3	49	39	10	17	6	11	7	5	2	5	3	2	11	5	6	10	5	5	7	1	6
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	16	12	4	7	6	1	4	2	2	1	1		1	1					1		1	2	2				
20. Psychopathic personality	64	40	24	32	24	8	7	5	2	15	6	9	1	1		1	1		2	1	1	5	1	4	1	1	
21. With mental deficiency	18	13	5	5	4	1	2	2		2	1	1	3	2	1	1		1	1	1		3	3		1		1
22. Undiagnosed	5	3	2	3	2	1							1		1							1	1				
Total Without Psychoses	24	16	8	17	15	2	2		2	1	1		2		2							2		2			

TABLE XV b.

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

Age on Admission	Total			Under 6 mos.			6—11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5—9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
Total discharged ..	772	586	186	422	386	36	130	96	34	91	38	53	32	17	15	16	8	8	21	9	12	43	25	18	17	7	10
Under 15 years..																											
5— 9 years.....																											
10—14 years	2	2		2	2																						
15—19 years	39	34	5	20	19	1	6	5	1	3	3		3	2	1	1		1	1	1		5	4	1			
20—24 years	86	72	14	52	51	1	17	15	2	9	2	7	4	3	1				1		1	2	1	1	1		1
25—29 years	107	86	21	65	61	4	23	18	5	7	2	5	5	2	3				2	2		2		2	3	1	2
30—34 years	98	75	23	53	48	5	20	14	6	10	4	6	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2		4	2	2	3	2	1
35—39 years	98	68	30	48	41	7	17	10	7	14	6	8	3	2	1	4	2	2	4	1	3	7	5	2	1	1	
40—44 years	90	71	19	50	45	5	11	8	3	11	8	3	5	3	2	2	2		3	1	2	6	3	3	2	1	1
45—49 years	77	45	32	39	32	7	12	5	7	11	4	7	3		3	3	1	2	5		5	3	2	1	1	1	
50—54 years	64	44	20	32	29	3	10	8	2	9	2	7	2	1	1	1		1	1		1	5	3	2	4	1	3
55—59 years	49	41	8	31	29	2	5	5		7	2	5	1	1					1	1		4	3	1			
60—64 years	21	14	7	9	8	1	4	4		2		2	2		2	1	1		1	1		1		1	1		1
65—69 years	22	16	6	11	11		3	2	1	4	1	3	1	1								2	1	1	1		1
70 years and over	19	18	1	10	10		2	2		4	4		1	1								2	1	1			
Not stated.																											

TABLE XV c.

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

Duration of Hospital Life	Total Discharged Alive					
	Total	Total with condition	Recovered	Improved	Un-improved	Without psychoses
Total	772	748	420	307	21	24
1st admission	586	570	324	229	17	16
Readmission	186	178	96	78	4	8
Under 6 months	422	405	249	144	12	17
1st admission	386	371	228	131	12	15
Readmission	36	34	21	13		2
6 – 11 months	130	128	51	74	3	2
1st admission	96	96	34	59	3	
Readmission	34	32	17	15		2
1 year	91	90	63	25	2	1
1st admission	38	37	29	8		1
Readmission	53	53	34	17	2	
2 years	32	30	16	13	1	2
1st admission	17	17	8	9		
Readmission	15	13	8	4	1	2
3 years	16	16	10	5	1	
1st admission	8	8	4	3	1	
Readmission	8	8	6	2		
4 years	21	21	7	13	1	
1st admission	9	9	3	5	1	
Readmission	12	12	4	8		
5 – 9 years	43	41	16	25		2
1st admission	25	25	12	13		
Readmission	18	16	4	12		2
10 years and over	17	17	8	8	1	
1st admission	7	7	6	1		
Readmission	10	10	2	7	1	

TABLE XV d

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

Duration of Hospital Life	Total	Male	Female
Total discharged	788	362	426
Less than one month	52	26	26
1 month	100	41	59
2 months	63	28	35
3 months	75	31	44
4 months	82	40	42
5 months	59	29	30
6 months	43	19	24
7 months	36	16	20
8 months	15	8	7
9 months	17	9	8
10 months	11	3	8
11 months	10	7	3
12 months (One year)	92	39	53
2 years	32	17	15
3 years	18	13	5
4 years	21	6	15
5 years	13	6	7
6 years	7	2	5
7 years	11	4	7
8 years	8	4	4
9 years	6	4	2
10 - 14 years	11	7	4
15 - 19 years	3	2	1
20 - 24 years	2	1	1
25 - 29 years			
30 - 34 years	1		1

TABLE XV e.

DISCHARGES ALIVE BY PSYCHOSIS AND AGE AT DISCHARGE

Psychoses	Total	Under 15 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70 years and over
Total	772	1	13	84	104	98	84	92	89	71	57	27	23	29
With psychosis	748	1	12	84	102	94	82	88	86	67	55	26	22	29
Without psychosis	24		1		2	4	2	4	3	4	2	1	1	
Male—Total	355	1	7	46	41	44	42	40	40	35	26	13	12	8
With psychosis	342	1	7	46	40	43	40	40	37	33	24	12	11	8
Without psychosis	13				1	1	2		3	2	2	1	1	
Female—Total	417		6	38	63	54	42	52	49	36	31	14	11	21
With psychosis	406		5	38	62	51	42	48	49	34	31	14	11	21
Without psychosis	11		1		1	3		4		2				

TABLE XVI.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Causes of Death	Total			General Paresis		Alcoholic		With cerebral arteriosclerosis		Convulsive disorders		Senile		Involutional		Psychoneuroses		Manic-depressive		Dementia præcox		Paranoia and paranoid conditions		With psychopathic personality		With mental deficiency		All others with and without psychoses	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
ALL DISEASES	645	290	355	27	8	2	2	121	149	2	5	32	42	7	13	1	1	5	29	48	64	5	3	4	1	4	9	32	29
1. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	122	64	58																										
Tuberculosis—all forms	91	40	51	4	1			6	7	1		1	2	1	1		1	1	3	19	27			1		2	5	4	4
Syphilis	31	24	7	10	4								1							2							12	2
2. Cancer and Other Tumors	29	11	18					6	1						3	1		1	3		5	1	1	1	1			1	4
3. Rheumatic, Nutritional, Endocrine and Other General Diseases	3		3				1																					2
4. Diseases of Blood and Blood Making Organs	1		1																		1								
5. Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication	3	2	1			1																						1	1
6. Diseases of Nervous System and of Organs of Special Sense	76	42	34																										
Cerebral hemorrhage	74	41	33	1	1		1	24	20		1	7	1	1					2	3	3			1				4	4
Mental diseases and Deficiency	2	1	1							1	1																		
Diseases of organs of special sense																													
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	331	133	198																										
Heart Diseases—total	185	80	105	3	2			42	30		2	7	25	4	7			2	11	13	18	4					2	5	8
Arteriosclerosis	146	53	93	1				33	78			16	11						1	1	3							2	
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	38	23	15																										
Bronchopneumonia	26	16	10	3				5	2				2	1	1			1	2	5	1						2	1	
Lobar pneumonia	12	7	5	4				1	2		1				1				1							2			
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	13	9	4	1		1		2	2			1							1	2			1	1			1		
10. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	5	1	4					1	3																				1
Nephritis	9	1	8					1											3		2		1						2
11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Child-Birth and Puerperal State																													
12. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue																													
13. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	2		2																		2								
14 Congenital Malformations	1		1																		1								
15. Diseases of Early Infancy																													
16. Senility																													
17. Violent and Accidental Deaths	2	2																		2									
Suicide	10	2	8						4										2	1	1							1	1
18. Ill-Defined Causes																													

TABLE XVII.

AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF DEATH

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	645	290	355			1	6	4	1	8	8	6	16	12	12	13	28	16	22	17	27	38	27	36	23	28	36	111	149
With psychosis	643	290	353			1	6	4		8	8	6	16	12	12	13	27	16	22	17	27	38	27	36	23	28	36	111	149
Without psychosis	2		2						1								1												
Male—Total	290	290				1		4		8		6		12		13		16		17		38		36		28		111	
With psychosis	290	290				1		4		8		6		12		13		16		17		38		36		28		111	
Without psychosis																													
Female—Total	355		355				6		1		8		16		12		28		22		27		27		23		36		149
With psychosis	353		353				6				8		16		12		27		22		27		27		23		36		149
Without psychosis	2		2						1								1												

TABLE XVIII.

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

Psychoses	Total			Less than 1 month		1–3 months		4–6 months		7–11 months		1 year		2 years		3–4 years		5–9 years		10–19 years		20 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total	645	290	355	46	59	39	45	12	21	18	18	22	40	20	25	30	33	42	41	39	41	22	32
Total With Psychoses	643	290	353	46	58	39	44	12	21	18	18	22	40	20	25	30	33	42	41	39	41	22	32
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	35	27	8	2		1	2			2	1			3		5	3	11	2	3			
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	25	17	8	4		3	1	1			1	3	3	1		1	2	1	1	1		2	
3. With epidemic encephalitis	5	1	4		1								1					1	2				
4. With other infectious diseases	1	1		1																			
5. Alcoholic	4	2	2	1					1	1			1										
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1		1				1																
7 Traumatic	2	2																		2			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	270	121	149	25	30	19	25	8	14	11	7	10	16	8	13	13	18	14	10	12	15	1	1
9. With other disturbances of circulation	10	3	7		4	1	2		1					1		1							
10. With convulsive disorders	7	2	5		2							1	1		1		1	1					
11. Senile	74	32	42	10	8	10	5	2	4	2	6	3	8	3	3	2	4		4				
12. Involutional	20	7	13		3		3				1		1			2		1	3	3		1	2
13. Due to other metablic, etc., diseases	3	1	2										1	1					1				
14. Due to new growth	4	1	3		2	1	1																
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	1		1																		1		
16. Psychoneuroses	2	1	1			1															1		
17. Manic-depressive	34	5	29	2	7		3				1		2		3			1	4	2	4		5
18. Dementia præcox	112	48	64		1		1			1		4	4	2	2	5	5	10	13	11	19	15	19
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	8	5	3															1		2	1	2	2
20. With psychopathic personality	5	4	1															1		2		1	1
21. With mental deficiency	13	4	9			1			1		1		2	1	2	1			1	1			2
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	7	6	1	1		2		1		1		1			1								
Total Without Psychoses	2		2		1		1																

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

(Supplement to Table 18)

Diagnosis	Total			Less than 1 month		1—3 months		4—6 months		7—11 months		1 year		2 years		3—4 years		5—9 years		10-19 years	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Total Without Psychoses	2		2		1		1														
With meningo-encephalitis	1		1		1																
Syphilis of the central nervous system	1		1				1														
Alcoholism																					
Drug addiction																					
Personality dis. due to epidemic Enceph.																					
Psychopathic personality																					
Primary behavior																					
Unclassified without psychosis																					

TABLE XIX

AGE ON FIRST ADMISSION

County	Total	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79	80—84	85—89	90-over
Bergen	225		1	8	13	14	23	21	19	20	16	21	14	24	9	9	11	2	
Essex	354		1	15	19	28	20	29	28	22	23	32	26	25	23	30	23	9	1
Hudson	134	1		8	12	17	13	17	14	14	10	6	7	3	5	2	4	1	
Middlesex	1						1												
Monmouth	2				1												1		
Morris	132			6	4	10	8	5	4	12	6	16	8	10	8	13	12	8	2
Passaic	190		1	3	9	20	15	26	10	27	20	9	11	9	8	13	8	1	
Somerset	5							1		1		1			1			1	
Sussex	18			2		1		3	4	1	2			1	1	2		1	
Union	14				1			1	1	3	1	2		1	1	2	1		
Total	1075	1	3	42	59	90	80	103	80	100	78	87	66	73	56	71	60	23	3

AGE ON READMISSIONS

Bergen	54				9	8	5	9	2	1	5	4	5	2	1	2	1		
Essex	95			1	6	14	15	17	9	12	8	2	2	5		3	1		
Hudson	29			2	3	2	6	4	2	2	3	1	1	2	1				
Hunterdon	1												1						
Middlesex	1							1											
Morris	36			1	1	2	4	5	1	8	8	2	2	1	1				
Passaic	50			2	4	6	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	2		3	2		
Somerset	2								1			1							
Sussex	5				1	1								1		1	1		
Union	8						2	2	1				1	1		1			
Total	281			6	24	33	36	43	21	28	29	13	16	14	3	10	5		

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF RESIDENT POPULATION—JUNE 30, 1944

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL			
TOTAL NEW JERSEY	5534	5267	267
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne		61	
Belleville		9	1
Bloomfield		30	
Bridgeton			
Burlington			
Camden		1	
Carteret		1	
Cliffside Park		4	
Clifton		133	1
Collingswood			
Cranford		3	
Dover		48	
East Orange		45	5
Elizabeth		62	5
Englewood		43	9
Garfield		121	
Gloucester			
Hackensack		83	9
Harrison		15	
Hawthorne		17	
Hillside		6	
Hoboken		67	1
Irvington		30	
Jersey City		337	8
Kearny		24	
Linden		9	
Lodi		30	
Long Branch		1	
Lyndhurst		46	
Maplewood		8	
Millville			
Montclair		21	7
Morristown		75	10
Neptune			
Newark		1253	156
New Brunswick			
North Bergen		31	
Nutley		10	
Orange		20	3
Passaic		295	3
Paterson		648	19
Pennsauken			
Perth Amboy		2	
Phillipsburg		2	
Plainfield		24	1
Pleasantville			
Rahway		8	
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park		28	
Ridgewood		28	1
Roselle		4	
Rutherford		42	1
South Orange		12	
South River			
Summit		13	
Teaneck		36	2
Trenton			
Union City		51	
Union (Twp)		1	
Weehawken		12	
Westfield		7	1
West New York		35	
West Orange		17	1
Woodbridge		2	
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	1356		23
OUT OF STATE - TOTAL			
Delaware			
Maryland			
New York			
Pennsylvania			
Massachusetts			

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1930 Census.

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSION—JUNE 30, 1944

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	1075	982	93
TOTAL NEW JERSEY	1059	968	91
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne	16	16	
Belleville	3	3	
Bloomfield	6	6	
Bridgeton			
Burlington			
Camden			
Carteret			
Cliffside Park	3	3	
Clifton	23	23	
Collingswood			
Cranford			
Dover	15	15	
East Orange	13	11	2
Elizabeth	5	3	2
Englewood	14	12	2
Garfield	15	15	
Gloucester			
Hackensack	15	11	4
Harrison	3	3	
Hawthorne	1	1	
Hillside			
Hoboken	10	10	
Irvington	3	3	
Jersey City	52	48	4
Kearny	7	7	
Linden			
Lodi	1	1	
Long Branch			
Lyndhurst	6	6	
Maplewood	3	3	
Millville			
Montclair	6	4	2
Morristown	22	17	5
Neptune			
Newark	281	232	49
New Brunswick			
North Bergen	7	7	
Nutley	3	3	
Orange	3	1	2
Passaic	42	41	1
Paterson	93	89	4
Pennsauken			
Perth Amboy			
Phillipsburg			
Plainfield	1	1	
Pleasantville			
Rahway	1	1	
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park	4	4	
Ridgewood	5	3	2
Roselle			
Rutherford	9	9	
South Orange	5	4	1
South River			
Summit	2	2	
Teaneck	9	7	2
Trenton			
Union City	7	7	
Union (Twp)	2	1	1
Weehawken	4	4	
Westfield	1	1	
West New York	12	12	
West Orange	1	1	
Woodbridge			
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	325	317	8
OUT OF STATE - TOTAL	16	14	2
Delaware			
Maryland			
New York	11	10	1
Pennsylvania	2	2	
Massachusetts	2	2	
Georgia	1		1

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1930 Census.

CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF READMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1944

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	281	260	21
TOTAL NEW JERSEY	273	252	21
Asbury Park			
Atlantic City			
Bayonne	6	6	
Belleville	1	1	
Bloomfield	1	1	
Bridgeton			
Burlington			
Camden			
Carteret			
Cliffside Park			
Clifton	10	9	1
Collingswood			
Cranford			
Dover	3	3	
East Orange	5	3	2
Elizabeth			
Englewood	2	1	1
Garfield	4	4	
Gloucester			
Hackensack	4	3	1
Harrison	1	1	
Hawthorne	2	2	
Hillside	1	1	
Hoboken	3	3	
Irvington	3	3	
Jersey City	13	12	1
Kearny	2	2	
Linden			
Lodi	4	4	
Long Branch			
Lyndhurst	1	1	
Maplewood	2	2	
Millville			
Montclair	1	1	
Morristown	9	9	
Neptune			
Newark	60	49	11
New Brunswick			
North Bergen	3	3	
Nutley			
Orange	2	1	1
Passaic	9	9	
Paterson	24	24	
Pennsauken			
Perth Amboy			
Phillipsburg			
Plainfield	1	1	
Pleasantville			
Rahway	2	2	
Red Bank			
Ridgefield Park	3	3	
Ridgewood	3	3	
Roselle	1	1	
Rutherford	3	3	
South Orange	4	4	
South River			
Summit			
Teaneck	4	4	
Trenton			
Union City	1	1	
Union (Twp)			
Weehawken			
Westfield			
West New York	1	1	
West Orange	1	1	
Woodbridge			
OTHER N. J. COMMUNITIES	73	70	3
OUT OF STATE - TOTAL	8	8	
Delaware			
Maryland			
New York	4	4	
Pennsylvania	3	3	
Massachusetts	1	1	

*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1930 Census.

County and Color of Population and Admissions

County	Resident population			Non-resident population			First admissions during year			Readmissions during year		
	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.
Total	5534	5267	267	812	736	76	1075	982	93	281	260	21
Atlantic	1	1										
Bergen	1099	1073	26	201	190	11	222	211	11	54	51	3
Burlington												
Camden	2	2		1	1							
Cape May	1	1										
Cumberland	1	1		1	1							
Essex	1687	1511	176	231	182	49	352	292	60	93	79	14
Gloucester												
Hudson	719	706	13	110	107	3	137	132	5	29	28	1
Hunterdon	7	7		1	1					1	1	
Mercer	3	3		1	1							
Middlesex	9	9		2	2		1	1		1	1	
Monmouth	8	7	1				2	2				
Morris	463	443	20	70	64	6	132	123	9	36	36	
Ocean	3	3		1	1							
Passaic	1234	1211	23	154	148	6	192	186	6	52	51	1
Salem												
Somerset	17	17		2	2		5	5		2	2	
Sussex	100	100		19	19		18	18		5	4	1
Union	163	156	7	16	15	1	14	12	2	8	7	1
Warren	7	7		1	1							
Special cases	9	8	1									
New York State	1	1		1	1							
City												
Atlantic City												
Camden												
Elizabeth												
Jersey City												
Newark												
New Brunswick												
Paterson												
Trenton												

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY COLOR

State of Birth of Native Born	Total	White	Negro
Alabama	8	2	6
California	4	4	
Connecticut	6	6	
Florida	3		3
Georgia	19	3	16
Illinois	2	2	
Indiana	1	1	
Iowa	3	3	
Kentucky	2	2	
Kansas	1	1	
Maryland	4	4	
Massachusetts	13	13	
Michigan	3	3	
Minnesota	1	1	
Missouri	1	1	
New Hampshire	2	2	
New Jersey	439	424	15
New York	131	130	1
North Carolina	14	3	11
Ohio	6	5	1
Pennsylvania	39	37	2
Rhode Island	6	6	
South Carolina	19	2	17
Texas	1	1	
Virginia	21	4	17
West Virginia	3	3	
United States	2	1	1

Country of Birth of Foreign Born	Total	White	Negro
NORTHERN EUROPE			
Finland	2	2	
Norway	4	4	
Sweden	8	8	
SOUTHERN EUROPE			
Italy	73	73	
Spain	2	2	
EASTERN EUROPE			
Russia	24	24	
WESTERN EUROPE			
England	18	15	3
France	6	6	
Ireland	27	27	
Scotland	12	12	
CENTRAL EUROPE			
Austria	17	17	
Jugo-Slavia	4	4	
Czecho-Slovakia	11	11	
Germany	36	36	
Holland	3	3	
Hungary	8	8	
Lithuania	4	4	
Poland	38	38	
Switzerland	5	5	
OTHER COUNTRIES			
Canada	7	7	
Syria	4	4	
Turkey	1	1	
Persia	1	1	
Greece	2	2	
Mexico	1	1	
Belgium	2	2	
Brazil	1	1	
Peurto Rico	1	1	

TOTAL	754	664	90		322	319	3

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	41	
1 year less than 2	12	12
2 years less than 3	16	16
3 years less than 4	14	14
4 years less than 5	7	7
5 years less than 10	49	49
10 years and over	614	614
Not stated		
TOTAL	753	712

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

Length of Time	Total	Who spent spec. time in NewJersey	Who spent spec. time in U. S.
Less than 1 year	19		15
1 year less than 2	8		5
2 years less than 3	2		2
3 years less than 4	6		4
4 years less than 5	4		3
5 years less than 10	23	23	23
10 years and over	260	260	260
Not stated			
TOTAL	322	283	312

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS UNASCERTAINED

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

June 30, 1944

County	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Atlantic								1	1								1	1
Bergen	391	497	888	90	79	169	12	30	42							493	606	1099
Camden		2	2														2	2
Cape May								1	1								1	1
Cumberland	1		1													1		1
Essex	669	620	1289	150	154	304	35	58	93				1		1	855	832	1687
Hudson	228	205	433	131	102	233	14	38	52					1	1	373	346	719
Hunterdon	1	3	4		1	1	2		2							3	4	7
Mercer	2	1	3													2	1	3
Middlesex	2	5	7		1	1		1	1							2	7	9
Monmouth	3	2	5				1	2	3							4	4	8
Morris	176	189	365	33	26	59	7	31	38					1	1	216	247	463
Ocean	1	1	2					1	1							1	2	3
Passaic	527	529	1056	79	58	137	15	26	41							621	613	1234
Somerset		7	7	1		1	4	5	9							5	12	17
Sussex	40	38	78	5	5	10	4	8	12							49	51	100
Union	41	81	122	8	12	20	4	17	21							53	110	163
Warren	3	3	6					1	1							3	4	7
Special cases	1	8	9													1	8	9
N. Y. State								1	1								1	1
Total	2086	2191	4277	497	438	935	98	221	319				1	2	3	2682	2852	5534

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

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

FARM

6.0375 tons alfalfa hay	156.98
126.3125 tons mixed hay	2,778.89
1,264.175 tons ensilage corn	7,585.06
48.1725 tons green grass	289.04
28.2725 tons green clover	169.64
193.925 tons green alfalfa	1,163.57
7.1125 tons wheat straw	213.38
1.075 tons oat straw	16.13
1,704 baskets turnips	1,107.60
2,750 baskets carrots	1,689.00
67,642 ears sweet corn	1,937.65
56,075 lbs. cabbage	1,020.50
274 baskets apples	274.00
618 tons manure	1,236.00
	$19,637.44

DAIRY

917,972½ quarts milk	$73,437.80
26,724½ pounds beef	5,883.11
3,828 pounds veal	928.32
4,228 tons manure	8,456.00
Hides	458.92
	$89,164.15

POULTRY

14,683 1-12 dozen eggs	5,453.13
1,313 pounds broilers	480.78
4,918 pounds fowl	1,645.13
100 tons manure	500.00
	$ 8,079.04

PIGGERY

81,131 pounds pork	13,677.09
192 tons manure	576.00
	$14,253.09

GARDEN

2,023 bunches asparagus	548.23
73 13-16 baskets lima beans	112.52
1,742 11-16 baskets string beans	1,860.10
6,755 14-16 baskets beets	3,731.32
279 bunches beets	15.20
1,683 bunches broccoli	84.90
155,120 pounds white cabbage	3,137.45
1,937 pounds red cabbage	58.40
11,194 stalks Chinese cabbage	1,119.40
10,547 9-16 baskets carrots	6,577.91
249 heads cauliflower	37.07
23,038 stalks celery	1,151.90
10,486 ears sweet corn	221.05
589 2-16 baskets cucumbers	417.51
2,547 11-16 baskets egg plant	1,418.64
2,420 heads endive	72.60
0 14-16 baskets kale	.45
5,251 bunches kohlrabi	269.97
16,822 bunches leek	539.55
40,392 heads lettuce	2,480.14
2,053 14-16 baskets onions	2,604.76
3,139 bunches green onions	95.22
6,966 bunches parsley	172.72
2 10-16 baskets parsnips	2.59
168 1-16 baskets peas	137.55
2,064 9-16 baskets peppers	1,308.05
11,699 pounds pumpkin	225.38
3,138 bunches radishes	143.92
26,475 bunches rhubarb	1,320.87
5,634 14-16 baskets spinach	3,007.72
802 4-16 baskets summer squash	558.07
228 pounds late squash	5.15
10,132 10-16 baskets Swiss chard	4,870.72
10,198 baskets red tomatoes	8,231.01
2,431 baskets green tomatoes	1,345.20
111 10-16 baskets turnips	83.79
	$ 47,966.83

GREEN GRAIN

83 bushels onion sets	756.80
2.19 tons rye straw	39.42
2.75 tons ensilage corn	16.50
	$ 812.72

Vegetables and Plants Furnished Other Institutions:

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL, TOTOWA

5,800 pounds cabbage	116.00
2,000 each celery plants	10.00
728 baskets carrots	436.80
	$ 562.80

SUMMARY

Farm	$ 19,637.44
Dairy	89,164.15
Poultry	8,079.04
Piggery	14,253.09
Garden	49,342.35
	$180,476.07

FLORIST'S REPORT

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

Abutilon	250
Aceranthus	1,100
Ageratum	1,300
Begonias	5,000
Cannas	1,200
Carnations	1,000
Chrysanthemums	4,500
Coleus	5,000
Delphiniums	1,000
Ferns	560
Fuchsias	50
Geraniums	3,000
Gladiolus	25,000
Heliotrope	50
Lantana	50
Lilies, Calla	250
Narcissus	2,000
Petunias	8,000
Phlox	350
Roses	500
Salvias	2,000
Snapdragons	16,000
Spireas	200
Sprengeri (Asparagus)	125
Sweet alyssum	1,500
Torenia	500
Tulips	1,800
Verbena	1,400
Vinca vine	150
Vinca	6,000
Zinnias	3,000
Total	92,835

Carnations	6,374
Chrysanthemums (large)	1,166
Chrysanthemums (medium)	1,900
Chrysanthemums (spray)	8,341
Delphiniums	6,072
Fern leaves	280
Gladiolus	18,284
Gypsophila (Baby's breath)	110
Lilies, Calla	1,040
Lilies, Regale	2,691
Narcissus	3,170
Roses	24,083
Shasta Daisies	11,115
Snapdragons	205,930
Sprengeri (Asparagus)	2,404
Zinnias	37,560
Total	330,520

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