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THE
FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT
GREYSTONE PARK

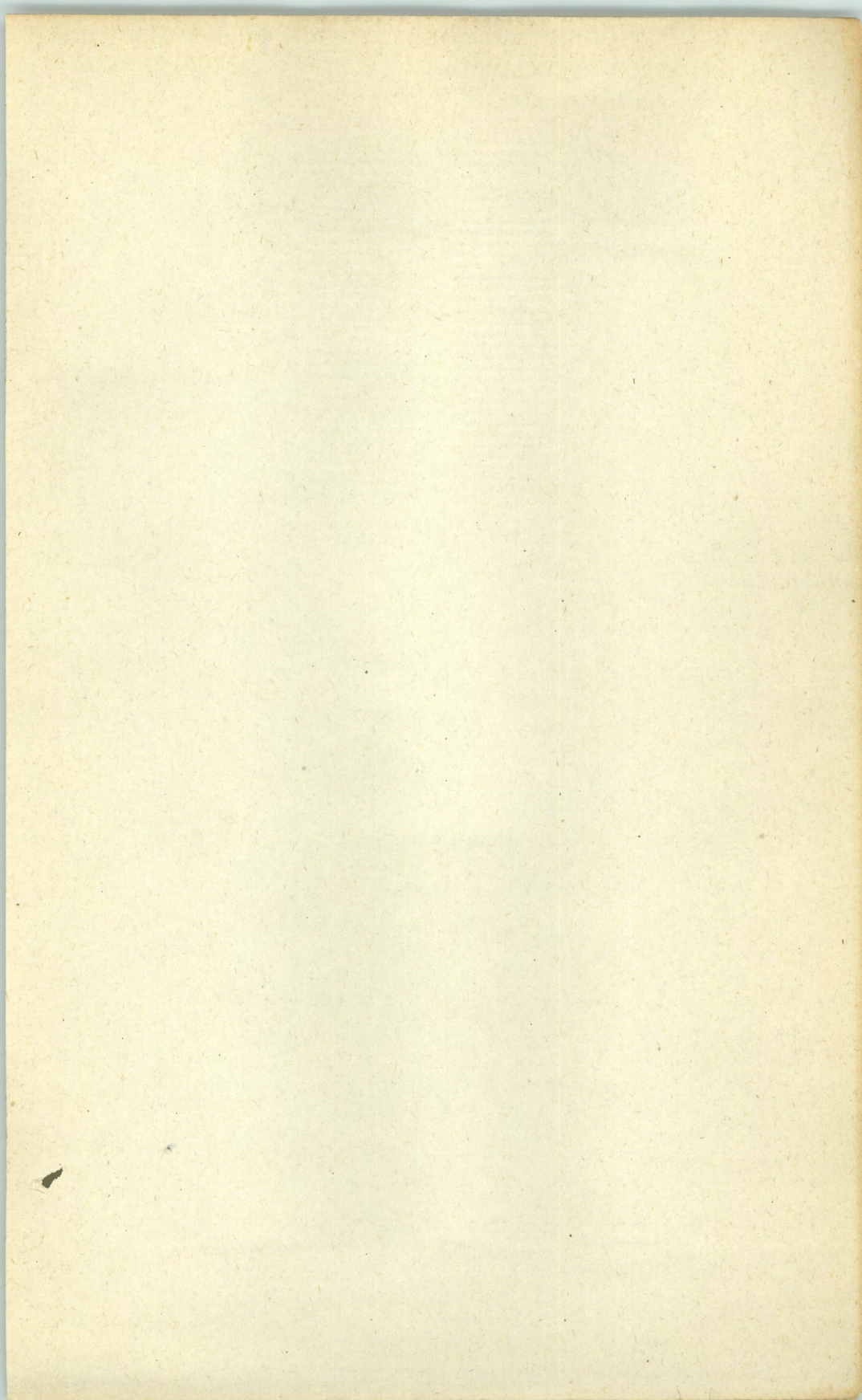
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th

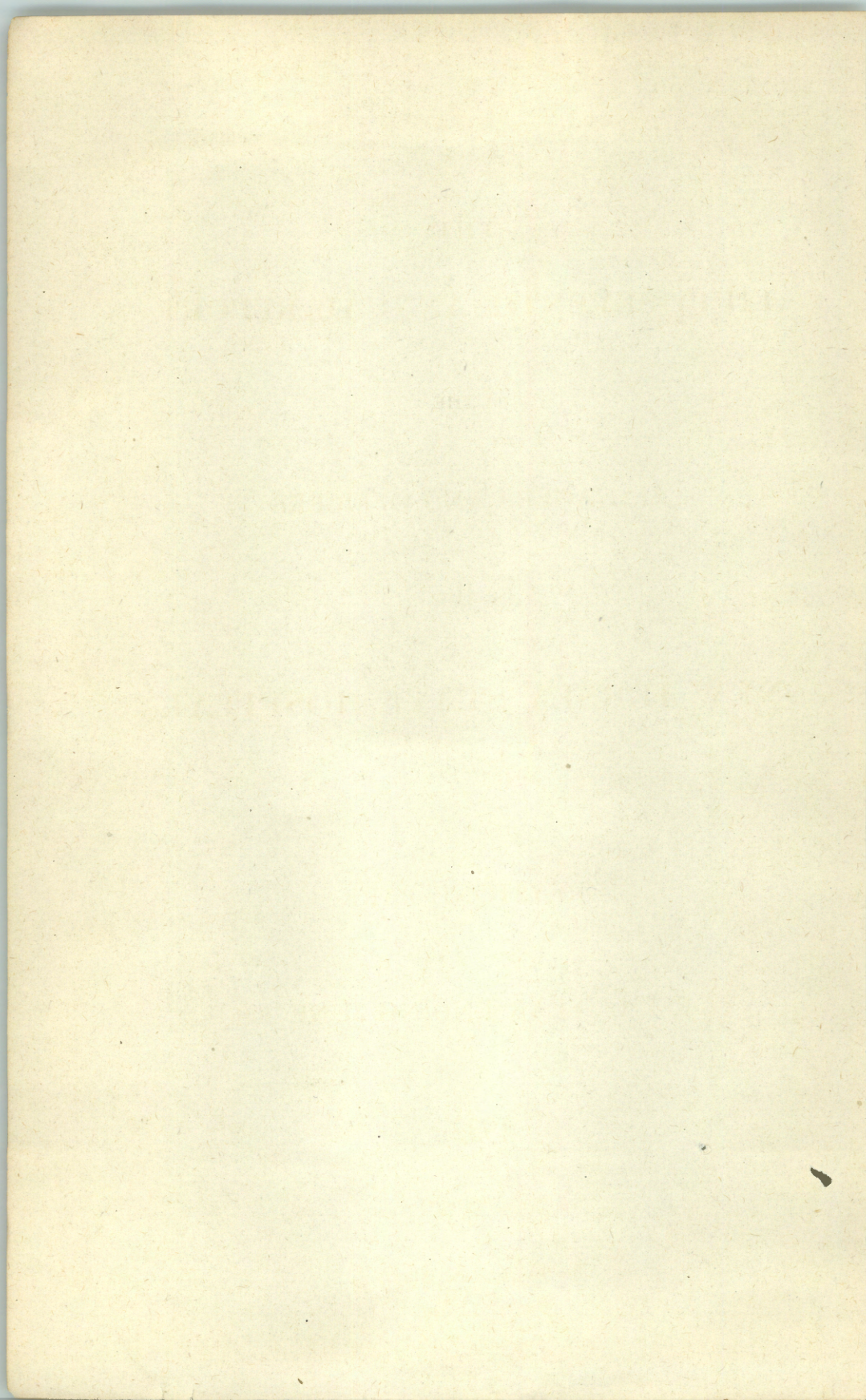
1932

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THE
FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th

1932

Compliments
of
Dr. Marcus A. Curry
Superintendent

THE
FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

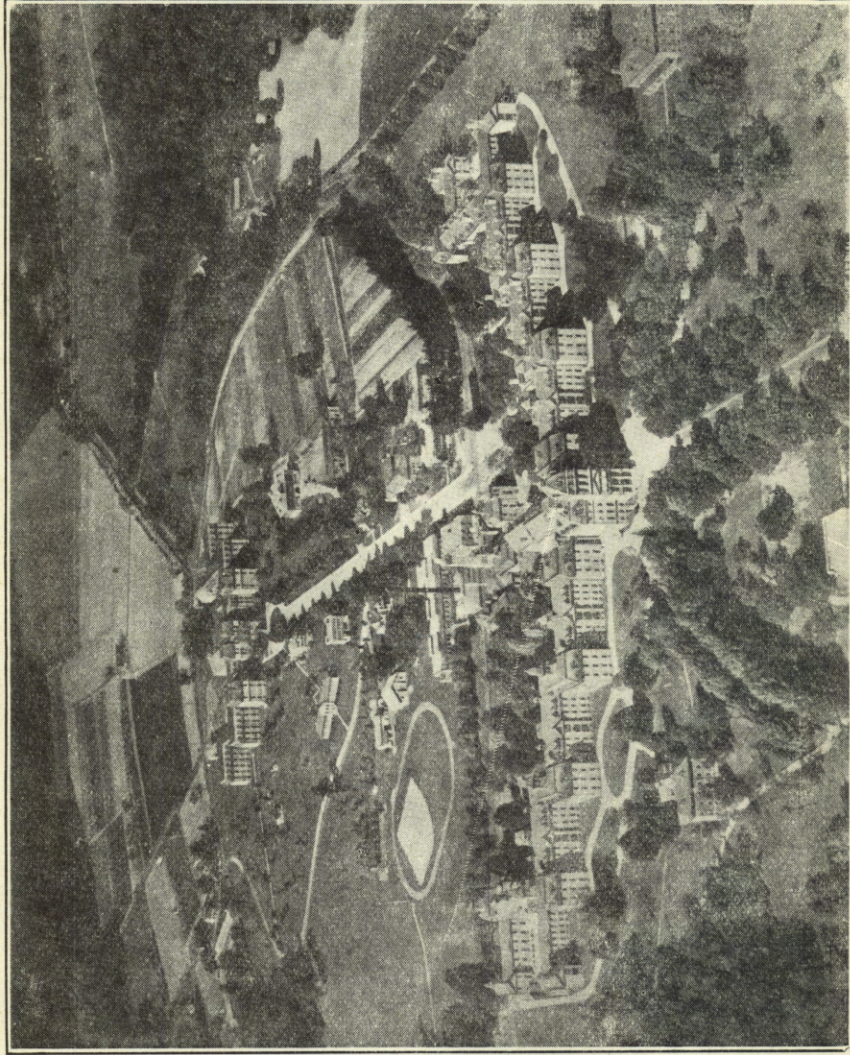
OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

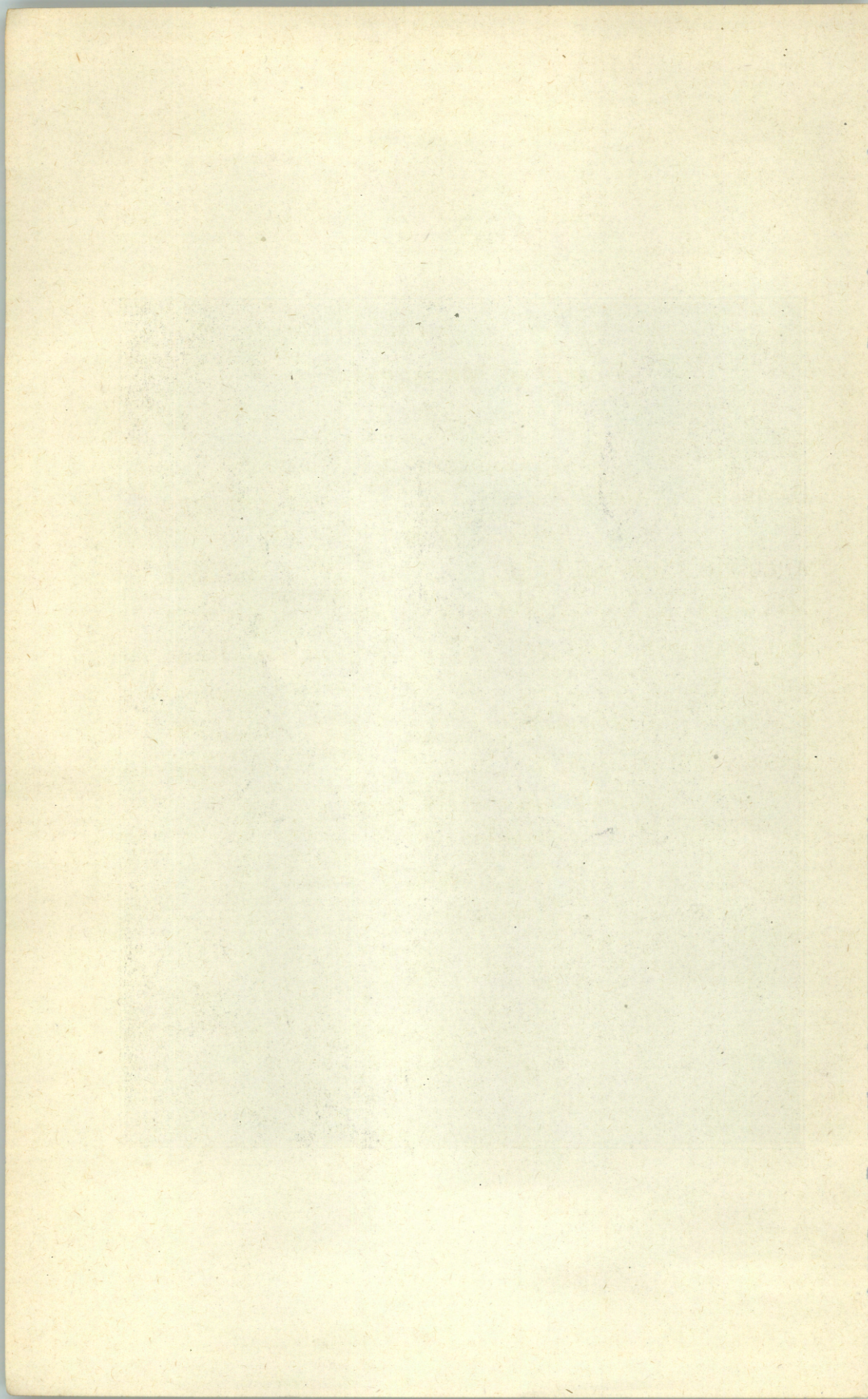
CRISTON PARK

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY

1913



AERIAL VIEW OF GREYSTONE PARK



Board of Managers

PRESIDENT

DANIEL S. VOORHEES.....Morristown

VICE-PRESIDENT

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

MRS. JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE.....Newton

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

RIDLEY WATTS.....Morristown

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

GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D.Jersey City

JAMES E. LAUENSTEIN, *Secretary*

Morristown

ARTHUR J. VAN WINKLE, *Treasurer*

Morris Plains

Board of Managers

President
 Edward S. Johnson
 Vice President
 Augustus S. Knapp, M. D.
 Mr. John M. Hill and Dr. J. M. Hill
 Mrs. Mary Ann Garrison
 Hon. Wm. A. ...
 Dr. Franklin D. ...
 George H. ...
 James L. ...
 Arthur L. ...

Officers

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

GEORGE J. HOLBIG
Business Manager

ARTHUR G. LANE, M. D..... Clinical Director
GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
WILLIAM J. LEIN, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
†ALBERT V. ROCHE, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
RAYMOND J. HARQUAIL, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
THEODORE GEBIRTIG, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
THOMAS B. CHRISTIAN, M. D..... Pathologist
MARGARET DOUGLAS, M. D..... Resident Physician
C. E. F. LAATSCH, M. D..... Resident Physician
THOMAS G. PEACOCK, M. D..... Resident Physician
W. H. MINFORD, M. D..... Resident Physician
LAYMAN R. HARRISON, M. D..... Resident Physician
JAMES M. LASLEY, M. D..... Resident Physician
ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D..... Resident Physician
MARSHALL D. HOGAN, M. D..... Resident Physician
HERBERT HYATT, M. D..... Resident Physician
DANIEL GEORGE MELVIN, M. D..... Resident Physician
CONRAD O. RANGER, M. D..... Resident Physician
HARRY A. MOSCOE, M. D..... Resident Physician
*EDWARD B. RHEA, M. D..... Resident Physician
GEORGE B. COON, M. D..... Resident Physician
WILBUR M. JUDD, M. D..... Resident Physician
MALCOLM M. TAYLOR, M. D..... Resident Physician

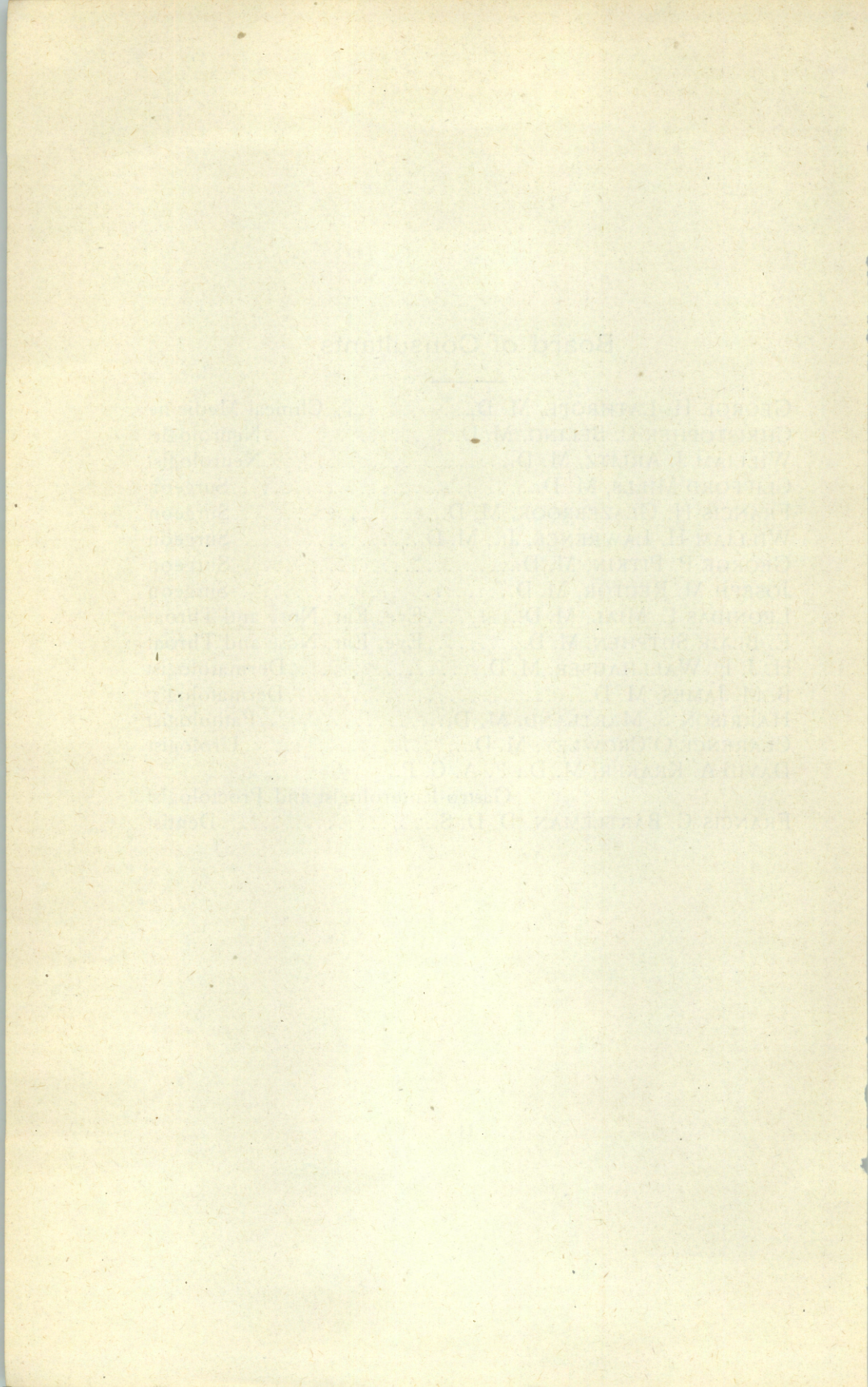
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D. Resident Physician
 THEODORE F. LINDBERG, M. D. Resident Physician
 HAROLD S. HATCH, M. D. [part time] Tuberculosis Specialist
 EARL W. FULLER, M. D. . . . Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics
 LINDSAY E. ROBINSON, M. D.,
 Assistant to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics
 LLOYD NICOLI YEPSEN, Ph.D. Psychologist
 THOMAS R. PALMER, D. D. S. Senior Resident Dentist
 JOHN MCCLUSKEY, D. D. S. Resident Dentist
 ANNE HOW, R. N. Superintendent of Nurses
 WILLIAM G. BEUCLER. . . . Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
 MILDRED H. HURLEY,
 Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service
 PHYLLIS F. POINTON,
 Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service
 STELLA A. MCCLURKIN. . . . Director of Occupational Therapy
 *BEATRICE M. FORD. Director of Physical Training
 DOROTHY E. DRISCOLL,
 Director of Physical Education and Training
 PHILIP B. ROBERTS, Ph. G. Pharmacist
 EDWARD I. COURSEN. Assistant Business Manager
 HENRY LANDESMAN, M. E. Engineer-in-Charge

**Resigned.*

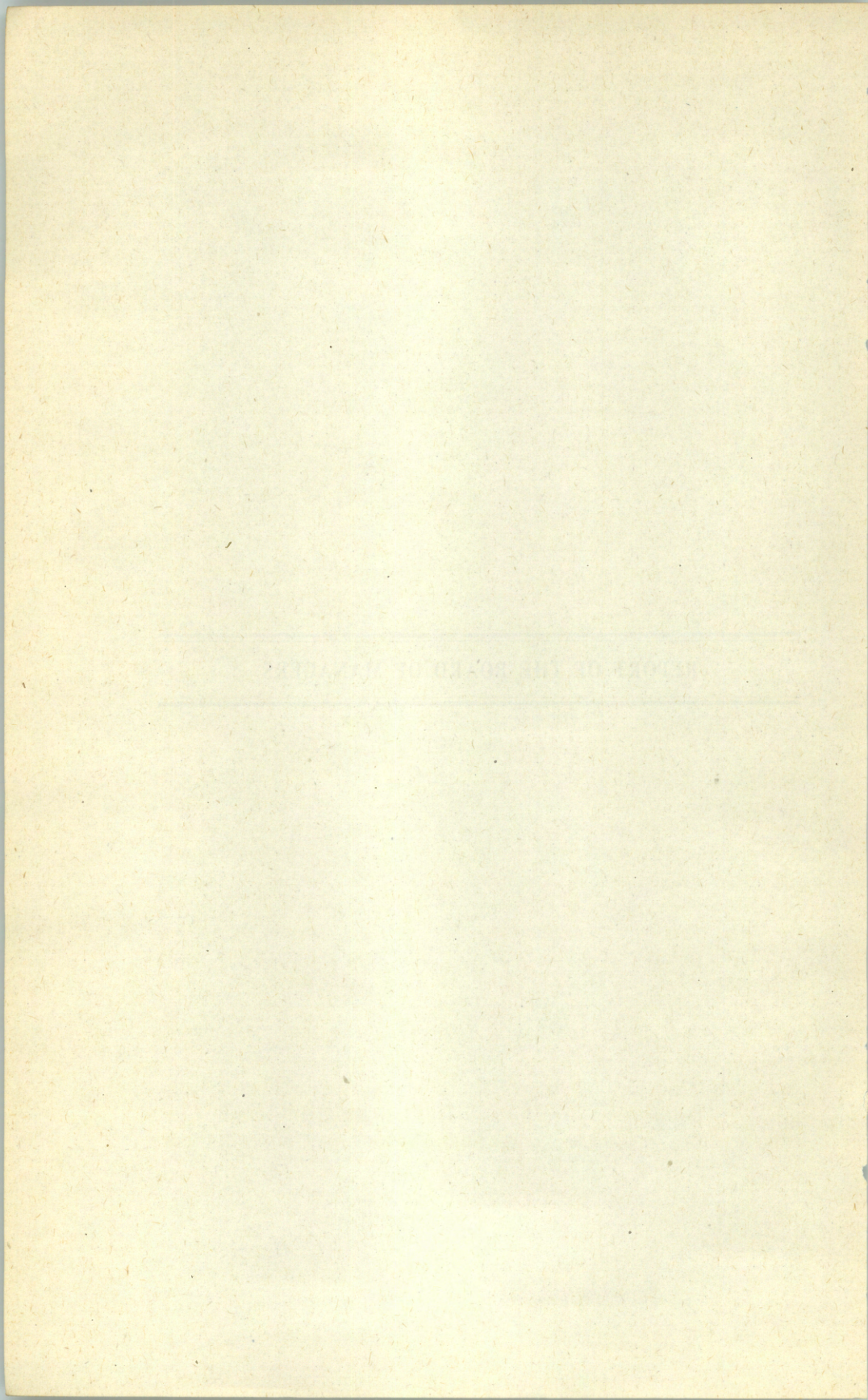
†On leave of absence.

Board of Consultants

GEORGE H. LATHROPE, M. D.....	Clinical Medicine
CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M. D.....	Neurologist
WILLIAM J. ARLITZ, M. D.....	Neurologist
CLIFFORD MILLS, M. D.....	Surgeon
FRANCIS H. GLAZEBROOK, M. D.....	Surgeon
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Jr., M. D.....	Surgeon
GEORGE P. PITKIN, M. D.....	Surgeon
JOSEPH M. RECTOR, M. D.....	Surgeon
LEONIDAS L. MIAL, M. D.....	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
E. BLAIR SUTPHEN, M. D.....	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M. D.....	Dermatologist
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



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 submit to you herewith their fifty-seventh annual report of that institution in which has been incorporated the report of the medical superintendent and chief executive officer, Dr. Marcus A. Curry. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1932, the affairs of the hospital have been closely scrutinized by the Managers and a consistent effort made to promote the work of the resident officers and employees by advice and encouragement and also by placing the facts regarding existing conditions and needs clearly before those having authority over the institutions and the funds of the State.

As usual, the Managers have devoted a considerable portion of their time to matters of building and reconstruction. Work has progressed through the year on the Attendants' Building and it is now nearing completion. This will provide much needed housing for the attendants, male and female, of the Dormitory, Senile, and Tuberculosis buildings, and also for such of the business department employees as are now sleeping in makeshift quarters. Since the most desirable site for this building was that occupied by the old barn and sheds, it has been necessary to replace them in a more suitable location. During the year a new horse barn has been constructed and a portion of the new farm sheds, but this group is not yet ready to be placed in service.

Reconstruction of the north side of the Main Building was completed early in the year, so that all but the fourth floor is now in use. In the Administration Building, reconstruction has progressed rather slowly, owing to the lack of available funds from time to time. The work is now reported as being more than half

completed. A new well has been drilled near the other deep well in Morris Plains and it is hoped will soon be placed in service, thus further safeguarding the water supply. Extensions to the high pressure steam lines and the alternating current lines have been made during the year, but neither has yet been completed.

The Board, and especially the committee of which Dr. Knight is chairman, has devoted much study to the subject of sewage disposal. The plant has been extended this year and further work is indicated. Professor Rudolfs and his assistant, representing Commissioner Ellis and the Department of Institutions and Agencies, have been met frequently in conference and every effort has been made to cooperate with them in carrying out their plans and recommendations and also to conform with the recommendations of the State Board of Health. The committee on furnishings, of which Mrs. Garrison is chairman, completed the furnishing of the Tuberculosis Building, which was placed in service this year, and has made selections for the Attendants' Building. Mrs. Doyle and Mr. Watts of the grounds and buildings committee have made numerous visits to the institution and held many consultations with different officials regarding construction problems and necessary changes. Other committees of the Board have been active in covering the routine and special work assigned to them.

In reference to the internal affairs of the institution we feel that satisfactory progress has been made in view of conditions. The work of the farm and garden divisions has been continued as usual; in the dairy and other animal industries good results were attained, altho owing to the low market price of pork the valuation set upon the piggery products is considerably lower than last year; the farm showed a slight increase in production, but in the garden lack of rainfall at needed times and other unfavorable conditions resulted in lowered quantities. Mr. Otto Koch, florist and landscape gardener, has conducted his various lines of work successfully and has undoubtedly saved the State many thousands of dollars over contract prices in grading and road construction which he has carried out with patient labor and hospital owned

equipment. In the engineering and maintenance divisions work has been carried on to the limits set by the funds available for labor, equipment and materials. The kitchens and bakery have been maintained in excellent condition and have satisfactorily met the added demands made upon them. The new cannery which was placed in service for the fall season proved economical and efficient in operation. Other divisions in the business department have also responded in a competent manner to the extra requirements made by the increase in institutional population. Mr. George J. Holbig as business manager is to be commended for the fine showing made this year.

In the medical service no new features have been added during the year, but all established examinations and treatments have been continued. In the school of nursing, a post-graduate course in the care of the mentally ill has been established and carried on successfully. The work of the diet kitchen has been greatly enlarged and now offers special diets in number and variety more extensive than usually to be found even in a good general hospital.

Greystone Park as a curative mental hospital has been handicapped throughout the year by grave overcrowding of patients. This is the third successive year in which the admission rate has far exceeded all previous records and the cumulative result has been more serious than can be realized without coming into close contact with the patients and personnel. It is true that relief has been given during the past two years by the transfer to the new State Hospital at Holmdel of some 700 patients. Without such relief conditions as to actual bed space would now be a blot upon the State. On the other hand, these patients were a selected group who had passed through all of the examinations and tests of the admission period, who were in fair physical condition, and whose care did not place a heavy burden upon the medical and nursing services. Consequently, while the census of patients in the institution shows an increase of 173 at the end of the two-year period, the demands upon the treatment facilities are much heavier than these figures indicate and the overcrowding has been most marked in the reception and infirmary services, where the results of such conditions are least easily withstood. In view of these

circumstances, we feel that the fact that the recovery rate has decreased to 21 percent.—the lowest since the establishment of the present parole system—is readily explained and that the medical, nursing and other care and treatment divisions should be congratulated that even this rate has been attained.

The Board feels that too much credit cannot be given to Dr. Curry for the manner in which the entire institution has been conducted this year. Despite the great overcrowding of patients and particularly the exceptionally high number of admissions, no reduction was made in the extent and variety of medical examinations and the number of therapeutic measures applied to each newly admitted patient, or in the routine of repeated examinations and continued treatments for those who have had longer residence in the hospital. In the business department, under the supervision of Mr. Holbig, not only was the regular work carried on, but savings in food costs were effected which resulted in an unexpended balance of approximately \$70,000. Through the cooperation of the State House Commission, with the approval of the Joint Appropriation Committee and the Central Department, this sum will be distributed to make up in some slight degree the grave lack of funds in the most essential appropriations for the coming year.

The constant strain borne by the chief executive of a large mental hospital cannot well be appreciated by those who think only in terms of office routine. Instead of dealing simply with facts and figures, he is obliged to carry in mind constantly the thousands of helpless and irresponsible patients for whose welfare, in the eyes of their families and of the general public, he and he alone is accountable. Appropriations must be translated into terms of adequate space and beds, food to maintain physical health, and the medical and nursing attention which may make the difference between a quick restoration to home and work or a life spent in an institution. He has to be on call at all times, night and day, and is never free from the burden of anxiety regarding the safety and the proper supervision of the afflicted people entrusted to his care.

Consequently, the Board views with considerable concern the

effect upon the superintendent of the extra trials which will result from the limitations of direct appropriations to conduct this hospital through the coming year, and in particular the difficulties to be encountered because of the extremely low per capita allowance for food for patients and employees. The fact that the farm appropriation was so reduced as to make it difficult to maintain the dairy on its present basis still further complicates the food situation. Only because the hospital was permitted to apply to these two appropriations a portion of the unexpended balance remaining by virtue of economies, brought about through lowered food costs, is it at all possible that we can get through the year and that only in case the low prices of the past six months continue until next July. Other decreased appropriations threaten to hamper the best efforts of the hospital in many ways and perhaps to disrupt the service so that it will not only prove impossible to maintain present standards, but will be extremely difficult even with a more farsighted and liberal financial policy next year to return to the high level which has been attained only through steady upward progress in the past ten years.

In addition to urging upon these responsible for appropriations the absolute necessity for true economy, which can be attained only through adequate provision for a curative mental hospital, the Board endorses the recommendations made by the Superintendent in his report and especially calls attention to the matter of over-crowding and the extreme importance of providing relief for the conditions now prevailing.

At the close of the year covered by this report there remained on the records of the hospital, 4,498 patients—2,258 males, and 2,240 females—an increase of 154 patients over the previous year. Of this total, 426 patients—206 males, and 220 females were outside of the institution but still carried on the hospital books and subject to return without medical or legal procedure. During the year there were admitted, including first admissions, re-admissions, and transfers from other institutions for the insane in this State, 1,465 patients—763 males, and 702 females; the discharges totaled 916 patients—531 males, and 186 females; 244 were discharged as recovered, 194 as improved, 29 as un-

improved, and 25 as without psychosis; 424 were transferred to other hospitals for mental disease in New Jersey, including 401 to the new State Hospital at Holmdel. The deaths during the year numbered 395 patients—209 males, and 186 females.

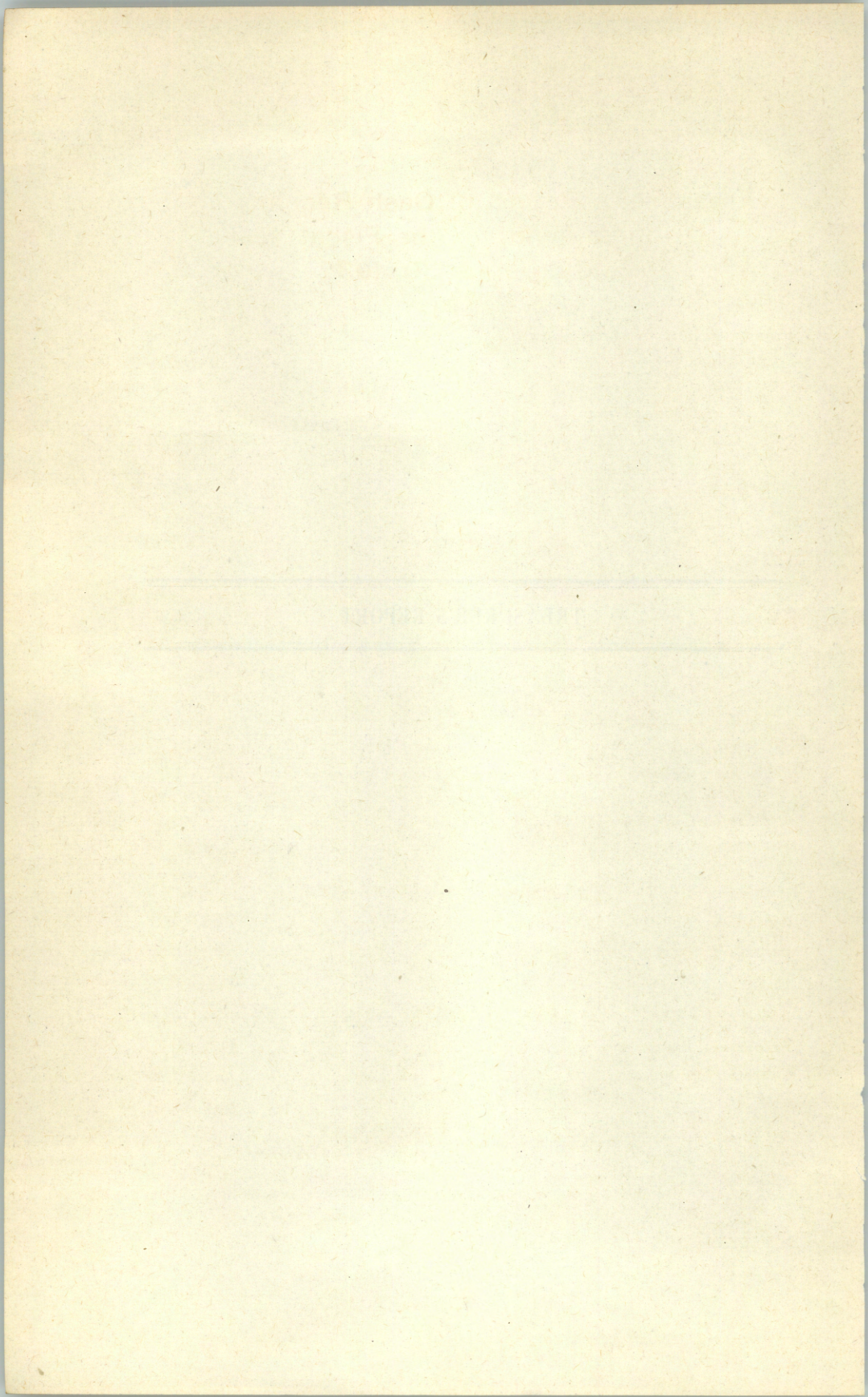
During the year the Board of Managers held eleven regular monthly meetings, and one informal meeting without a quorum present. The attendance was 62; committee meetings, conferences, inspections, and so on made a total of 304 visits to the institution during the year by the individual members of the Board. Other conferences were held at Trenton and in offices away from the institution, of which no record was kept.

In conclusion, the Board wishes to thank you personally, and through you the divisional heads and assistants in the Central Office, and also the members of the State Board of Control, for your interest and concern with the affairs of this hospital, and for the courteous and co-operative attitude shown toward this Board, individually and as a group.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL S. VOORHEES, *President*
AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D., *Vice-President*
JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE
MARIAN K. GARRISON
RIDLEY WATTS
FRANKLIN D'OLIER
GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D.

TREASURER'S REPORT



**Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and
Disbursements for the Fiscal Year
Ending June 30, 1932**

RECEIPTS

From Atlantic County	\$ 67.58
" Bergen County	109,660.47
" Camden County.....	51 65
" Cumberland County	56.94
" Essex County.....	77,279.01
" Hudson County.....	46,246.46
" Hunterdon County.....	355.41
" Mercer County.....	656.36
" Middlesex County.....	613.83
" Monmouth County.....	840.99
" Morris County.....	53,724.06
" Passaic County.....	81,620.64
" Somerset County.....	1,099.72
" Sussex County.....	15,610.50
" Union County.....	105,241.21
" Warren County.....	1,447.27
" Private Patients.....	129,035.33
" Individuals and Excess amounts collected by Counties for support of Indigent Patients.....	5,709.00
" Interest on Deposits	783.72
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	6,293.07
	\$636,393.22

DISBURSEMENTS

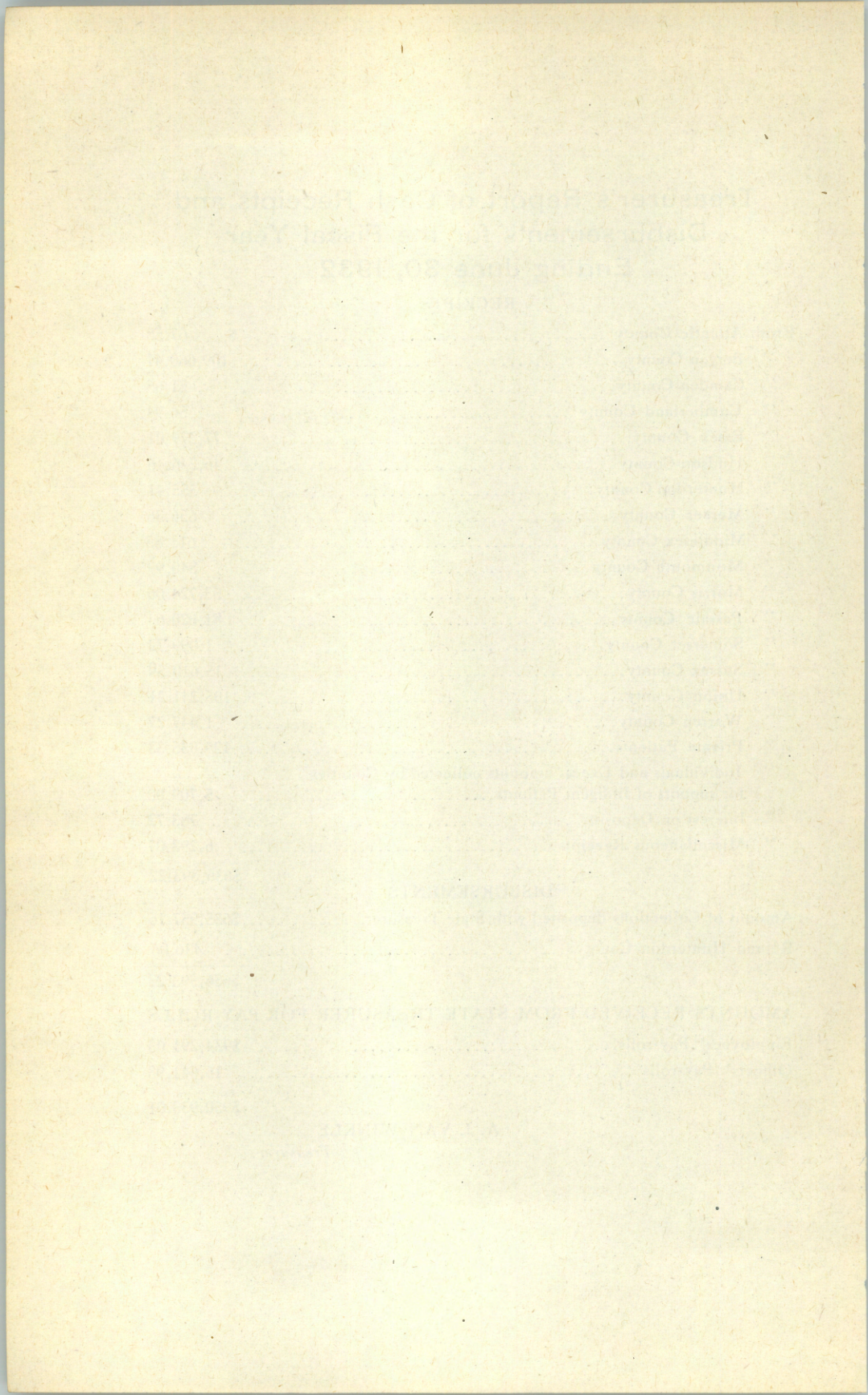
Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer.....	\$635,957.16
Refund Hunterdon County.....	436.06
	\$636,393.22

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

Employees' Pay-rolls.....	\$934,291.03
Officers' Pay-rolls.....	16,641.98
	\$950,933.01

A. J. VAN WINKLE

Treasurer.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

REPORT OF THE LIGHT EXACTING DEPARTMENT

Report Of The Chief Executive Officer

To the Board of Managers:

As required by law and custom, I am handing you a report of the affairs of the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932; this is the fifty-seventh report of the institution and my twelfth as Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer. Incorporated in it are summaries of the annual reports submitted to me by all the divisional heads of the medical and treatment services and the business department, including production and maintenance divisions, as well as of the work done at the institution under the direction of the construction office of the Central Department at Trenton.

The various divisional and departmental heads have done excellent work and to each I have endeavored to give some word of personal credit by way of introduction to my abstract of his report. One officer, however, the executive assistant to the superintendent, Mr. William G. Beucler, can submit no formal report, since his duties are concerned with detail problems. He has attended to the carrying out of many pieces of work connected with furnishings and equipment for new buildings, the activities of the cafeteria, the transfers of patients within the institution, placing new or reconstructed wards or buildings in service, and arranging changes in space usage to provide additional beds. In these and other varied duties he has cooperated with the different physicians, with Mr. Holbig, Mrs. How, and Mrs. Garrison of the Board of Managers, and with other officers of the institution as well as with the superintendent, and has rendered valuable service in handling a mass of detail.

In several respects, this was a fortunate year at the hospital. We had no major disasters to contend with, such as fire or epidemic; the personnel was fairly stable, without changes among the

higher officers and with a better than average type of employees available for most vacancies; and climatic conditions were not sufficiently abnormal to cause undue anxiety and stress. On the other hand, we have continued to suffer severely from the after effects of the three disastrous fires of 1929 and 1930. Although all of three floors of the reconstructed north wing of the Main Building have been available for service since early in the fiscal year, the fourth floor is completely out of commission and will so continue for some time, pending available funds to complete the rebuilding. The loss of this space for 200 male patients has been a factor in overcrowding, although for many reasons neither these four wards nor those corresponding in the south wing still occupied by women patients can be considered ever to have been satisfactory for housing purposes. The officers' living quarters in the Administration building have not been available at any time during the year, since reconstruction is still in progress. The executive offices have been maintained, but under conditions of constant disturbance and with frequent removal of desks and other equipment from one room to another.

The really great problem of this year, however, has been the one of struggling without increase in personnel or equipment to cover the requirements of an admission rate without precedent in the history of the hospital, which exceeded the previous high record by over 18 per cent. and was almost 65 per cent. greater than that of 1929. Transfers of patients to other institutions, especially to the new state hospital at Holmdel, afforded some temporary relief in the actual overcrowding, but the number of patients under care during the year was greater by 976 than in 1929—our last normal year.

In addition to the strain of heavier duties entailed in caring for this excess in population, the entire personnel has felt the stress of business conditions throughout the year. Many have seen their life savings diminished almost to the vanishing point. Many have had to assign larger portions of their pay to the support of relatives who have lost positions or income as a result of the depression; charities, churches, and other organizations have made greater appeals than ever before; and to meet all such personal and com-

munity demands most of the officers and employees have heavily obligated their salaries. Even so, in the majority of instances, they have recognized the reduced income of the State and the urgency of unemployment relief and have accepted philosophically the percentage salary reduction passed by the legislature this spring. The additional deduction from salary for a percentage of maintenance, as worked out by the Civil Service Commission, has on the contrary been generally and severely criticized.

The heads of departments and divisions who have carried on courageously this year in the face of increased demands without corresponding expansion in facilities or assistants are now viewing with grave concern the prospects for the coming year, when reduced appropriations foreshadow a curtailment which must seriously cripple the personnel so laboriously built up in the past ten years, and as a direct result condemn to a lifetime in the institution many men and women who under average normal conditions might be restored to their families and useful positions in the community.

Can a policy be considered true economy which saves a few hundred dollars in the critical early months of treatment and so obligates the State to spend thousands in maintenance during future years? This is not a theory, it is fact amply evidenced by actual experience. When overcrowding increases, with the resultant impossibility of segregating the different types of patients, and with the reduction in individual attention from the medical and nursing staffs, recoveries decrease. And when recovery does not take place fairly early in the course of treatment, the prognosis is less favorable, for it is axiomatic that the longer a patient remains under institutional care the poorer his chances are for being able to make a satisfactory readjustment to community life.

Health

Throughout the year the general health of patients and employees has been good. The usual careful supervision of the milk and water supplies has been maintained, with frequent laboratory tests. No serious spread of disease has occurred. The records show 61 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported with 24 deaths; and

22 cases of erysipelas with 4 deaths. There were two instances of chicken pox during the year, one patient and one employee. On March 15, an attendant reported ill with symptoms of coryza and was sent to the ward in the Clinic building where sick employees are cared for. Two days later he developed a rash, and the health officer from Morristown was called and confirmed the diagnosis of scarlet fever. Arrangements were at once made to transfer the attendant to the contagious ward at Memorial Hospital, Morristown; the employees' ward was quarantined, and the Dick test given to all who might have come into contact with the sick man. There were no further cases.

Routine health examinations of patients and employees have been carried out, vaccinations against small pox and typhoid fever have been utilized, and all precautions taken. In the present overcrowded condition of the institution any epidemic would have more than usually serious results, and no effort has been spared to maintain a high standard of health.

Statistical Resume

The system of record cards adopted some years ago by The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has been continued and considerable effort has been made to complete the required data in every possible instance. Tables made up from these cards in the accepted forms will be found in the statistical appendix. As a matter of convenience, however, I am giving at this point a summary of the data, arranged for easy reference. This compilation was made by Mr. Harold M. Prettyman, record clerk and statistician, who has continued throughout the year in charge of the necessarily complex and detailed system of tabulating and filing all information relative to patients.

General Data: During the year ending June 30, 1932, there were admitted 1,465 patients—763 males and 702 females. This is an increase in admissions of 241 over last year. The admissions included 1,156 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—618 males and 538 females; 252 readmissions—110 males and 142 females and 57 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—35 males and 22 females. The number of patients dis-

charged, including deaths, was 1,311—531 males and 780 females—leaving an increase on the books of 154 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment during the year 5,809 patients—2,789 males and 3,020 females, which was 349 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 4,509 obtained on June 25, and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 4,094, which occurred on August 20. The average daily number in the hospital was 3,986. At the close of the year 396 patients—176 males and 220 females—were carried on parole, and 30 patients—all males—were carried as escaped. This is an increase of 44 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year, making the total increase of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year 110.

First Admissions: There were 689 patients of native birth, 357 males and 332 females; the foreign born numbered 463 patients—258 males and 205 females—or 40 per cent. of the total first admissions; the birth places of 4 patients—3 males and 1 female were not ascertained. Both parents of 350 native born patients were also of native birth, while in 90 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients, 101 were natives of Italy, 66 of Germany and 67 of Poland, these three countries furnishing 51 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 228, the aliens 235 and the citizenship of 4 was unascertained.

Table 6, psychosis, of first admissions, shows 259 patients diagnosed as suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 252 with dementia praecox and 161 with manic-depressive psychosis. These three groups comprised 58 per cent. of the total. Other psychosis showing high incidence were, general paralysis, 124; senile, 62 and alcoholic psychosis, 48.

In the classification according to racial origins, 119 were listed as Germans, 86 as Irish, 121 as Slavonic, 133 as Italian and 101 as African, these five groups including 48 per cent. of the total. The mixed race furnished the largest single group, with 381 patients; the race of 6 was unascertained.

The age tabulation reckoned in five-year groups shows that the

median line for admissions fell between the ages of 40 and 44, half of the total admissions being below this age and half above it. The greatest number of admissions were listed in the two five-year periods between 35 and 45 and included 23 per cent. of the total. Under 25 years there were 142 patients and 117 were 70 years and over.

As to the degree of education, 677 patients or 59 per cent. had received a common school education, 143 were graduated from high school and 50 had collegiate education; 194 were listed as having learned to read and write and 87 were illiterate. The education of 5 patients was not ascertained.

There were 1,098 patients of urban environment, or 95 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural districts supplied 55 patients and the environment of 3 patients was unascertained.

The economic condition of 892 patients—or 77 per cent. of the total—was listed as marginal; 53 were dependent, 208 comfortable and the economic condition of 3 was not learned.

In regard to the use of alcohol, 668 patients were described as abstinent, 306 as temperate and 179—150 male and 29 females—as intemperate. The habits of three patients were not ascertained.

The marital condition of the first admission was classified as follows: single, 384—235 males and 149 females; married, 497—260 males and 237 females; widowed, 169—67 males and 102 females; separated, 79—42 males and 37 females; divorced, 22—12 males, and 10 females. The marital condition of 5 patients was not learned.

Readmissions: The totals in this group were 252 patients—110 males and 142 females. In the classification according to psychosis, 82 were diagnosed as suffering from dementia praecox, and 70 from manic-depressive insanity, or 60 per cent. of the readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution during the year was 492 patients—244 males and 248 females. Of this number, 244 patients, 124 males and 120 females—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 21 per cent. based on the number of first admissions, and is a very creditable rate, considering the exceedingly high number of admissions. The number of patients discharged as

improved was 194—87 males and 107 females or 17 per cent. based on the number of first admissions. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: unimproved, 29—13 males and 16 females and without psychosis, 25—20 males and 5 females. In addition to those discharged, 424 patients—78 males and 346 females—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey. Of those transferred, 401 patients—60 males and 341 females—went to the New Jersey State Hospital at Holmdel. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic-depressive psychosis constituted 42 per cent. or 103 patients.

Deaths: During the year 395 patients died—209 males and 186 females. This is a rate of 6.8 per cent. based on the total number under treatment, and is slightly higher than last year.

In accounting for the increase in the death rate this year, a study of the statistical tables in comparison with those of the previous year reveals that the increase occurs, most conspicuously, in the age periods above 50 years and can be accounted for in the very marked increase of cardiac and circulatory disorders which are incident to this period of life.

The largest single cause of death was endocarditis and myocarditis, which was certified in 249 cases or 63 per cent. of the total number; other diseases of the circulatory system caused 18 deaths. General paralysis of the insane was given as the cause of death in 43 cases; tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 24; nephritis 4; and broncho-pneumonia in 7. The psychosis of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 147; dementia praecox, 52; general paralysis, 52; senile psychosis, 56; and manic-depressive psychosis, 36. The average age at death was 59.27 years.

At the time of death 215 patients, or 54 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years; 129 patients were over 70 years of age. Of these 44 were in the 80's, 2 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 98 patients had been in the hospital less than one month; more than half of these were suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis or general paralysis. Twenty-four patients had a hospital

residence of 20 years and over at the time of death, and of these 18 were suffering from dementia praecox.

Clinical Work

Under the clinical division have been grouped all of the facilities having direct bearing on the care and treatment of the patients, or in other words, the professional work of the institution. The clinical director is in charge of the medical staff, conducts staff meetings, advises as to methods and treatments, and cooperates with the physicians in charge of all the special services, as well as with the heads of the nursing, dental, social service, occupational therapy, and physical education divisions. The clinical director also keeps in touch with progress in methods of treatment and scientific discoveries in the care of the mentally ill, and by lectures and conferences carries on an educational program for the instruction of new physicians and the general information of the staff, as well as teaching in the school of nursing and giving talks to different outside groups. During the past year Dr. Arthur G. Lane has continued at the head of this division and has conducted this vitally important work with remarkable success, in view of the almost insurmountable problems which had to be met. During the winter months he had the additional burden of poor health, and his condition for a time was such as to cause considerable anxiety among his associates; fortunately with the coming of spring he evidenced a decided improvement.

Dr. Lane has submitted the following report:

"The comments made in last year's summary of clinical activities might as well be continued as in a serial story. The observations made at that time stressed the apparent significance of the economical crisis with which our district is contending in relation to the greatly augmented admission rate at this hospital. The year just closing continues to emphasize the significance of apparent cause and effect. The admission of 1,465 patients shows an increase over the previous year of 241 and corresponds with the fact that the business depression has not lessened but has been intensified. The figure for admissions for the year closing June 30, 1929, our last average year, was 889, which by comparison

shows an increase for the present year of 576 or 64.5 per cent.

As in the previous year this increase is not confined to the so called functional group where, upon first thought, the depression would seem to be most provocative but is apparently as active, as an etiological factor, in disturbing the adjustment of individuals who, because of age or general systemic afflictions, have entertained an impaired mental capacity but who, without the sociological factor of actual or threatened impoverishment, would have continued to function satisfactorily in their otherwise habitual environment. As previously noted, the depression is still in evidence by the noticeable fact that, while the number of patients out of the hospital on trial visit has increased somewhat, the demand from relations for this privilege is much less urgent than in normal times; as well, the advantages of this procedure are now often denied patients, whose progress toward recovery has advanced to the point where trial visit in suitable environmental surrounding would be advantageous.

As an observation, the comparison of the admission rate in hospitals of this nature in average or settled periods is approximately 20 per cent. of the total census or bed capacity. If this figure is assumed, our census including trial visit cases, is at present about 4,500 which would show a probable admission rate of 900 patients. Carrying this assumption a step further an admission rate of 1,500 patients would presuppose that the capacity of the hospital would ordinarily be about 7,500. While these suppositions may not be absolutely correct they are sufficiently approximate to make evident that the load, which we are staggering under, is far above the capacity, facilities and personnel of our institution. In 1929, our last average year, with an admission rate of less than 900, we stressed the inadequacy of our equipment along all three of these lines. While the new Senile and Tuberculosis Buildings have added to the bed capacity of that time, this addition has not more than compensated us for the ward space lost by fires of the recent past. The lack of adequate housing facilities has continued to prevent the addition to our medical staff, as well as the allied ward service personnel. The financial stringency of the times would, however, still further complicate the

picture if we had the housing space to allot to an increased number of workers. This preamble seems necessary to explain the difficulties in the clinical work, where we find ourselves compelled to stretch over a greatly expanded field, the facilities which were considered hardly adequate for a much more restricted field. Such stretching means that the personal contact and individual attention, whose beneficial features having long passed beyond theoretical approbation, are very much thinned out. In spite of the avalanche which has brought this increase of admissions to our doors we have not so far found it necessary to deprive any individual patient of the routine examinations or physical treatment for conditions or symptoms which seem to offer complicating factors to the mental problem. The reports of the individual clinical divisions and specialists found detailed elsewhere in this volume speak eloquently of the increased activities along these lines.

With practically a negligible increase of personnel during the last three years and a progressively marked increased yearly admission rate, it becomes immediately apparent that newly arriving patients cannot receive that individual searching and understanding psychological study of personality and environmental conflicts which is so valuable in helping to more comfortable adjustments and which may only be approximated with this disturbance of the ratio of patient to professional personnel.

Our new Reception Building, which was believed would serve as a psychopathic unit for the intensive study of incipient cases and the treatment of cases responding readily to such attention was, when erected, deemed adequate for the normal progress of admissions for an institution of our capacity. Now, with our present admission rate, it is not possible to hold even the more favorably reacting patients long in this atmosphere as it is necessary to make room for new cases and they with all others must be rather promptly transferred to the wards where patients, ordinarily not responding promptly to treatment, were formerly cared for as prolonged readjustment problems and where the intensive personal study and contacts are not possible. This all tends to break up our process of classification and makes neces-

sary the mingling of incipient cases, in the period of impressibility with the group of individuals with more discouraging prognosis. Restoration when it occurs to such patients carries with it pictures and impressions which are not as conducive to peace of mind as would be those of the psychopathic reception wards where classification should be possible by prompt elimination of the discouraging features.

Taking all the factors above commented upon into consideration, I think we are justified in believing that our recovery rate, which had been steadily mounting, along with the acquisition of personnel and facilities, up to the year 1929, gave convincing evidence that our work was productive of results, and that to the unsettlement of the depression producing a relative loss of these factors, can be justly attributed the rather tragic falling off in our recovery rate during the three years since that date,—from 27½ per cent. in 1929 to 21.1 per cent. in 1932.

In reviewing the work of the year we are aware that the new hospital at Holmdel relieved our bed space by accepting 401 transferred patients. These patients were largely those who had become institutionalized and were not of the active treatment type. Without this relief our overcrowding would have been greatly accentuated, for in spite of this relief our census at the close of the year is 110 greater than at the close of previous year. It is not within my province to look into the future for relief, but should present conditions continue and relief not be available, the clinical work will, I believe, be increasingly handicapped.

The general health of the hospital has been maintained without complications or epidemics. The death rate has been somewhat heavier this year than in the year preceding. From a study of the age groups at time of death it is apparent that the increase is almost entirely limited to the higher decades and that the increase in cardiac and circulatory disease as causes of death accounts for the higher percentage.

Besides the routine work with patients, several members of the staff are devoting many hours to the teaching schedule of our own nurses' training school and the affiliated groups of general hospital

nurses. The community demands for educational work in Mental Hygiene, calling for lectures and demonstration clinics have been largely absorbed by the out-patient clinics staff; but on various occasions the Clinical Director and other staff members have given many hours to this type of work for interested groups and individuals who visited the hospital. A paper was prepared, by the Director, as part of a symposium on "Social Service in Mental Hospitals" for the National Conference of Social Workers held in Philadelphia this spring.

The earnest and conscientious labors of the various staff members are an indication of the individual loyalty to our endeavors and have promoted the harmonious accord in this period of unusual stress despite the discouragements which must necessarily be plentiful when certain ideals of personal service must be sacrificed to mass efforts.

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 of the State.....	28
*Cases transferred within the State.....	20
Cases deported.....	8
Cases repatriated.....	3

29 cases were handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged on trial visit, discharged recovered or died.

*This does not include 401 patients transferred to Holmdel, indirectly handled through this division."

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

Throughout the year, Dr. Laurence M. Collins has continued his excellent work as head of the surgical division. As diagnostician and as an operator he has been uniformly successful; his opinion, advice, and surgical skill are highly valued by all who know his work, both physicians and laymen. As a psychiatrist he is also thoroughly experienced; he has been assistant to the Clinical Director for a number of years and has conducted staff meetings and carried on the other regular duties of that position in the absence of Dr. Lane. During the past year he has served as expert witness on a number of important court cases. Dr. Clifford Mills of Morristown has continued this year, as for many years

past, to act as consultant in this division and has responded to all calls for advice or operating service.

Dr. Collins has submitted the following report for his division:

"As in the past, only those patients have been operated upon in whom some physical defect has been an irritating factor to the mental as well as the physical health. A great many of these patients come to us in a malnourished, enfeebled condition and consequently are poor surgical risks. Attempts are always made to build up the physical health before any operative procedure is carried out. Spinal anesthesia has been the anesthetic of choice and a great many individuals that otherwise could not have been operated upon have, after the use of this, made satisfactory and in some instances remarkable recoveries. A large number of patients who have received minor surgical attention have not been enumerated in this list, but an accurate record has been kept in each case history.

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Results</i>
1	Fracture of 2nd metacarpal bone of right hand.....	Fracture reduced, splints applied	Recovered
1	Fracture of 4th metacarpal bone of left hand	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of 4th metacarpal bone of right hand	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of metacarpal bone of right thumb.....	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of first phalanx, ring finger, right hand	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of distal phalanx of right thumb.....	" " " " "	" "
6	Colles fracture of left arm.....	" " " " "	" "
3	Colles fracture of right arm	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of neck of right radius	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of ulna, right arm	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of both bones, left forearm	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of surgical neck right humerus, lower end of right radius and styloid process of ulna	" " " " "	" "
1	Fracture of surgical neck, left humerus	" " " " "	" "
3	Fracture of surgical neck, right humerus	" " " " "	" "

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Results</i>
1	Fracture of left humerus at anatomical neck	Fracture reduced, splints appl'd	Recovered
1	Fracture of middle third, right clavicle	" " " "	" "
7	Fracture of ribs	Chest immobilized	" "
1	Fracture of 5th metatarsal bone, right foot	Fracture reduced, cast applied	Recovered
1	Fracture of both bones, lower third, left leg	" " splints	" "
1	Compound fracture, both bones, lower third left leg	" " "	Improved
1	Fracture of tibia and fibula at junction of lower and middle thirds, right leg	" " "	Recovered
1	Fracture of both tibia and fibula, with fracture of fibula extending into knee joint	" " cast	Improved
1	Fracture of right patella	Patella sutured	Recovered
1	Fracture of left patella	" " "	Improved
5	Fracture of neck of left femur	Fract. reduced, cast appl'd	Recovered
7	Fracture of neck of right femur	" " " "	" "
2	Dislocation of jaw	Dislocation reduced	Recovered
1	Subcoracoid dislocation of left shoulder	" " "	" "
1	Sublavianular dislocation of right shoulder	" " "	" "
1	Dislocation of terminal phalanx, great toe	" " "	" "
5	Cellulites of leg	Incised and drained	" "
7	Cellulitis of arm	" " "	" "
1	Cellulitis of scalp	" " "	" "
2	Lacerated wound of left wrist	Tendons & nerves sutured	" "
1	Lacerated tendons of wrist	Tendons sutured	" "
4	Carbuncle of neck	Incised and drained	" "
5	Cervical adenitis	" " "	" "
6	Sebaceous cyst of scalp	Cyst extirpated	" "
1	Large cyst (ranula in floor of mouth)	Tumor	" "
1	Epithelioma of the lip	" " "	Improved
1	Hodgkin's disease	Glands	" "
1	Empyema of left pleural cavity	Rib resect'd, drn'ge insert'd	Recovered
1	Osteomyelitis of 2nd finger, terminal phalanx, right hand	Amputation	" "
1	Foreign bodies in the stomach (104 pieces)	Gastrotomy	" "
26	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	" "

23	Acute catarrhal appendicitis	Appendectomy	Recovered
4	Acute suppurative appendicitis	"	"
1	Acute gangrenous appendicitis	" with drainage	"
1	Acute intestinal obstruction, due to bands of adhesions	Adhesions broken up	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to volvulus	Gut untwisted	"
		Tissues dissected and walls repaired	"
4	Postoperative ventral hernia	repaired	"
20	Right inguinal hernia	Bassini	"
6	Left inguinal hernia	"	"
5	Double inguinal hernia	"	"
1	Right inguinal hernia with tumor of right testicle	with right orchidectomy	"
1	Incarcerated left inguinal hernia	"	"
1	Incarcerated right inguinal hernia	"	"
1	Incarcerated right femoral hernia	Walls repaired	"
2	Incarcerated left omental hernia	Omentum resected, Bassini	"
1	Femoral hernia	Sac resect'd, walls repr'd	"
3	Ventral hernia	Mayo operation	"
		Cord lengthened, testicle sutured into scrotal sac	"
1	Undescended left testicle	sutured into scrotal sac	"
3	Hydrocele	Bottle operation	"
4	Varicocele	Veins ligated	"
1	Ruptured urethra	Suprapubic cystotomy	"
4	Elongated prepuce	Circumcision	"
2	Ischio-rectal abscess	Incised and drained	"
1	Acute empyema of gall bladder	Cholecystectomy	Died
2	Empyema of gall bladder and chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Cholecystectomy and appendectomy	Recovered
4	Chronic cholelithiasis	Cholecystectomy	"
6	Fibroid uterus	Supravaginal hysterectomy	"
		Supravaginal hysterectomy with left salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid tumor of uterus with left pyosalpinx and left cystic ovary	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double oophorectomy and salpingectomy and appendectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, chronic cystic ovaries, chronic double salpingitis, and chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy, right salpingo-oophorectomy	"
2	Fibroid uterus, right cystic ovary, right salpingitis	Supravaginal hysterectomy, left salpingectomy, right oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, left hydrosalpinx, right cystic ovary	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Fibroid uterus, chronic cystic ovaries and double pyosalpinx	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy	"

3	Intraligamentous cyst of right broad ligament	Cyst extirpated	Recovered
1	Large multifolocular cyst of broad ligament filling almost entire pelvic cavity	" "	"
1	Left ovarian cyst, chronic catarrhal appendicitis	Left oophorectomy and appendectomy	"
1	Right ovarian cyst and right salpingitis	Right salpingo-oophorectomy	"
1	Cystic degeneration of both ovaries and double salpinx	Double " "	"
1	Left cystic ovary	Left oophorectomy	"
1	Right cystic ovary	Right "	"
2	Laceration of cervix	Trachelorrhaphy	"
2	Mucous polyp of cervix	Polyp extirpated	"
3	Chronic endometritis	Curettagage	"
1	Ectopic gestation (right tubal pregnancy)	Right salpingo-oophorectomy	"
7	Fibroid tumor, left breast	Tumor extirpated	"
4	Fibroid tumor, right breast	" "	"
3	Carcinoma of breast	Amputation of breast.	Improved

Although there may be noted a rather high incidence of fractures, largely due to the impossibility of properly segregating patients in the overcrowded condition of our wards, there were no accidents to patients in the course of the year serious enough to cause death. One male patient succeeded in committing suicide by hanging himself in a bath room with a belt belonging to another patient.

There were three births at the institution during the year, as follows:

Patient admitted August 26, 1929; away from the institution on visit from August 30, 1930, to March 6, 1931; male child born July 30, 1931. The child was legitimate and was removed from the hospital by the father on August 15, 1931.

Patient admitted March 16, 1931; female child born September 24, 1931. The child was legitimate and was removed from the hospital by the patient's mother.

Patient admitted July 21, 1931; male child born January 24, 1932. The child was legitimate and was removed to St. Vincent's Nursery in Montclair.

Division of Proctology and Colonic Therapy

The hospital work in proctology and colonic therapy was placed

in a separate division about eighteen months ago, under the direction of Dr. Marshall D. Hogan, a physician who had received special training in this field. Excellent results have been obtained by Dr. Hogan, who has shown himself thoroughly competent in this line. Since this is the first full year that the division has been active, Dr. Hogan has included in his report certain information concerning the personnel and equipment, which was also incorporated in the data given last year.

"On January 15, 1931 colonic therapy was started in this hospital. A number of rooms were fitted up in the Clinic Building including reception room, nurse's office, sterilizing room, and treatment rooms for men and for women; six colonic tables have been installed, three for men and three for women, and a man and woman nurse were sent to New York for special instruction in the technique of colonic irrigations. We have found that colonic irrigations are a valuable adjunct to other therapeutic measures. They are especially useful in intestinal toxemia, stuporous conditions and rheumatoid (infectious) arthritic cases. Gratifying results have been obtained in the treatment of hypertension, alcoholism and organic cases with sluggish colons. In diseases such as amebiasis, ulcerated colitis and other inflamed conditions of the colon, we follow the treatment used by Jelks and others as closely as possible. The cecal tube is a great help in the treatment of these diseases because medication can be applied to any part of the colon. Medication by mouth, intended for the lower bowel, undergoes various changes and by the time it reaches the colon is often ineffective. Therefore, with this apparatus, antiseptic medication and antagonistic bacteria can be introduced directly into the lower bowel. Close checkup of the progress of the treatment is made by a proctoscopic examination before, during and after treatments.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of having intelligent and enthusiastic technicians who are sympathetic to the patients and honest in the recording of the data. Our technicians, Mr. Jack I. Taylor, R. N. and Miss Evelyn Soper, R. N., have these qualifications and should be commended for the splendid work they are doing. The following is the report for the past fiscal year:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of irrigations.....	6,624	4,867	11,491
Number of patients treated.....	491	372	863
Number of patients completed.....	284	289	573
Average number of irrigations each patient received...	13	13	26

On March 3, 1931, routine work in proctology was begun. An examination room was equipped in the Reception Building; the main operating room in the Clinic Building has been used this year, but a smaller and more desirable room for this particular surgery has been equipped and will be in service in the near future. Routine proctologic examination has been made of incoming patients, consultations held with staff physicians on resident patients, necessary office treatment given and corrective rectal surgery done when indicated. It is impossible accurately to record the post-operative work done but each case has received the necessary treatment.

The close association of the department of colonic therapy and proctology has enabled us to keep in touch with a large number of patients and to give them close supervision in the treatment of the pathology pertaining to the lower gastro-intestinal tract. The following is the report for the past fiscal year:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of rectal examinations.....	349	216	565
Consultations with examination.....	61	46	107
Operations:			
Hemorrhoidectomy			56
Fistula in ano			3
Fissures and ulcers.....			2
Condylomata (non-specific).....			1
Partial prolapse of the rectum.....			2
Fecal impaction			1
Rectal stricture			<u>1</u>
Total number of operations.....			66

Gynecological Division

Dr. Margaret Douglas has continued in charge of the gynecological work of the institution. Routine examinations have been made on all newly admitted women patients and special examinations on resident patients and employees at the request of other

physicians. A graduate nurse has been regularly assigned to this division as assistant. Dr. Douglas has handed me the following report of the year's work.

EXAMINATIONS

New patients.....	702
Referred patients.....	179
Employees.....	55
Total.....	936

TREATMENTS

Total number of treatments.....	2,814
No. of Elliott treatments.....	135
Number patients referred to surgical division for consultation.....	78

SMEARS

Number of smears.....	884
Number of smears positive for Neisserian diplococci.....	17

The three births and forty-five gynecological operations have been listed under the work of the surgical division.

Eye, Ear, Nose And Throat Division

Dr. P. J. Gambill has continued in charge of the work in the eye, ear, nose, and throat division throughout the year. Near the end of January he contracted a very severe case of influenza, undoubtedly in line of duty, as he was treating similar cases at the institution, and was critically ill. He was given leave of absence from February 6 to April 15, and was under treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore during that time. Upon his return to duty he was still seriously handicapped and even at the close of the fiscal year is by no means restored to his usual health. In his report to me this year, Dr. Gambill made no separate tabulation of the work for patients and that for employees, but combines both in one list as follows:

EXAMINATIONS

	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Routine, newly admitted patients...	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	4,960
Special.....	206	194	219	293	912
Total.....	1,446	1,434	1,459	1,533	5,872

TREATMENTS

	<i>Number Treated</i>	<i>Number Treatments</i>
Eye:.....	475	703
Ear:.....	337	847
Nose:.....	338	1,172
Throat:.....	179	411
Total:.....	1,329	3,133

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Operation Performed:	
Anterior turbinectomies, polypoid.....	8
Cataract extractions.....	9
Currettement and cauterization ulcers, cornea of eye.....	12
Curettement, middle ear.....	36
Enlargement naso-frontal duct.....	40
Ethmoidotomies.....	28
Incision and drainage peritonsillar abscess.....	12
Incision and drainage hordeolum.....	30
Incision and drainage, furunculosis external canal of ear.....	16
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum.....	8
Iridectomies.....	11
Mastoidectomies.....	1
Myringotomies.....	29
Radical antrum, modified.....	22
Removal aural polyps.....	15
Removal nasal polyps.....	14
Removal chalazion from eyelid.....	5
Removal lingual tonsil.....	5
Removal foreign bodies from canal of ear.....	12
Removal foreign bodies from larynx.....	1
Removal foreign bodies from oesophagus.....	1
Repair lacerated eyelids.....	1
Resetting broken nose.....	28
Slitting and enlargement lacrimal duct.....	2
Sphenoidotomies.....	17
Submucous resection of septum.....	6
Tonsillectomies.....	43
Total operations performed.....	412

Dental Division

As for the past several years, Dr. T. R. Palmer has continued

in charge of the dental work of the institution and has met the increased demands with unabated enthusiasm. He has submitted the following report:

"During the past year the practice of making dental examination of the entire patient population with the filling of carious and the removal of septic teeth has been continued with a gratifying improvement of oral hygiene throughout the institution. A statement has been sent to the correspondent of each patient with an estimate of the cost of repair or replacement of dental apparatus and has resulted in the receipt of \$1,193.00; this covers, of course, only a small percentage of the work done, since failure to pay has in no case been permitted to cause any hardship to the patient, and the necessary treatment has been given whether paid for or not.

Dr. J. F. McClusky has continued as junior resident dentist, while the internes, Dr. James V. Gartland and Dr. George B. Slattery completed their terms and left to enter private practice. Their places were taken by Dr. G. DePalma and Dr. Dominic J. Galdieri, who became internes on August 1, 1931. Mr. P. R. DeNapoly has continued in the service as mechanical dentist, and Dr. F. C. Bartleman has occasionally been called in as consulting oral surgeon.

The schedule of work done is as follows:

EXAMINATIONS

New patients.....	1,464
Ward patients.....	2,006
Total.....	3,470

X — RAY

Number of intra-oral X-rays in dental division	976
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TREATMENTS

Dental treatments given.....	8,907
Oral prophylaxis.....	4,063
Vincent's infection treatments.....	72
Total.....	13,042

FILLINGS

Gold.....	130
Amalgam.....	1,773
Silicate enamel.....	1,125
Cement.....	605
Total.....	3,633

EXODONTIA

Septic teeth removed.....	4,476
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ORAL SURGERY

Impacted teeth removed.....	233
Cysts removed.....	9
Fibroma.....	1
Lipoma.....	1
Carcinoma.....	1
Surgical removal of teeth.....	182
Alveolectomies.....	83
Fractured mandible reduced and wired.....	3
Osteomyelitis.....	1
Total.....	514

REPLACEMENTS

Full dentures.....	124
Partial dentures, gold clasps.....	54
Partial dentures, gold clasps and lingual bars.....	33
Total.....	211

Dentures repaired.....	127
Bridges, fixed and removable.....	11

Dental care of the wards of the Morris County Children's Home has continued throughout the year, and since May 1, 1932, the wards of the State Board of Children's Guardians in this territory have been given dental treatment at our clinic. The following work has been done:

WARDS OF MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Extractions.....	112
Oral prophylaxis.....	136
Fillings:	
Amalgam.....	91
Silicate enamel.....	23

Cement	64
Total fillings.....	178
WARDS OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS	
Extractions	72
Oral prophylaxis	63
Fillings:	
Amalgam	12
Silicate enamel	15
Cement	19
Total fillings	46

Pathological Divison

Each year finds the work of the pathological laboratory more diversified and offering more valuable diagnostic and treatment facilities. The importance of expert technique and accurate, prompt, and intelligible reports cannot be over estimated. Dr. Thomas B. Christian has continued during the past year to meet all requirements as head of the laboratory and his organization has been able to handle the additional work necessitated by the high admission rate without undue evidence of stress. Dr. Christian's skill in his specialty has won recognition in the hospital district and he has been called upon frequently by the county authorities during the year.

He has submitted to me the following report: "The clinical pathological laboratory has continued the routine work as performed in previous years with the addition of several new tests. Routine examination on all newly admitted patients consists of: complete urinalysis; complete blood counts; complete blood chemistries including routine blood calcium determinations, Wasserman, and Hecht-Gradwohl tests; cervical, vaginal, and urethral smears on female patients and urethral smears on male patients; and finally, routine spinal fluid examinations are now being performed on all newly admitted patients in the institution. Repetitions of the laboratory work and additional examinations are performed on requisitions by the physicians in charge and are used for accurate diagnosis and follow up in the treatment of cases. All diagnosed as having general paralysis, cerebral syphilis, or tabes dorsalis are treated by the malaria inoculation method,

the length of time and the number of paroxysms depending entirely upon the condition of the patient. All cases of neuro-syphilis that show no reaction to the malaria organism are given various foreign protein intravenous treatments, such as mixed typhoid vaccine, etc. Following the malaria treatment, all cases are continued on tryparsamide treatment for a period of several years. Patients leaving the institution while under treatment are advised to return to the clinic for further treatment or to the clinic in their home town. Every case in the institution with laboratory or clinical evidence of general systemic syphilis in any stage has been given routine treatment with the following drugs: neo-arsphenamine, intravenous and intramuscular bismuth compounds, and sodium iodide. We have discontinued the use of mercury preparations as we have found bismuth a better spirochetal agent and productive of less toxic reaction.

We are doing many bacteriological and chemical examinations: of fecal matter, working in cooperation with the colonic irrigation division and determining pathogenic bacteria through cultures and fixation tests in order to classify the types which may be the foci of infection located in the intestinal tract. We have during the year performed a number of basal metabolism tests on clinically diagnosed cases of hypothyroidism, including cooperating cases of a dementia praecox group.

The following table shows the regular treatment for syphilis:

	Male	Female	Total
No. of cases under treatment.....	140	50	190
No. of doses neo-arsphenamine administered.....	276	243	519
No. of doses bismuth and other drugs administered...3,489		876	4,365

The free clinic for venereal disease has been maintained in this hospital. It is open to all indigent persons in Morris County, also to any patients on parole from the institution. The clinic hours are every Friday between 2:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. All cases for treatment in the venereal disease clinic must be referred by a physician and must be indigent. The drugs used in the clinic are furnished by the State Health Department, a division of the United States Public Health Service. The following gives a summary of the work during the past year:

Cases Treated:	Male	Female	Total
Syphilis.....	216	109	325
Gonorrhea.....	138	57	195
Chancroid.....	17	9	26
Total.....	371	175	546

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

URINE	Male	Female	Total
Chemical and microscopical.....	1,974	2,215	4,189
Quantitative for albumin.....	573	974	1,547
Quantitative for sugar.....	138	291	429
Quantitative for chlorides.....	16	10	26
Cultures for types of bacteria.....	21	18	39
Microscopical examinations of stained smears.....	30	17	47
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests.....	10	5	15
Positive casts.....	552	321	873
BLOOD:			
Enumeration of red blood cells.....	1,288	1,429	2,717
Enumeration of white blood cells.....	1,308	1,317	2,625
Estimation of hemoglobin.....	201	492	693
Differential leukocyte counts.....	1,308	1,317	2,625
Examination for plasmodium malaria.....	57	92	149
Widals.....	38	15	53
Cultures.....	14	18	32
Examination for pneumococcus.....	16	6	22
Determination for blood groups.....	24	19	43
Color index.....	116	178	294
Bleeding time.....	24	52	76
Platelets.....	15	38	53
Estimations of coagulation time.....	154	171	325
Blood picture.....	85	146	231
Enumeration of reticulated red blood cells.....	9	15	24
Sugar.....	983	1,068	2,051
Non-protein nitrogen.....	991	879	1,870
Urea-nitrogen.....	1,033	1,003	2,036
Creatinine.....	962	883	1,845
Uric acid.....	14	16	30
Cholesterol.....	9	4	13
Chlorides.....	12	11	23
Total nitrogen.....	8	4	12
Tests for CO ₂ in the blood.....	14	13	27
Calciums.....	753	659	1,412
Wassermann tests.....	1,426	1 274	2,700

BLOOD: (Continued)	Male	Female	Total
Hecht-Weinberg-Gradwohl tests	1,426	1,274	2,700
Icterus index	3	6	9
SPINAL FLUID:			
Wassermann tests	1,099	330	1,426
Cell counts	1,099	330	1,429
Globulin	1,099	330	1,429
Protein	1,099	330	1,429
Collodial gold curve	1,099	330	1,429
Microscopical examination of stained smears	64	32	96
Cultures	46	18	64
Quantitative sugar estimations	1,069	326	1,395
Quantitative chlorides	16	9	25
Non-protein nitrogen	16	9	25
Creatinine	16	9	25
SPUTUM:			
For tubercle bacilli	168	44	212
For bacterial flora	12	6	18
Cultures	9	4	13
For types of pneumococci	32	10	42
FECES:			
For parasitic organisms	515	516	1,031
For tubercle bacilli	4	2	6
For typhoid bacilli	16	4	20
For bacterial flora	530	526	1,056
For occult blood	519	519	1,038
SMEARS:			
For gonococci	104	701	805
For treponema pallidum	14	6	20
From diphtheriae cultures	24	14	38
From eyes	6	2	8
From pus from ears	6	5	11
From pus from wounds	17	8	25
Examinations of gums for Vincent's Angina	40	29	69
Examination of throat for Vincent's Angina	61	52	113
STOMACH CONTENTS:			
Total acidity	14	6	20
Free HCl	14	6	20
Combined HCl	14	6	20
Salts	6	2	8
For Oppler Boas bacillus	12	5	17
Cultures	6	4	10
Occult blood	14	6	20

MISCELLANEOUS:	Male	Female	Total
Patients inoculated with malaria.....	81	23	104
Autogenous vaccines	26	17	43
Cultures from teeth.....	16	9	25
Examination of granulomas.....	14	10	24
Basal metabolism estimations	35	107	142
Sugar tolerance tests	10	7	17
Examinations of tissues	56	42	98
Autopsies.....	9	5	14
Typhoid vaccine (doses)	2,389	2,380	4,769
Total number.....	27,120	23,386	50,506
WATER:			
For colon bacilli	62		
For typhoid bacilli	14		
Bacterial counts.....	62		
Quantitative chlorine estimations.....	9		
MILK:			
Specific gravity	48		
Fat contents	48		
Total solids.....	48		
Proteids	48		
Sugar	48		
Bacterial counts.....	64		
Smears for pus and blood	390		
Total number.....	841		
Grand Total			51,347

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

Dr. George R. Hampton has continued this year his high type of work as head of the division of X-ray and electrotherapeutics. Accurate diagnosis of many conditions would be impossible without a reliable X-ray service, especially in dealing with mental patients whose reports of symptoms are highly unreliable. Also, the value of electrotherapy has steadily increased with the improvements made in equipment and technique, and it is now a highly important feature of our treatment facilities. Dr. Hampton has handed me this brief statement:

"The following is a report of work done in the X-ray and electrotherapeutic rooms during the last twelve months. Over four thousand X-rays were made for various reasons, special stress

having been laid on the diagnoses of head and chest conditions. Nearly six thousand electrotherapeutic treatments were given. The high frequency current and static head breeze were used for patients suffering from high blood pressure and depressed states. The ultra-violet ray gave satisfactory results in skin lesions and the anemias, while the vacuum electrode and electric massage were the favorite methods of treating rheumatic conditions."

ROENTGENOGRAPHY

Exposures:

Head.....	539
Maxilla.....	2,290
Chest.....	353
Abdomen (Barium meal).....	150
Kidney.....	14
Gall-bladder.....	12
Hip.....	43
Pelvis.....	20
Upper extremity.....	399
Lower extremity.....	263
Spine.....	35
Teeth.....	60
Total exposures.....	4,178

*Diagnoses:**Fractures:*

Skull.....	9
Mandible.....	4
Clavicle.....	3
Rib.....	1
Humerus.....	8
Radius.....	15
Ulna.....	9
Metacarpal.....	16
Phalange.....	10
Femur.....	20
Patella.....	4
Tibia.....	10
Fibula.....	11
Metatarsal.....	4
Nasal bone.....	1

Dislocations:

Humerus.....	2
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Dislocations: (Continued)

Phalange	1
Lumbar vertebra.....	1

Osteomyelitis:

Femur.....	1
Mandible.....	2
Fibula.....	1
Phalange.....	5
Frontal bone.....	2

Foreign Bodies:

Orbit—bullet.....	1
Arm—needle.....	2
Intestines—pin.....	2
Abdomen—bullet.....	1
Mandible—bullet.....	1
Stomach—coin.....	1

Chest:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (acute).....	32
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic)....	41
Bronchitis.....	6
Pleurisy with effusion.....	6
Carcinoma of lung.....	2
Aortic aneurism.....	2
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	8

Abdomen:

Appendicitis.....	5
Ovarian cyst.....	3
Colonic hypomotility.....	7
Elongated colon.....	6
Intestinal ptosis.....	3
Gall stones.....	2
Kidney stones.....	4
Ulcer of stomach.....	3
Collitis.....	5
Cancer of stomach.....	2
Carcinoma of colon.....	1

Teeth:

Impactions.....	141
Periapical abscess.....	166
Septic roots.....	165
Pyorrhea.....	121
Cyst.....	12

Miscellaneous:

Mastoiditis.....	3
Sinusitis (antrum).....	5
Curvature of spine.....	9
Arthritis.....	12
Patella bursa.....	2
Ankylosis.....	5

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current.....	2,156
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents.....	105
Vacuum electrode.....	487
Ultra violet rays.....	610
Diathermia.....	658
Infra red rays.....	173
Static head breeze.....	1,444
Electrolysis.....	75
Morse wave.....	200
X-rays.....	90
Total treatments.....	5,998

Tuberculosis

In my report of last year I noted the establishment of a new service for tuberculous patients, with the appointment on March 1, 1931, of Dr. H. S. Hatch, Superintendent of the Morris County Sanatorium for the Tuberculous, as part time specialist at this institution. Dr. Hatch has continued in this position throughout the past year and has examined all suspected cases and given special treatments, as well as had general oversight of the new building for segregating patients of this type. An assistant physician, Dr. Melvin, has been assigned to full time duty in this division. The Tuberculosis Building was opened for women patients on August 11, and for men on August 13. It was designed for 126 patients, but our general overcrowding has affected even this new structure and it has been necessary to take over the enclosed side porches as wards, by which means the capacity can be increased to 150 beds.

Dr. Hatch has submitted the following report: "The purposes of this special division are: 1. To detect tuberculous disease as early in its course as possible. 2. To separate tuberculous pa-

tients from others and thus prevent the spread of the disease. 3. To place them under the best possible treatment and environment for recovery. With these ends in view, a clinic is operated to which the medical staff refer for diagnosis all cases in whom tuberculosis is suspected. The new patients admitted are carefully examined for possible disease and those found to be affected are at once placed under treatment at the Tuberculosis Building.

This building is of the most modern type of sanatorium construction and is completely equipped to meet the needs of our service. So far as we know, no other state hospital is prepared to cope more efficiently with the problem of tuberculosis in the insane. We now have 129 patients under treatment and our population is steadily increasing.

In treatment the generally accepted hygienic regime as practised in all tuberculosis sanatoria is followed out, in so far as the mental status of our patients permit. This regime is supplemented by surgical fixation when indicated, and by light therapy in certain forms of the disease. I have been much impressed by the excellent results obtained in many of our patients. Due to the problems peculiar to our service, the X-ray is especially important in diagnosis. Tuberculin, lipiodol instillations, exploratory punctures, and prolonged observation are necessary diagnostic aids in many cases. All patients with arrested tuberculosis and all "tuberculosis suspects" are re-examined at intervals of three to six months.

During the year the diagnostic service has been meeting increasingly heavy demands. A report of this service follows:

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>No. Examined</i>
Active pulmonary tuberculosis	93
Pleurisy with effusion	4
Tuberculosis orchitis	1
Tuberculosis cervical adenitis	1
Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis	109
Chronic bronchitis	22
Tuberculosis suspects	17
Bronchiectasis	7
Chronic adhesive pleuritis	5
Emphysema	18
Lung tumor	5

<i>Diagnosis (Continued)</i>	<i>No. Examined</i>
Bronchial asthma.....	5
Pneumokoniosis	1
Aortic aneurism	2
Negative for chest disease.....	223
Total number examined	513

In May a series of lectures and demonstrations in this specialty were given to the student nurses of the institution."

Occupational Therapy Division

Dr. George B. McMurray has continued indirect charge of the occupational therapy division throughout the year. The same general system of activities has been followed as in previous years. The major part of the work has been carried on in special buildings designed and equipped for the purpose, while occupations for patients not able to leave the wards have been conducted in a special section, the curative workrooms. Much of the value of occupational therapy is dependent upon a thorough comprehension of the needs of the individual patient and as a psychiatrist of long experience Dr. McMurray is particularly well equipped for directing the activities of this highly important form of treatment. His report is as follows:

"In the early part of July the new Occupational Therapy Building for Women was placed in service. It incorporates the most modern and approved ideas in design, is properly ventilated, properly lighted, and well equipped, including twenty-two electric sewing machines. It was first opened for inspection on Field Day, July 11, and aroused much interest in the hundreds of visitors who went through it at that time. During the year it has been inspected by a number of superintendents and occupational therapists from different parts of the United States and Canada and has met with general admiration and approval. Since this building was opened it has been possible to add the making of women's dresses to the other varieties of work carried on. In addition to the saving in costs affected, this has had a favorable effect upon the patients, since the garments are of good style and color and permit the

exercise of a degree of individual taste in dressing which is beneficial to morale.

The industries of the occupational therapy division proper have been subdivided into five sections: Men's Arts and Crafts, Women's Arts and Crafts, Printing and Bookbinding, Concrete Blocks, and Willows. Each section is under the supervision of a competent, well trained occupational therapist with the necessary assistants all of whom continually keep in mind the value of the work to the worker, rather than its commercial importance. At no time has any patient been forced or pushed to accomplish a task, but rather his interest has been aroused by presenting some activity which permitted him a form of self expression. Each patient receives a thorough mental and physical examination before being assigned to the occupational therapy division, which is prescribed in the same manner as any other form of treatment. In addition to those patients who are receiving instruction in the various industries, many others have been employed on the farm, in the gardens and greenhouses, on the grounds, and in the laundry, bakery, and kitchen; still others assist in the housekeeping in the various buildings and work on the wards and in the dining rooms. On the average, about 70 per cent. of the inmates of the hospital are employed for at least some time each day in a useful occupation.

The following is a statement of the work done in the different sections:

MEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS

Willow:

Arm chairs	20
Arm chair extensions	4
Hampers	28
Baskets, all types	<u>371</u>
Total articles of willow	423

Reed:

Fergeries, various	32
Center tables, round	2
Baskets, all types	<u>1,234</u>
Total articles of reed	1,268

<i>Toys:</i>		
	Total toys, all types.....	325
<i>Carpentry:</i>		
	Tip-top and end tables.....	19
	Magazine racks.....	15
	Adirondack chairs, full size.....	21
	Bird houses.....	24
	Brass bound "Sea" chests.....	4
	Hardwood settees, large, for Service Building.....	2
	Scrub brushes.....	402
	Total carpentry articles.....	487
<i>Brooms:</i>		
	Regular.....	2,272
	Whisk.....	179
	Total brooms.....	2,451
<i>Textiles:</i>		
	Loom rugs.....	374
	Hooked rugs.....	64
	Tied rugs.....	10
	Cocoa fibre mats.....	60
	Total textile articles.....	508
<i>Repairs:</i>		
	Chairs recaned.....	376
	Miscellaneous, repairing, painting, and odd jobs.....	225
	Total repairs.....	601
	Total articles made and repaired.....	6,063
WOMEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS		
<i>Fancy Work:</i>		
	Hooked rugs and chair seats.....	295
	Braided rugs, round and oval.....	196
	Loom rugs.....	41
	Reed and fancy baskets.....	95
	Fancy and stocking dolls.....	62
	Fancy articles—luncheon sets, spreads, pillow cases.....	1,128
	Total articles.....	1,817
<i>Plain Sewing:</i>		
	Aprons.....	2,669
	Bags, coffee.....	622
	Bags, laundry.....	309

Plain Sewing: (Continued)

Bureau scarfs.....	108
Burial suits - 4 pieces each.....	198
Cloths, table.....	135
Drawers.....	1,100
Night dresses and night shirts.....	4,440
Operating gowns, surgical and dental.....	61
Petticoat slips.....	2,338
Pillow cases.....	6,906
Running trunks and costumes.....	138
Sheets.....	7,851
Towels, dish.....	1,836
Towels, hand, business and medical offices.....	366
Towels, hand, regular.....	6,857
Towels, hand, made from sugar bags.....	<u>1,723</u>
Total articles made.....	37,684

Patient's Gingham Dresses:

September, 1931.....	100
October.....	191
December.....	300
January, 1932.....	678
February.....	548
March.....	712
April.....	616
May.....	556
June.....	<u>581</u>
Total dresses made.....	4,282
(This work covers only 8 months. No material was available from October 15 to December 15.)	
Total articles made.....	43,862

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING

Ruling impressions.....	604,622
Printing impressions.....	<u>1,514,883</u>
Total impressions.....	2,118,503
Binding jobs.....	21,439
Padding and pads.....	10,036

CINDER BLOCKS

In this industry blocks are made up as required at the institution, so production is dependent on demand.

	<i>Cinder</i> 8x8x16	<i>Cinder</i> 4x8x16	<i>Rock Face</i> 8x8x16	<i>Rock Face</i> Corner	<i>Half</i> 8x8x8
On hand July 1, 1931	2,555	175	140	8	200
Production	1,875	4,315	—	—	—
Withdrawn	4,375	3,700	40	1	—
On hand June 30, 1932	55	790	100	8	200

WILLOWS

The usual seasonal work was carried on in the willow holt. The holt was cared for throughout the year and at the proper time the willows were cut, stacked, stripped of bark, dried and stored. The product is used in the making of furniture, baskets and other articles.

CURATIVE WORKROOMS

This section of the occupational therapy division is extremely valuable, as it is designed to interest those patients who are unable to leave the wards for work in the various industries. Classes are held either directly on the ward or in some nearby room, and the types of work are made as varied and stimulating as possible. Close individual attention is given in order to encourage constructive activity and concentration. The work has been again carried on this year very successfully under the direction of Miss Stella A. McClurkin, with four trained occupational therapists and twelve assistants. The number of assistants was reduced by two during the year, as two classes on wards in the Dormitory Building were combined, and the class on ward 25 was discontinued in March.

"The largest number of classes held per day was 34; the average enrolment of patients in all classes was 919, and the highest monthly enrolment was 952. The total number treated on prescription during the year was 1,537, of whom 655 were newly prescribed by physicians.

During the year a total of 2,540 articles were completed for sale; various articles were made for hospital use, including 9 pairs of cur-

tains for the Reception Building, curtains for three wards in the Main Building, and draperies and table runners woven for South Cottage; articles completed for the use of patients, largely made from waste material, numbered 1,214; also, 25 dresses were made for patients; fifteen slipper frames were made for use in the division.

Parties were held for all patients engaged in class work at Christmas and Easter. Exhibitions and sales during the year included the one held at the institution on Field Day, July 11; one held in the Clinic Building on November 18-19; one at the State Fair at Trenton, and one at the American Fair at Atlantic City; articles were sent to the Women's Exchange in Morristown in November and May. Two quarterly meetings and the annual meeting of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association were attended during the year. Four groups of affiliate nurses and three groups of Greystone Park student nurses completed a course in occupational therapy during the year."

Physical Education Division

In this division a change of directors occurred early in the year. Miss Beatrice M. Ford who had been in charge since July, 1927, resigned on July 18, 1931. Miss Dorothy E. Driscoll was temporarily placed at the head of the division, and received her civil service appointment on November 1. She had been teaching in the division for several years, was thoroughly acquainted with the work in all its phases, and well equipped by training and temperament for the position. Under her direction the division has fully maintained its previous high standards of service. Miss Driscoll's report is in part as follows:

"There have been the usual number of resignations and appointments among the instructors; at the close of the year the force consisted of two senior teachers and six assistants, beside the director. All engaged for permanent duty were graduates of high school and also of the physical education department of an approved normal school or teachers' college. The rear wards of the Main Building, both north and south sides, have continued to receive the greatest amount of attention during the year. The schedule of one-half hour in the morning and from one-half to three-quarters of an hour

in the afternoon has been continued. Each class has been conducted with two teachers on duty, and progressive instruction has been given in marching, calisthenics, folk and social dancing, and games and singing; the program was varied to permit of outdoor class work when the weather was favorable. The male instructor has conducted ward classes in the morning, and when possible groups of patients have been taken to the athletic field for soccer, volley ball, handball, and other large competitive games.

At the Dormitory Building classes in bowling were held for the patients in the morning, with groups coming from the Dormitory Building, Senile Building, and Main Building wards. Afternoon classes were held for Dormitory Building women in the grove whenever weather permitted, otherwise in the amusement hall. The men patients were instructed on the wards or in the yard, and large groups were taken for long walks.

In the Reception Building, the two special exercise rooms have been used daily by classes; special corrective or general exercises have been given when prescribed by the physicians. This gymnasium was also used for patients from the Clinic Building, since the tunnel connecting the buildings make it readily available in bad weather. Bowling classes were held once a week at the alleys for men patients from the Reception Building and from the Clinic Building. Once a week, also, in good weather, patients have been taken from the Main Building for exercises in the Reception Building gymnasiums.

At the close of the winter season bowling tournaments with prizes were held, and a ping pong tournament was also arranged. In the spring, the male instructor started a baseball league with four teams from the Main Building and one team each from the Clinic and Reception Buildings; games have been played three times a week. This instructor has also had charge of organizing the employees' baseball team and arranging the schedule of games with outside teams. These games are held on Saturday and holiday afternoons and attended by both men and women patients.

The teachers of physical education have attended the regular weekly dances for patients, held each Monday evening in the Dormitory Building amusement hall, and they also have been present

at both afternoon and evening performances of the moving picture entertainments to conduct community singing.

Parties for patients were held once a month during the year, with music by the hospital orchestra, and light refreshments. The Halloween party was especially successful, with over six hundred patients attending and more than one hundred and fifty in costume. For the Christmas Tree party, the division arranged a program of carol singing, followed by a Christmas Fantasy called "The Seven Gifts." The scene was: The Court of a Queen. The characters were: A Reader, The Emerald Queen, Major Domo, Two Little Princesses, Two Bearers, Jack-in-the-Box, The Rich Man and Servant, The Humble Woman, The Brave Man and Servant, The Lowly Man and Son, The Strolling Player, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Minuet, The Violinist and The Dear Child.

The annual Field Day, held on July 11, had in addition to the track and field events, figure marching and scarf drill and ball drill by the women patients, clicking dumb-bell drill and acrobatics by the men patients, and a pageant, "Passing of the Seasons." All of these were planned weeks in advance and the participating patients carefully selected and trained. The costumes were provided through the assistance of the women's occupational therapy division.

During the year the director of Physical Education has conducted six courses for the student and affiliating nurses; instruction was given in corrective and therapeutic gymnastics, practical work in games and dancing, and methods with patients in ward classes; these courses covered 82 sessions in all.

Records of attendance at classes and parties have been carefully kept; the average daily attendance at all classes was 611—502 women and 109 men; the total attendance at parties for the year numbered 9,257—7,214 women and 2,043 men. Reports of the various patients were sent to the physicians from time to time, the number made during the year totaling about 1,400."

Social Service Division

The social service organization of a state hospital is highly important not only to the institution, but also to the community which it serves. From the hospital standpoint, the division does

essential service; first, obtaining accurate data regarding the personal and environmental histories of newly admitted patients, and second in providing relief to the intramural population by making it possible to release under supervision many patients who otherwise would have to remain in the institution. Just what it means to this State financially it is difficult to compute; this year we have had an average of 418 patients on parole and it would probably be a conservative estimate to say that 350 of these people would not have been outside the institution without the supervision made possible by the social service organization. On this basis, the saving this year amounted to the sum of \$156,282.00. The value of the state hospital social service to the community is partly general, along educational and mental hygiene lines, and partly a definite social and financial contribution made through returning patients to their homes and their positions and assisting them in making adjustments, and through maintaining a type of supervision which forestalls, so far as humanly possibly, any serious social conduct. Only thorough training and a complete understanding of the special problems involved, superimposed on a foundation of suitable personality attributes, can produce a successful psychiatric social worker. Accordingly, I take pleasure in reporting that no changes have occurred this year in the regular staff of the hospital division of social service. Miss Phyllis Pointon has continued in charge of the work and has somehow contrived to increase the number of visits and investigations to meet the added requirements, although the load per individual worker was already sufficiently heavy.

Miss Pointon has submitted the following report of the year's work:

"The only changes in the personnel during the year have been one volunteer worker who joined the staff for July and August 1931, and a second who has been with the division since the first of March, 1932. The staff at present consists of the Director, five field workers, two historians, and one volunteer worker.

Within the fiscal year 5,884 visits were made in the community regarding patients on trial visit and in the hospital. For patients under consideration for trial visit, 385 preparole investigations

were made of the homes, both for the purpose of presenting the environmental and social factors to the medical staff and also for the purpose of assisting the family in planning for the future of the patient.

There were 146 special investigations made for the following reasons: 60 to obtain further information regarding hospital patients; 12 to locate or obtain information regarding the relatives or friends of hospital patients; 7 to obtain clothing or arrange legal, property, or other financial matters for hospital patients; 4 to obtain permission for operations and autopsies; 3 to arrange for the removal and care of babies born in the hospital; 8 to arrange railroad transportation for interstate transfer cases; 1 to obtain refund of ticket money after transfer had been cancelled; 1 to make arrangements for hospital patient to entrain for California; 11 to make special arrangements or investigations for patients leaving the hospital; 9 to obtain clothing, investigate property matters or secure legal advice for trial visit patients; 2 to advise relatives regarding the care of discharged patients; 2 to advise discharged patients regarding marital difficulties; 1 to arrange hospital care for the wife of an escaped patient; 1 to investigate the statements made regarding a patient on trial visit, to arrange for him to live with friends, and to obtain property from a relative who wished to keep it for personal use; 8 to arrange for the removal from the hospital of survey patients; 16 to investigate or make special arrangements for the return of patients from trial visit or escape, or to advise regarding commitment.

The social service division was instrumental in the removal of 24 patients who were referred by the medical staff as having recovered from their psychoses. Of this number, 13 were removed through special arrangements with relatives or friends; 2 were given into the custody of the Sheriff; 1, a minor, was removed by the State Board of Children's Guardians; and 8 were transferred to institutions for the feeble-minded. In addition to this last number, 6 mental defectives were referred to the Division of Classification for transfer and are now awaiting vacancies in other institutions.

Twenty-eight patients on trial visits, or their families, were

referred to outside social agencies for assistance; of these, 15 were referred for medical treatment and 13 for financial assistance or aid in securing employment. The division has also maintained a confidential exchange service with other agencies throughout the hospital district by means of which a great amount of family and social information has been received regarding hospital patients.

During the year 1,204 medical and social histories were obtained regarding newly admitted patients and 36 interim histories were obtained regarding patients with previous residence in this hospital. Of the 1,204 histories, 1,147 were obtained at the office, and 57 in the community. To obtain this information, 1,994 persons were interviewed. Where patients have been admitted to the hospital without record of relatives or friends, every effort has been made to locate them. There were received 678 abstracts regarding patients with previous residence in other hospitals, and a total of 5,538 letters were sent out on matters pertaining to the work of the social service division.

At the request of the medical staff, 24 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients. Office interviews to the number of 1,255 were held with and in regard to patients on trial visit or in the hospital, and 154 were held in regard to hospital affairs. There were 394 special visits made to individuals patients on the wards. During the year the number of patients on trial visit increased from 380 to 426, with an average number of 418.

The director of the division gave one talk to a group of affiliated nurses, and the assistant director spoke before the student nurses of the Hackensack General Hospital. Members of the staff attended meetings both of the State Conference and the National Conference of Social Workers, as well as various other meetings of interest to social work and the division. Three members enrolled in an extension course of Public Welfare Work in New Jersey, given under the auspices of Rutgers University.

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

An entire volume would be necessary to describe the work of the mental hygiene clinics, the response with which they have

met in the hospital district, and the difficulties imposed by lack of sufficient funds. In a report of this character, I can merely outline briefly what is being done and give a few figures, though I realize that I am doing an injustice to a fine piece of pioneer work by such summarizing. Dr. Earl W. Fuller has continued to act as director of the clinics throughout the year, assisted by Dr. Lindsay Robinson and with Miss Mildred Hurley in charge of the social service work. The only change in personnel was the appointment of Lloyd N. Yepsen, Ph. D. to the staff on September 11, 1931, as psychologist. Unfortunately, Dr. Yepsen is leaving the clinics early in the coming year to take a position as assistant professor at New York University. Two volunteer psychologists, Miss Martha Johnson and Mr. William Boutelle, who joined the clinics on June 5, will carry on the psychological work for a time, assisted when necessary by the staff at Totowa.

Dr. Fuller has submitted to me a rather detailed and highly illuminating report, but I can incorporate it only with many omissions.

"No new clinics were added during the year. One clinic, held in Plainfield at Muhlenberg Hospital, was turned over to the mental hygiene unit of the Holmdel State Hospital on December 23. This allowed a change of schedule which permitted both psychiatrists to attend the Englewood Hospital clinic, where the demands were too heavy to be met by one physician. The association with the Smith College School of Social Work has been continued with four students for a nine month period ending June 15. In connection with this work with the Smith students, the Director, the Chief Social Worker and two of the assistants attended a three day conference of the social work student supervisors at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., July 30—August 1, 1931. A change in the system of practical field work for the New York School of Social Service rendered it unable to send students to our clinics after the completion of the training period which ended December 23.

Lack of sufficient funds have made it necessary radically to reduce the office force, with corresponding cut in the amount of detail which can be included in reports sent to referring agencies.

The limitation of travelling expenses has somewhat handicapped the entire division in its work.

Aside from the actual clinics, the professional staff has devoted much time to educational work along mental hygiene lines, not only because of the general beneficial effects to be expected from the spread of mental hygiene knowledge in the community, but also in the hope that many of the different localities may come to be so interested that they will develop locally financed clinics and so lessen the burden of the State. Pursuant to this course, lectures and talks have been given before a wide variety of groups, including parent-teacher associations, clubs, fraternal organizations, Y. M. C. A. and church societies, camp and health groups, and numerous others.

Among those to visit the clinics during the year were Professor Everett C. Kimball, Director of the Smith College School of Social Work, and Miss Bertha Reynolds and Dr. Witmer, of that School, Dr. George Stevenson of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and professors and students from Dana College and Drew University. Other visitors included 144 physicians, 352 school representatives, 611 social service representatives, and 415 from hospital staffs.

The number of clinics held during the year was 198, as follows: Englewood 23; Franklin, 11; Hackensack, 24; Jersey City, 24; Morristown, 25; Newark, 22; Newton, 12; Passaic, 21; Paterson, 25; Plainfield, 11. The attendance and examinations may be summarized as follows:

	Adults		Children & Adolescents		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
No. of new patients.....	119	219	374	243	955
No. of return patients.....	191	466	564	328	1,549
No. of patients attending clinics.....	310	685	938	571	2,504
No. of patients turned away.....	23	54	51	28	156
No. of psychiatric examinations.....	281	650	570	338	1,839
No. of psychological examinations.....	42	50	449	284	825
Total number of examinations.....	323	700	1,019	622	2,664

New cases were referred from sixteen different types of sources; among them, social agencies sent in 191 patients; schools, 240;

physicians, 185; the Department of Institutions and Agencies, 22. A total of 4,528 visits were paid to the clinics by non-patients. Of the patients seen, 275 were referred to other clinics, including 97 to X-ray, 74 to pathological laboratory, 29 to eye, ear, nose and throat, and 28 to general medical. The diagnoses of new cases were numerous and varied; among the larger groups were: child guidance problems, 399; mental deficiency, 202; psychoneuroses and neuroses, 66; psychosis, 41; and social adjustment problems, 44.

The clinic physicians interviewed 1,310 persons at the clinics, held 40 special consultations with other physicians at the clinics, examined 57 patients at the North Jersey Training School at Totowa, gave 27 lectures, and attended conferences and conventions. The clinic psychologist attended 194 clinics, interviewed 174 persons in addition to patients, gave 6 lectures, and attended conferences and conventions. The clinic social workers interviewed 5,610 persons at the clinics, obtained 635 anamneses at the clinics, made 46 special sociological histories in the community, paid 1,688 visits to clinic patients, and made 4,833 visits regarding clinic patients. They investigated 38 camps, 7 convalescent homes, 19 special schools, and visited 40 institutions. They gave 100 lectures and held 204 conferences for educational services. Miss Hurley, director of clinic social service, has this year been chairman of two committees of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, and a member of a third committee. She has been assisted in this committee work by the members of her staff. The clinic office sent out a total of 5,949 letters and reports in the course of the year.

In conclusion, Dr. Fuller states: "The opportunity to put over an educational program such as this clinic presents—opening up virgin territory for mental hygiene—the unity of the organization and the individual loyalty to the clinic and each other has kept the group together. Their loyalty and cooperation and willingness to sacrifice their own plans and contribute such a great amount of their own time to the work has been the only reason that the activities of the organization have been so successful as they apparently are." In viewing the prospects for the coming year, Dr. Fuller fears that the salary cuts and decreased ap-

propriation for the work may make it financially impossible for some members of the clinic staff to continue with the organization.

School of Nursing and General Nursing Service

The work of the nursing division has been continued this year under the direction of Mrs. Anne How, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses. Included in this are the student nurses of all groups, the graduate nurses—those in supervisory positions, those assigned to duty with the physicians doing special work, and those acting as instructors in the School of Nursing—the diet kitchen, and the entire attendant service, male and female. The total number of employees in this group comprises rather more than half the entire force of the institution.

With the overcrowding of patients in all buildings, the very high admission rate, and the numerous transfers within the institution and to Holmdel, the duties of the nursing service have been even more than usually heavy this year. Great credit is due to Mrs. How and her assistants for the smooth and efficient functioning of the organization throughout this trying year and for the pleasant relations maintained with the other divisions of the hospital, particularly the medical staff. Mrs. How has submitted a comprehensive report which, in a considerably condensed form, runs as follows:

“We have had fewer changes in the nursing personnel during the year, due in part to the economic depression and in part to the fact that the nursing service is somewhat better organized. In the attendant section, there have also been fewer changes than last year and the group as a whole has given exceedingly good and faithful service.

The year ends with the following staff on duty:

Superintendent of Nurses.....	1
Assistants to Superintendent of Nurses	3
General Night Supervisor	1
Supervising Nurses.....	7
Assistant Supervisors	11

Instructors	Science of Nursing.....	1	
	Nursing Technique.....	1	
	Mental Nursing.....	1	
	Hydrotherapy and Massage.....	1	
	Dietetics and Chemistry.....	1	
		<u>5</u>	<i>Total Instructors</i> 5
	Operating Room Supervisor.....	1	
	Graduate Nurses in Charge of Wards.....	31	
	Graduate Nurses in Charge Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service.....	1	
	Graduate Nurses in Charge Colonic Irrigations	Male.....	1
		Female.....	1
		<u>2</u>	<i>Total</i> 2
			<i>Total Graduate Nurses</i> 63
Resident Student Nurses	Class of 1932.....	6	
	Class of 1933.....	10	
	Class of 1934.....	14	
	Class of 1935.....	8	
		<u>38</u>	<i>Total</i> 38
	Student Nurses, Affiliate.....	34	
	Student Nurses, Post Graduate.....	3	
		<u>75</u>	<i>Total Student Nurses</i> 75
Attendants on Duty June 30	Women.....	154	
	Men.....	216	
		<u>370</u>	<i>Total Attendants</i> 370

The work of the School of Nursing has been continued with the same instructors as last year with Miss Mary E. Corcoran, assistant superintendent, acting as educational director. Miss A. S. Kerley was at Teachers' College, Columbia University, engaged in special studies during the first semester, and Miss Margaret Hornickel is now attending the summer session at Teachers' College. Our instructors have assisted at State Board Examinations, and the school is participating in the second grading of nursing schools and has received commendation.

A post-graduate course in mental nursing is the newest devel-

opment. This course was instituted in response to numerous requests from graduate nurses and nursing organizations. To date fourteen post-graduate students have been admitted; of these, four received the certificate on completion of the course and three are now employed in the hospital. Seven were discontinued as not fitted for this type of nursing and three are now taking the course. For many reasons it was decided not to admit post-graduate students for a course beginning in August, and the next group will be taken on November 15, 1932. We are having requests and inquiries from all parts of the country for this course, but are keeping admissions to graduates of near-by schools.

This year the Homeopathic Hospital of Essex County and Elizabeth General Hospital started affiliation with us for our undergraduate course in mental nursing. We have had to refuse requests for affiliation with several other hospitals, primarily because of lack of housing.

During the year we have received a large number of inquiries concerning entrance to the School of Nursing; many applicants, however, did not meet the educational requirements, some were not considered for other reasons, and several though properly qualified and genuinely interested could not make the necessary financial arrangements. Seventeen students were admitted to the school; four have resigned or been dropped for various reasons. Formal graduation exercises were omitted because of the small number of students due to finish the course.

The first group of four Greystone Park students to affiliate at Essex County Isolation Hospital started this service on December 1, 1931, and the second group of four replaced them on March 1, 1932. At the present time, students from our school spend nine months at Orange Memorial Hospital for their training in general nursing and this, with the three months at the Essex County Isolation Hospital for Contagious Diseases, gives them the full year of affiliation.

A course of lectures in tuberculosis with clinics has been added to the curriculum of our students. Dr. Hatch gave the series this spring to the first group. Various educational trips have been

arranged for the students during the year, including visits to nursing, welfare, and mental hygiene organizations. The student nurses under the direction of supervisors and instructors have been engaged in caring for the patients, both men and women in the Reception, Clinic, and Tuberculosis Buildings and in two wards of the Main Building.

This year a very active diet therapy service has been maintained under the direction of Miss Helene Bossel, dietitian. The diet kitchen is connected with the Reception and Clinic Buildings, but does not serve the Tuberculosis Building which is at the opposite end of the hospital grounds and has its own special food arrangements. The list of diets sent out this year is as follows:

Types of Disturbance and Diets Prescribed	No. Each	Total
1. Diets for Cardio-Vascular Renal Disturbances		4,785
(a) Basic or alkaline-ash diets	3,216	
(b) Salt-free low protein diets	1,569	
2. Diets for Diseases of the Blood		2,530
(a) Minot-Murphy (liver) diets	812	
(b) Anemia diets (special orders)	256	
(c) High caloric high protein diets	1,441	
(d) High protein bland meat-free diets	21	
3. Diets for Deficiency Diseases		1,204
(a) High calcium diets	21	
(b) High vitamin diets	126	
(c) High mineral diets	976	
(d) High vitamin "B" diets	81	
4. Diabetic Diets		8,551
(a) Weighed diets	8,152	
(b) Low carbohydrate diets	399	
5. Diets in Gastric Disturbances		659
(a) Sippy diets	294	
(b) Bland diets	365	
6. Diets for Tube-Fed Patients		210
(a) High caloric fluids	210	
7. Diets in Diseases of the Biliary System		968
(a) High caloric low fat	968	
8. Diets in Diseases of the Intestinal Tract		42
(a) Lactic acid diets	21	
(b) High residue diets	21	

Types of Disturbance and Diets Prescribed (<i>Continued</i>)		
	Number Each	Total
9. Diets for Obesity		168
(a) Low caloric high residue.....	168	
10. High Caloric Diets.....	9,182	9,182
11. Neurasthenic Diets.....	63	63
12. Infant Feedings.....	380	380
13. Diets in Febril Conditions.....		453
(a) High caloric liquids.....	453	
	<i>Total Special Diets</i>	<u>29,195</u>
Types of Routine Diet		
	No. Each	
1. Regular Diets.....	12,863	
2. Light ".....	264	
3. Soft ".....	2,887	
4. Semi-solid Diets.....	63	
5. Liquid ".....	856	
6. Restricted Liquid Diets.....	576	
7. Post-Operative ".....	441	
	<i>Total Routine Diets</i>	<u>17,950</u>
Miscellaneous Diets.....		<u>4,569</u>
	<i>Grand Total</i>	<u>51,714</u>

Of special interest is the variety of foodstuffs prepared and served to tube-fed patients since an improvement in this diet was undertaken in April. The amounts indicated are made up from the following lists:

A. M. FEEDING—32 Oz. Per Patient:

- 10 oz. fruit juice:—Orange juice, grapefruit juice with vitavoes, lemon juice with lactose, dextri-maltose, or cane sugar; canned fruit juice, such as pineapple, peach, apricot, pear—diluted with lemon.
- 10 oz. cereal gruel:—Oatmeal or farina, diluted with milk, sweetened with either lactose, vitavose, or cane sugar.
- 10 oz. egg and milk or bouillon and egg.
- 2 oz. olive oil or cod-liver oil.

P. M. FEEDING—32 Oz. Per Patient:

- 10 oz. soup:— Strained vegetable soup or cream soup, such as cream of tomato, corn, pea, potatoe, asparagus, spinach or carrot.
- 10 oz. vegetable:— Tomato juice, puree or peas, carrots, corn, lima beans, potatoes, asparagus or spinach, diluted with broth, bouillon or milk.
- 10 oz. cocomalt, egg-nog or albumenized fruit juices:—Juice of orange, pineapple, peach, apricot or pear, diluted with lemon.
- 2 oz. olive oil or cod-liver oil.

A number of conventions, conferences and other meetings have been attended during the year by members of the nursing organization, among which some of the more important may be mentioned. A conference on mental hygiene and nursing was held in New York City in October for the purpose of discussing the benefit to all nurses of a sympathetic understanding concerning the causes of mental diseases; it was attended by leaders of the various branches of the nursing profession and by officers of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Mrs. How and Miss Corcoran were invited to represent this hospital. The Biennial Meetings of the American Nurses Association, the League of Nursing Education, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing were held in San Antonio, Texas, in April; for the first time in history these organizations held a joint meeting to discuss mental hygiene, at which Dr. Clarence M. Hincks, General Director of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, gave the leading paper: Mrs. How and Miss Eldon, admitting supervisor, who is a member of the New Jersey State Board of Nurse Examiners, were given leave of absence to attend this convention at their own expense. Meetings of the New Jersey League of Nursing Education were attended each month by members of the nursing group. The instructors of the School of Nursing attended the Annual Convention of Nursing Organizations in New Jersey at Asbury Park.

In March, Greystone Park presented an Institute in Mental Hygiene under the auspices of the New Jersey League of Nursing Education. Over 200 League members and guests were registered. At the morning session, after greetings had been extended by Dr. Curry, Mrs. How, Mrs. Garrison of the Board of Managers, and Dr. Lane, Clinical Director, the staff of the Mental Hygiene Clinics gave a series of brief papers. Among the speakers were Dr. Fuller, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Yepsen, Miss Hurley, and her four assistants in the social service group. In the afternoon excursions were planned to points of interest in the institution, including demonstrations in nursing technique which proved so popular that they were repeated four times. Later talks were given by Dr. Gebirtig, Miss Hornickel, and Miss Corcoran. The evening program included a paper by Dr. Collins on crimes and criminal tendencies, a paper

by Miss Harriet Bailey, R. N., author of the textbook, "Nursing in Mental Diseases," and a talk by Commissioner Ellis, as well as greetings by Dr. Knight of the Board of Managers and Dr. Noble of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Staff Matters

The medical staff showed fewer changes in the last twelve months than for five years past. Four physicians were appointed, one resigned, and one was given leave of absence for a year without pay, leaving the staff increased by two at the close of the year. Housing conditions continued to be cramped, since we are still without the apartments for doctors in the Main Building Centre which were rendered uninhabitable by the fire of 1930. Certain improvements were made in existing quarters during the year. I regret that we received no appropriation for cottages for physicians this year, as I am convinced that conditions are much more satisfactory when the married men are given entirely independent quarters, including kitchen and dining room, on a par with those which they would probably provide for themselves if they were living outside the institution.

On June 30, thirty-three physicians were listed on the staff. Two of these are part time consultants, Dr. Hatch for the tuberculosis service, and Dr. Mills for the surgical. Two others are also non-resident, Dr. Fuller and Dr. Robinson, whose duties are entirely with the Mental Hygiene Clinics. Of the remaining twenty-nine, eight are not assigned to ward duty: the superintendent, clinical director, pathologist, surgeon, electrotherapist, gynecologist, proctologist, and eye, ear, nose and throat man; a ninth is in charge of occupational therapy and acts as executive officer in the absence of the superintendent, so his work is purely supervisory. The remaining twenty physicians have had to carry the routine service of the hospital, including the mental and physical examinations of 1,465 admitted patients, the re-examinations of 401 who were transferred to Holmdel, and the regular care and supervision of the entire 5,809 who were under treatment during the year. This makes a ratio to a physician which is much too high to permit the degree of personal interest which is essential if a high recovery rate is to be anticipated.

Dr. Lane, the clinical director, has been in general charge of the staff, has arranged for the covering of the services to allow for regular days off and vacations, and has conducted staff meetings. These have been held five days each week, four of the meetings being devoted to the presentation, diagnosis, and treatment recommendations of the newly admitted patients, and the fifth to the presentation of those patients who were under consideration for discharge on trial visit. In the absence of Dr. Lane, these duties were assigned to Dr. Collins.

Dr. McMurray was re-appointed by the Board of Managers to act as executive officer of the institution during all absences of the superintendent. Dr. Donovan has continued in charge of the Clinic Building, and has assisted Dr. Collins in the surgical work. The work in the other buildings was divided, with a senior man at the head of each service, and one or more assistant physicians under his direction, according to the needs and the available staff. Once a week the heads of all divisions in the medical service met with the superintendent for a discussion of common problems.

In addition to the usual illnesses, Dr. Gambill, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, was seriously ill and on leave of absence from February 6 to April 15. Dr. Lane suffered from severe sinus infection during the winter, but did not leave the institution.

Dr. Theodore Gebirtig has been attending Dr. Timme's clinic on endocrinology in New York City, and Dr. D. G. Melvin has been going in to New York with Dr. Hatch to a chest clinic; both Dr. Gebirtig and Dr. Melvin are using their regular weekly day off duty for this extra study. Various meetings and conventions were attended by the members of the staff in the course of the year. Drs. Curry, Lane, Fuller, Collins, Christian and Robinson attended the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, which was conveniently held in Philadelphia in June. Dr. Christian was in Europe in the summer of 1931.

Relations with the medical societies and with the physicians of the hospital district have continued exceptionally pleasant. The majority of the meetings of the County Medical Society were held at the institution during the past year.

Pharmaceutical Division

The hospital drug service has continued to function smoothly and efficiently under the direction of Mr. Philip B. Roberts, Ph. G. The division personnel has been unchanged, with Louis Bangert, Ph. G. as assistant pharmacist and Mr. John Hughes as drug clerk. In the more spacious quarters in the Clinic Building, where the work was fully organized in the early part of last year, it is possible to maintain very complete records; accordingly, Mr. Roberts has submitted to me a detailed report of the work, subdivided into filling prescriptions, bottling and labeling stock supplies, and manufacturing pharmaceuticals and galenicals. An increase in all activities of the division is to be noted, corresponding with the increased population of the hospital. I have summarized the report as follows:

Prescriptions filled, 11,468; bottles of stock solutions made up and labeled, 7,894—the greatest number were, 70% alcohol, 1,141 pints, and tincture green soap, 1,511 pints. In the drugs manufactured by the pharmacists at the hospital, there is a net gain of nineteen preparations over last year; a total of a 110 different types were listed, among which those with largest quantities are as follows: Tincture green soap, 240 gallons; liquor antisepticus, N. F., 360,000 c. c.; elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, N. F., 168,000 c. c.; Elixir Aromatic, U. S. P., 160,000 c. c.; Syrup, Simple 116,000 c. c.; Saturated solution Boric Acid, 80,000 c. c.; Saturated solution Epsom Salts. 72,000 c. c.; Mouth Wash, Palmer's, 64,000 c. c.; Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Codeine, N. F., 60,000 c. c. By substituting recognized preparations of our own manufacture for proprietary remedies, a decided saving in costs has been affected, and the results have been improved.

During the year the usual instruction in drugs and solutions was given to the student nurses by Mr. Roberts. The ordering, receiving, and dispensing of all surgical and hospital supplies has been made through the drug service, as for a number of years past, since this has proved the best method of insuring accurate orders and a close check-up.

Photography

Photographs afford a ready method of identifying patients, and are extremely important in cases of escape; they also show up clearly any facial changes while under hospital care. For these reasons, a photographic studio is maintained as an essential part of institutional equipment, and each patient whose condition permits is photographed soon after admission to the institution and again before being permitted to leave on trial visit. On each occasion two views are made, full face and profile, and prints, suitably mounted on cardboard, are filed in the case record. Patients to be deported are photographed in accordance with Federal requirements. Other photographs of hospital interest are made on order, particularly of buildings under construction to show the amount of progress at certain dates. In addition to carrying on this studio work efficiently, Mr. Frederick C. Wainwright the hospital photographer, has continued in charge of the selecting, transporting and showing of motion picture films for the patients' entertainment. Mr. Wainwright has submitted the following figures for the year's work:

Number new patients photographed	1,452
Number trial visit patients photographed	334
Number duplicate prints of escaped patients	25
Number patients photographed for deportation	17
Number photographs of buildings, etc.	170
Total	1,998

The motion picture report shows 22 shows with silent pictures and 8 shows with talking pictures.

Greenhouse, Grounds, and Grading

During the past year Mr. Otto Koch has exceeded his previous fine record for accomplishment in his division. Starting work at the institution some thirty years ago as florist and greenhouse manager, he has gradually increased the scope of his duties—chiefly on his own initiative—until he now has charge of the grounds, the grading, the road construction and upkeep, the laying of sidewalks, and the construction and maintenance of catch basins

and gutters, as well as of a patients' vegetable garden. He also keeps under interested observation most other external activities of the institution and is ready to respond to any emergency at any hour. As a florist, he ranks high and not only raises excellent flowers himself, but has been frequently called upon to act as judge at the most important shows in the country.

Many interested persons visited the greenhouse, including a number of State officials and friends of the institution, all of whom expressed their appreciation of the type of work being done in this division largely by means of patient help. Mr. Murphy, supervisor of roads in the district, and Mayor Clyde Potts of Morristown made inspections in the fall and were especially interested in the road work. In October and November, two groups of students from the New Jersey State Agricultural College at New Brunswick, accompanied by their instructors, visited the greenhouse and devoted much attention to chrysanthemums. Later, Mr. Charles H. Conners, Professor of Ornamental Horticulture at the college, wrote Dr. Curry a highly complimentary letter in which he stated that the students were much impressed with the work, that the greenhouses were in a very much better condition than the usual run of commercial houses, and that he thought the institution particularly fortunate in having a man of Mr. Koch's ability as a grower in a position where the utmost care, patience, and fidelity to duty were required.

Mr. Koch has submitted to me a comprehensive report of the year's work in his division which I have condensed as follows:

"At the greenhouse much of the actual work was done by patients who took keen interest and pride in the results. Cut flowers were raised for the wards and dining rooms and either distributed by truck or called for by groups of patients from the different buildings; a detailed report of these is included in the statistical appendix, the total amounting to 142,438. Plants were grown for cut flowers and for decorating purposes, and also bedding plants for the grounds with a total of 91,237. Flats planted by the gardener's men were taken care of at the greenhouse by Mr. Koch's force; the work included watering and shading of 220 flats containing about 1,000 seedling plants each. Plants were also started at

the greenhouse for the patients' garden, including 11,700 celery, 9,760 early cabbage, 2,900 tomato, 757 eggplant, 480 pepper and one flat of leek.

A display of flowers was made for a local show at Morris Plains, which won five firsts, one second, and two special prizes. Shrubbery and cut flowers were arranged at Atlantic City in the auditorium for the American Fair, held during July and August, 1931. At the Trenton State Fair about 1,200 square feet of rock garden was built in the center of the State Building, and about 200 square feet in Agricultural Hall. Other work conducted by the greenhouse force included the making of 213 flats from new lumber and 78 from used lumber collected about the grounds; 40 new sash covers were made and 10 old ones repaired. All of the equipment was painted during the year and all of the greenhouses were painted twice, inside and out, as a means of checking plant diseases.

For the fourth successive year the patients' garden, occupying a section of land between the Reception Building and the Business Manager's cottage, has been cultivated and has produced a considerable supply of vegetables. From it the following quantities were sent to the Main Kitchen: 31,700 pounds of cabbage; 1,156 heads of cauliflower, 254 bushels of tomatoes; 191 bushels of beans; 49½ bushels of peppers; 6,106 bunches of celery; 51 bushels of egg plant; 30 bushels of onions; 30 bushels of beets; 41 bushels of carrots; and 161 bushels of kohlrabi. In addition, the following quantities of early produce was sent to the Kitchen: 570 egg plant, 3,223 bunches of green onions (5 to the bunch), 875 bunches of beets, 320 bunches of carrots, and 417 bunches of kohlrabi. To the officers' cottages, the following quantities were delivered: 98 heads cabbage, 14 heads cauliflower, 33 dozen tomatoes, 180 quarts peas, 141 quarts beans, 12 peppers, 24 egg plant, 240 stalks celery, 38 dozen onions, 252 bunches beets, 158 bunches carrots, 120 ears corn, and 94 bunches kohlrabi.

Work at the willow holt was carried on in cooperation with the division of occupational therapy under Dr. Mc Murray. Thirty-four cubic yards of soil were placed on the holt, with 50 bags of lime and 8 bushels of mixed grass seed to improve the ground. Spray was used to the amount of 105 gallons to control the insects.

Shrubbery was planted near the cottages on Central Avenue to the number of 101 pieces, chiefly small varieties of evergreens; 27 gallons of spray was used on plants in this locality. Thirty dead trees were cut down on the grounds during the year and when suitable for the purpose were made up into wood for fireplaces.

A new lawn was constructed near the south side exercise yard of the Main Building, covering about an acre; filling soil to the amount of 1,517 cubic yards was used, with 186 cubic yards of top soil, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of mixed grass seed were sown. This makes a pleasant recreation ground for the women patients, as it contains a number of large shade trees. Other lawns were reseeded where necessary, using a total of $35\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grass seed. On the embankment in front of the Men's Occupational Therapy Building, 5,271 square yards of grass sod were used. On the golf course greens 29 bushels of lime were spread and 4 bushels of special seed sown.

Even more than the usual amount of work was done on the roads this year. Certain sections of old county highways which pass through the hospital property and are used continually by hospital traffic have been rebuilt and surfaced with Tarvia; new tile drainage and concrete gutters have been put in where necessary. One of these roads serves to divert heavy traffic from Central Avenue, and so decrease the wear there, and another is used in deliveries to and from the dairy, greenhouses, and the new group near the Dormitory Building. The road paralleling the railroad tracks, past the Men's Occupational Therapy Building, was straightened and widened, and the construction of a road leading to the new Horse Barn was begun. All other roads were repaired and resurfaced as necessary. Mr. Koch has itemized all materials used in this work, but space does not permit incorporation here.

During the year concrete sidewalks totaling an area of 3,087 square feet were laid at the new cottages on Central Avenue and at the Tuberculosis Building. For drainage, 40 feet of 6 inch tile pipe were put in; 71 cubic yards of ashes were used.

The gasoline shovel was used in excavating and grading at the rear and side of the Tuberculosis Building, the rear of the Cafeteria, the new horse barn, and the embankment at the side of the

Clinic Building. During the year 8,298 cubic yards of filling and 844 cubic yards of top soil were handled, a total of 9,142 cubic yards. The gasoline roller was used in scarifying and rolling the roads for a total of 78 days. The tractor was used during the winter in snow removal and in the spring in rolling the lawns. During the summer months a set of gang mowers was attached and it was used in cutting grass for a total of 31½ days.

In concluding his report, Mr. Koch mentions the high number of patients whose condition has sufficiently improved while they were employed in his division to permit their discharge from the hospital. He mentions also the great amount of new stock for the greenhouse which has been donated by Dr. Clifford Mills of Morristown and Mr. Charles Totty of Madison, especially dahlias and chrysanthemums, which would have cost hundreds if not thousands of dollars if purchased in the market.

Clerical Division

The work of the clerical and stenographic force of the medical service has been considerably increased by the high admission rate, the number of transferred patients for whom complete case abstracts were required, and the other additional demands made by a larger number of patients under care. All requirements have been successfully met, although two members of the force were on leave of absence without pay, —one, a senior clerk-stenographer, away for the entire year and the other off duty since March 1. The total personnel on June 30, was 35 as against 37 a year ago. Great credit is due to the principal clerk, Mr. James E. Lauenstein, who has been able so to arrange and direct the work that all demands were promptly covered. In addition to the numerous reports for the case records, the clerical force has maintained the various card indexes, including three rotary indexes giving the names and locations of all patients in the institution, and the smaller lists for the different buildings. All correspondence sent out by the physicians regarding patients has also been handled through this division, as well as a large number of letters and reports to the Central Office.

Recreation: Amusements, Sports, Music and Entertainments

As in former years, Dr. George B. McMurray has continued to have general oversight over all sports and entertainments for the patients, and has maintained a keen interest in all forms of therapeutic diversion. He has submitted a lengthy report, which I have condensed as follows:

"During the past fiscal year the same close attention has been shown in conducting recreations and amusements at the hospital for the benefit of the patients, always bearing in mind the therapeutic value to be attained. Much of the supervising has been done by the Division of Physical Education, which has a competent and well trained personnel, and there has been very close cooperation between this division and the medical and nursing staff. All patients before being allowed to participate in the different forms of exercise received a thorough physical examination, and were then assigned to the forms of sport best suited to their needs.

The eighth of a mile cinder track and athletic field has been of great value to the patients in building up their mental and physical condition. Hundreds of patients were in training during the summer, and on July 11, 1931, the Annual Field Day was held with athletic contests and an occupational therapy exhibit. Over 5,000 visitors were present, including his Excellency, the Governor, with Mrs. Larson, and other State and County Officials. We were indebted to the American Legion Post of Morristown, No. 59, for the presence of their fine bugle, drum, and drill corps, and to the 115th Infantry of New Jersey for their excellent band. The day was a successful one in every way and brought real joy to the patients and their many friends who were present, but from a therapeutic standpoint, the highest value lay in the weeks of training which prepared for the final exhibition of poise and prowess.

The golf course has been utilized during the season by a large number of patients and personnel. This form of recreation has become very popular, and justly so, since it combines a type of physical exertion which can be adjusted to individual needs with a healthful mental stimulus and training in concentration. Croquet

has been enjoyed by groups of patients and was popular this year with men as well as women.

During the summer months baseball was the chief sport. The team of employees played games every Saturday afternoon which gave much pleasure to the patients who watched them and were the means of bringing hundreds of men and women into the open air for interesting recreation. Teams of patients from the different buildings have also engaged in spirited contests several times a week under the supervision of a male instructor in physical education. Soccer football teams were formed during the fall months and numerous games played. Only those found upon examination to be in suitable physical condition were allowed to engage in this sport.

Throughout the year walking groups were taken over the numerous paths and trails on the hospital property whenever the weather permitted. Parties and picnics in the fine groves were much appreciated, as were occasional trips to the woods to gather wild flowers, berries, or greens for decorating the wards, according to the season. This institution is unusually fortunate in the many natural advantages which it offers for out of door recreation of all types.

The usual weekly dances for patients have been held on Monday evenings with music supplied by the hospital orchestra. This orchestra which is composed of attendants and other employees, with occasionally some patient of suitable mental status, has done excellent work during the past year. It has been their custom to hold concerts daily, visiting the different units of the hospital in succession, and thus afford many patients whose condition did not permit them to attend the centralized amusement an opportunity to enjoy good music.

The Christmas holidays were days of real pleasure for the patients and filled with true Christmas spirit. This is always especially important from a therapeutic standpoint, since at that season the patients have a tendency to become more depressed than usual unless a special effort at diversion is made. The whole week was filled with a variety of interests; for many the high spot was the Christmas Tree Party on the evening of December 23,

when a very successful and appropriate entertainment was furnished through the efforts of the physical education division; many friends prominent in community and State affairs, were present and extended the season's greeting to the patients, and three visitors, high in musical circles, volunteered vocal and piano selections for the occasion, after which gifts were distributed to every patient. The source of these gifts is a whole story in itself, since they were provided through individual donations and through the many financial contributions made in response to letters of appeal sent out by Dr. Curry. Even in this year of straightened economic conditions, there was no patient in the whole institution who did not receive a personal, wrapped package of presents to mark the season of universal good will. On Christmas Day a special dinner was served through the concerted efforts of Mr. Holbig, the business manager, and Mr. Walton, head of the kitchen, with their many assistants. The menu consisted of cream of celery soup with croutons; roast young chicken with dressing, giblet gravy, and cranberry sauce, accompanied by sweet potatoes and creamed turnips; celery salad, followed by mince pie, ice cream, coffee, milk, apples, oranges and candy.

At other times during the year special entertainments were provided. Mrs. Ray Dennis of Convent, N. J., gave a delightful song recital which has come to be looked forward to as an annual event here. On the afternoon of January 6, a joint recital and musicale was given by Signora Edith Virginia Gazella, lyric dramatic soprano, of Passaic, Calleyse Le Andro, pianist, and Anita Salvatori, violinist. On the evening of January 15, through the interest of Father "Joe" Connor of Orange, a very unusual concert was given with the artist Mr. William Robyn, Mr. Grover Kayhart, Mr. John Martin, and Mrs. Horn, very generously contributing their services to provide pleasure for the patients; between groups of song selections, Miss Irene Holbig, young daughter of the business manager, entertained with dances. On March 15, through the generosity and interest of Mrs. Garrison of the Board of Managers, Victorian's orchestra was brought here to furnish music for a St. Patrick's Day dance, with Mr. Haskin as master of ceremonies and Miss Genieve Butler as guest singer;

the feature of the occasion was a Grand March, led by the orchestra, and ending with the hall full of green and white crepe paper hats which were given out to each patient during the march. On the evening of April 13, the Rockaway Council, No. 195, Jr. O. U. A. M., presented to a large and appreciative audience of patients a very entertaining Minstrel show.

Other winter diversions of the patients have been provided by the bowling alleys and by the pool and billiard tables located in various wards and recreation room. The pianos and radios have been a source of entertainment to many, while others have enjoyed cards, checkers, dominoes, and other table games.

The usual moving picture entertainments were given on alternate Friday evenings during the winter. In the spring the old Baird silent picture machine was replaced by a new Type A Western Electric Sound Machine, which was purchased without expense to the State through the amusement fund. The installation was completed and the first performance given for the patients on April 22. Engineers and operators from the Western Electric Company were present at the first three performances in order to test installation and instruct the local operators. Since this new equipment was placed in service, the moving picture shows have become so popular that they are now being given twice—in the evening, as heretofore, and also in the afternoon in order to permit all patients who desire to do so to attend.

Library Division

The hospital has two large libraries, one in the Main Building which has been established for many years, and one of more recent origin, which is known as the Flora Coffin Library in honor of one of the donors, and is located in the Clinic Building. Mrs. Ann M. Hopkins has had general charge of both libraries during the past year, and has submitted the following report:

“The circulation of books and magazines has shown an increase, the totals for the year being as follows:

	<i>Main Building Library</i>	<i>Coffin Library</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fiction.	8,190	6,796	14,986
Non-fiction, including magazines.....	57,183	30,559	87,742
Foreign language books.....	108	109	217
	<u>65,481</u>	<u>37,464</u>	<u>102,945</u>

Routine work has followed the same system as heretofore; weekly visits have been made to the wards and in the different buildings, a total of 2,388 trips. In addition, daily visits have been made to the employees' ward of the Clinic Building, and numerous special trips to the other wards to deliver magazines. The demand for current fiction greatly exceeds the supply, as does also the demand for scientific works from the medical staff and the student nurses. The library is greatly indebted to Miss Edith L. Smith, County Librarian, who has been very generous in arranging to lend books as requested. In this manner a considerable amount of fiction has been obtained and some 250 non-fiction volumes.

During the year Mrs. Doyle of the Board of Managers arranged to purchase very economically 108 new books, which have been greatly appreciated. The Medical Library in the Reception Building has been enlarged by 26 new volumes. Donations from the staff and employees and from members of the Board of Managers have been very generous throughout the year.

Religious Services

Religious services have been maintained according to the schedule developed in previous years. In order to provide instruction and consolation for all of the patients so far as possible according to their sect and creed a variety of services have been held. The hospital has been regarded as a portion of St. Virgil's parish at Morris Plains, and the priests there have arranged to hold mass in the local chapel each Sunday morning, to visit the sick and to institute proper observances for holy days. Jewish services have been arranged each Saturday, and on Wednesdays the Christian Science Church of Morristown has held meetings at the institution. On Sunday afternoons Protestant services have been conducted in the hospital chapel, by clergymen from Morristown or Morris Plains, the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations have been represented in turn. Suitable rites have been arranged for days of special religious significance in the various faiths, and visits from pastors and religious workers have been welcomed.

War Risk Patients

Since this locality is now well supplied with Government mental hospitals, the number of ex-service patients under our care has not shown its former rapid increase; in fact, the number on our records at the close of this year is exactly the same as at the beginning, although there are two less actually resident in the institution. Several whose claims have been disallowed are still recorded in this group, for convenience in case of further adjustments. The records show the following changes during the year:

On records July 1, 1931	65
Admitted during year	28
Total under treatment during year.....	93
Discharged during year:	
Recovered.....	7
Improved.....	3
Unimproved.....	1
Transferred.....	16
Without psychosis.....	1
Died.....	0
Total discharged during year.....	28
Remaining on records June 30, 1932.....	65
Status of patients on record:	
Claims allowed.....	0
Claims pending.....	38
Claims disallowed.....	27
Total	65
On June 30, there was the following distribution of these patients:	
Residents in the hospital.....	55
Outside on visit or escape.....	10
Total.....	65

Fire Protection and Fires

Mr. John J. Lyons, who was placed in charge of the fire protection service shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year served until September 9, 1931 and was succeeded by Mr. Louis Kiseljack, who assumed duties as Chief on September 28. He has been active in making inspections of the apparatus, fire escapes, fire

extinguishers, water supply, and in reporting or correcting any conditions in the various buildings which in his opinion constitute a fire hazard. Men have been instructed and drilled in raising ladders, carrying lines of hose to roofs of buildings, proper method of ventilating buildings in case of fire, and in the use of the sprinkler system and the standpipe connections outside of buildings.

Near the end of October all fire extinguishers were recharged; of these 23 were in the fire house and 336 in the various other buildings, a total of 359. Where possible, those not on hangers were placed in proper position. Early in June all fire hydrants were tested, a total of 57; of these 44 were high pressure and 13 low pressure. All showing leaks or other impairment were reported. At the end of July a mechanic from the Ahrens Fox Engine Company made repairs to the pumper, correcting a condition which caused it to overheat after being in operation a short time. On January 15, the pumping engine was damaged at practice drill; repairs were promptly started, and the engine was again in commission on the 18th.

The membership of the Engine and Truck companies amounts to 15 men each; since they are variously employed about the institution, all cannot be released from their duties for every practice drill. Beginning November 6th, twenty drills were held at intervals of one week, with an average of 23 men to handle the apparatus. They were reported as being thoroughly interested and eager to cooperate in every way.

In the fire alarm system several circuits were renewed during the year by the regular maintenance force. It has been recommended for a number of years that the fire alarm system should be modernized and extended to meet our requirements. A study has been made by the engineers of the Central Office and work will be begun as soon as funds become available. The attic and basement of the Main Building, south side, and the Dormitory Building are now protected by a sprinkler alarm system with drop annunciators and gongs in the firehouse and in the generator room. Whenever a sprinkler head blows off, an alarm will be immediately turned in at these two places, the location of the fire being indicated on the annunciators. A call bell system facilitates com-

munication between firemen in the attics and basements. All sprinkler valve stations have been inspected once in forty-eight hours.

The hospital was very fortunate this year in having no serious fires. On three or four occasions the fire apparatus was called out to extinguish slight blazes which could easily have been handled by the local personnel, were it not for a state of exaggerated fire consciousness throughout the institution as a result of our major conflagrations.

Water Supply

The amount of water naturally collected in the high service reservoir was low during much of the year; as a result, the amount pumped exceeded any previous records, and it was necessary for a protracted period to operate a supplemental pump and boiler at the old gas house. The supply from the deep well remained constant and was all that prevented a condition of shortage. Owing to the necessity of conserving water it was impossible to clean the upper garden reservoir and repair filters as had been planned.

During the year a second well has been drilled on the hospital property at Morris Plains, approximately 300 feet southwest of well No. 1. A twelve-inch caisson has been carried to a depth of 135 feet; a screen has been installed at this level and a second screen at the 55 foot level. There are four lantern holes around the well, spaced approximately five feet from the center hole; these lantern holes range in depth from 126 to 135 feet and are designed to facilitate placing gravel around the screens of the main caisson. This well should yield approximately 300 gallons per minute during a normal season. Erection of a pump house over this well is being done by the construction forces and is practically 90% complete. This house will be a duplicate of the existing one, and electric power will be supplied from the transformer bank in pump house No. 1. An eight-inch cast iron pipe will connect pump No. 2 with the ten-inch main which supplies the institution from pump No. 1. If this new well yields as expected, the supply from the two wells should be sufficient for the present needs of the institution.

New Buildings and Improvements

Throughout the year a Construction Office has been maintained at this institution by the Division of Architecture and Construction of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. This has been in charge of Mr. William C. Mitchell and has supervised all major pieces of work, has made all surveys for new buildings or additions to the existing plant, has laid out grading around new buildings, has made a topographical survey of Jaqui Pond in connection with studies regarding sewage disposal, and has cooperated with the engineer-in-charge and other officers of the institution regarding numerous problems.

The largest piece of new construction during the year was the Attendants' Building; only the excavating was completed at the opening of the fiscal year and now the building is about 90% finished. It is located near the Dormitory Building approximately on the site of the former horse barns and farm sheds. The exterior walls are brick, the interior partitions of cinder block; a tin pan reinforced concrete floor construction has been used throughout the building; structural steel members form the roof framing; a Porete roof slab was laid over the frame and in turn was covered with slate. All interior walls and ceilings were finished with colored plaster; bathrooms have tile wainscots and floors; cellized wood floors will be used in bed rooms and living rooms at ground floor, linoleum throughout rest of building, except corridors which are cement. Brass radiation has been used throughout the building; a vacuum pump installed in the machine room will send the heating returns back to the boiler house; plumbing fixtures throughout are of the most modern type; all electrical wiring has been enclosed in rigid iron conduit. A. C. current service is now available at the building. The State construction forces have brought high pressure water service into the building and installed a fire hydrant near the Dormitory road; sanitary and storm water sewers were also laid by these forces.

Work was started in July, 1931, on the new Farm Building Group near the dairy barns, on a site formerly occupied by a slaughter house which had been almost completely destroyed by

fire several years ago, after which the ruins had been transformed into pens for calves and sheep; it was necessary to tear down these in order to permit excavation for the new building. A large modern horse barn has been erected, having stalls on the first floor and extensive storage capacity on the second floor. The exterior walls are of cinder concrete blocks, stuccoed on the outside. The second floor slab is of the hollow tile and concrete joist type, supported on steel columns and the exterior walls. The roof framing and boarding is wood, covered with asbestos shingles. The entire first floor was covered with wood blocks, cemented in asphalt. Electric service was brought in from the nearest transformer and high pressure water service was extended to the building and two fire hydrants installed. A sanitary sewer was laid to connect with the trunk line which discharges into the sludge tank below the dairy barns. About one-third of the farm sheds have been erected. The final plan for this work contemplates a "U" shaped group around three sides of the horse barn.

Reconstruction of the north side, Main Building, which has been in progress since 1929, following the first fire, has this year been completed for the first three floors with the exception of a tonic treatment room at 2-1 cross-hall. The reconstruction of Tier 1 was finished in October, 1931, with linoleum laid and painting completed. The apartment for the superintendent of nurses, the north side physicians' offices and the north side supervisors' offices were entirely remodeled. The new heating system was completed on all the north side wards and guards installed. A lead pan has been laid over the entire floor area of the tonic treatment room and covered by a tile floor. All piping has been installed and an architectural terra cotta wainscot to the ceiling has been completed. Installation of fixtures and control apparatus is incomplete, due to lack of funds.

Reconstruction of the Administration Building which was damaged severely by fire in November, 1930, was begun in May, 1931. The work is now about 60% completed. The entire roof was shored up while a new concrete roof slab was installed at the former 6th floor level; new exterior walls of ashlar masonry were laid up from the 5th to the 6th floor level. After removal of the

old roof, a new tower section was built up, surmounted by a slate covered dome; the flat portion of the roof was covered with composition roofing and slag, and enclosed in parapet walls of ashlar face with brick backing; a cast stone coping has been placed over the entire parapet wall. Reinforced concrete slabs supported on steel beams have been installed in all corridors and frame partitions have been erected in the 5th floor area. The 1st and 2nd floor corridor ceilings have been plastered. New offices have been completed on the 2nd floor in the area formerly occupied by the main stairwell, which has been eliminated. The old side stairs near the superintendent's office have been replaced with new all steel stairs and will be used as the chief means of access to the upper floors of the Administration Building. All chimney breasts and flues have been removed above the 2nd floor. A new heating system with cast iron radiation has been installed on the 1st and 2nd floors and heating units have been placed in the chapel and amusement hall on the 3rd floor center, rear. A 6 inch steam main has been run from the power house to supply exhaust steam for heating. The building is being electrically re-wired throughout, with a large distributing panel in the basement and feeders run to subpanels on the five floors. Conduit has been run for telephone distribution and the N. J. Bell Telephone Company is installing a larger switch-board in the new telephone room which has been completed in what was formerly a vestibule at the bottom of the main stairwell.

Other improvements and additions to the plant include reconstruction of four bath and toilet rooms in the Nurses' residence, now completed; remodeling of three bathrooms in South Cottage, practically completed; an addition to the Nurses' dining hall about 80% completed; and installation of equipment in the cannery, completed in August, 1931. Final work on the Tuberculosis building was completed in July, 1931, with installation of electrical fixtures, window guards, and screens, and laying of linoleum. In the Occupational Therapy Building for women a new opening was cut in the rear wall and Kalamein doors installed to permit direct access to the athletic field and golf course. During October, 1931, chain link fencing was erected around the ice pond, the upper

garden reservoir, a recreational area for women patients near the rear wards of the south side Main Building, and one for the men patients at the north of the Dormitory Building.

Further extensions to the sewage disposal plant were started in October. A new final settling tank was built beside the older tank to act in parallel with it, and new sludge drying beds were constructed; these are enclosed in concrete walls with bottoms of gravel and sand. The liquid draining from these beds passes into a sump pit, is picked up by an electrically driven centrifugal pump, and returned to the primary settling tank through a 6 inch cast iron pipe line. An 8 inch terra cotta sludge line was laid from the septic tank to the sludge beds.

Work on the steam line to the greenhouse which was begun last year was completed in October. The high pressure steam main was extended from the Tuberculosis Building to the greenhouse, branches being taken off to supply the cottages occupied by the florist and the pharmacist. Two hot water convertors were installed in the boiler room of the greenhouse group and the piping so arranged that the handfired boilers could be used in event of failure of the high pressure steam system. An overhead low pressure steam line was hung in the rose house to provide quick heat whenever necessary. Heating coils were installed in the potting sheds and garage at the lower end of the group. New heating systems were installed in the two cottages and the steam line also heats domestic hot water for the entire group.

The A. C. installation reported 60% completed at the close of last year was continued in August. Transformers were installed in an underground vault at the dairy barn and new switches and distributing panel boards put in. Conduit was run from the transformer vault near the greenhouse to that group with the two cottages. Electric service was extended to the new horse barn; a transformer vault was constructed to supply the new Attendants' Building and conduit and cable laid.

Overcrowding

Each year I seem to have reached the utmost limit in my discussion of overcrowding at this hospital and then, at the end of

the next twelve months, find myself with still more patients to be cared for, somehow. This year the increase in the number in the house was 110 patients, but we have had a slight relief in the overcrowding by the opening of the Tuberculosis Building with 126 bed capacity. This building was designed to take the place of the annexes to the Dormitory Building and permit of the final doing away with those two "temporary" structures of two floors which were built as a war-time emergency measure and have been maintained in service ever since by constant repairs. It became necessary, however, as soon as the tuberculous patients were removed, to do these annexes over once again and fit them up as infirmaries for bed patients from the Dormitory Building. The space can be fully utilized with this type of patients and so permit the capacity of each annex to be increased from 41 to 64.

In the Dormitory Building, where crowding is very high, the former infirmaries have been changed over into dormitories, which has given additional bed space. As a matter of course, single rooms in this as in other buildings have been given to two patients. Even so, there are beds set up in the cross hall corridors, both north and south.

In the Tuberculosis Building, patients have already exceeded rated capacity. It has been necessary to equip the enclosed side porches with beds, thus making them into permanent wards, rather than to move the patients out upon them from their rooms as conditions dictated, which was the original intention.

The Reception Building has about 100 more patients than its normal capacity. The sun parlors have been made into dormitories, and the number of beds in the observation cubicles increased from 12 to 18 each. In the Clinic Building, the same situation prevails, making it necessary to fill the day rooms with beds on some services to provide additional dormitories.

In the Main Building, on the north side an effort has been made to keep down the overcrowding, as these wards have just been reconstructed and redecorated and overcrowding always results in damage to the rooms. The single rooms are being used as double, and the double rooms for three patients. The pack-room, which had been used for treating excited patients, was

made into a dormitory for 15, and the rooms on the cross halls have been furnished with about a third more than the intended number of beds. On the south side of the Main Building, which has not yet been reconstructed and rendered fire-proof, very serious overcrowding exists. Many of the double rooms are being used for four patients and in the cross hall dormitories the beds are ranged so closely that the nurses can pass between the rows only by edging their way through.

At present, only the Senile Building of the entire number used for housing patients has the same number of beds as its rated capacity, with 156 beds. Even here an increase was made over the number intended when the building was planned, as a small room on the second floor designed for general use, was fitted with 12 beds soon after the building was placed in service.

The most surprising thing about this overcrowding is that it exists despite the transfer during the year of 401 patients to Holmdel. The Commissioner assures us that further transfers will be arranged this year, but again unless there is some check in the rising flood of admissions this relief can be only temporary. One feature of the situation exists which affects the statistics for both our death rate and our recoveries. An increasingly large proportion of new admissions are in the higher age groups, many of them bedridden. For instance, five years ago, in 1927, 71 patients were 65 years of age or older on admission, which constituted 10% of the first admissions; this year 189 patients were 65 years of age or older upon admission, or 16% of the first admissions. The transfers to Holmdel, of which there were over 700 in the past two years, took only patients in good physical condition and, preferably, good workers. These two factors in conjunction have resulted in a larger proportionate number of elderly bed patients than ever before. This situation, in addition to affecting our statistics in an adverse manner, also has made it impossible to get out for work on the grounds and in the industries nearly as many patients as would be expected from our number under care. It presents a serious problem and brings the question of whether the counties should not be compelled to raise the standard of their welfare homes to provide suitable infirmaries

for such people as are definitely dotards and in need of continued care, but not afflicted with such a type of psychosis that they should necessarily take up beds in a great mental institution.

It was thought wise to give priority to the fireproofing of the first three floors of the Main Building, north side, from the standpoint of making them safe for the patients. It is now imperative that the necessary funds be allocated for the building up of this fourth floor, putting on a fireproof roof, and making it habitable for patients, and also for the extension of the fireproofing to the wards of the south side. The 4th floor of the Main Building, north and south side, when properly reconstructed, would provide housing for approximately 400 patients. If the State decides to purchase land and construct a fourth State Hospital, it may be considered the better part of wisdom not to reconstruct the fourth floor at this institution, but simply to erect a fireproof roof above the third story, and place the 400 patients in the new institution. We must have relief from the standpoint of housing and we are filling the buildings at Holmdel as rapidly as they are made ready, with no permanent relief to our overcrowding as our records for the past three years will show.

Business Department

The work of the Business Department has been carried on under the same system as last year, with no change in the principal officers. Mr. George J. Holbig, Business Manager, has handled the numerous lines of activity in his department in a thoroughly competent and proficient manner. His problems have been increased by general economic conditions, in view of which he has made a consistent effort to enforce rigid economy at every point where cuts could be made without seriously reducing efficiency or causing fundamental damage. He has relieved me of a considerable burden of detail and routine work and by his excellent co-operation has contributed much to the smooth functioning of the institution as a whole.

Mr. Henry Landesman has continued in charge of the engineering division, with oversight of the service plants and the maintenance force. Mr. E. I. Coursen, assistant business manager, has

supervised the outside employees and the work of the farm, garden, dairy and other animal industries. Mr. A. J. Van Winkle as chief clerk and treasurer has continued to direct the work of the business office, with all the routine and accounting connected with the financial affairs of the institution. Certain other divisions, such as the kitchens, laundry, garage, storehouse and cafeteria, have reported directly to Mr. Holbig.

Engineering Division

Mr. Henry Landesman, C. E., engineer-in-charge, moved his family from Newark to Morris Plains this last year, in order to be nearer to the institution in case of any emergency arising outside of office hours. He has submitted a 15 page report of the activities in his division during the year, which has to be abbreviated as follows: The water report shows a total of 333,885,000 gallons consumed, an increase of 8,651,000 over the previous year, with 245,239,000 gallons pumped, which was an increase of 29,013,000. At the power house the total coal consumed was 29,056 tons, with a daily average of 79 tons; July was low with an average consumption of 43 tons, and December was high with 110. In the dynamo room the total kilowatt load for the year was 2,753,791, with a maximum for the year of 426 and a minimum of 72. Ice production amounted to 19,367 cakes, with a monthly average of 1,612.

The report of work done in the boiler room shows that all equipment was kept in constant repair and operating at a high point of efficiency. All shipments of coal were carefully sampled; tests were conducted on the possibility of using soft coal, but the results seemed to show that this would be impracticable. Certain changes which would increase the capacity of the plant have been studied, but nothing done because of lack of necessary funds. In the dynamo room it has been somewhat difficult to furnish a constant supply of current because there is only one A. C. generator unit, and shut-downs have to be made occasionally to change oil and inspect machinery. The D. C. units are loaded to the limit, and studies have been made relative to further extension of the

A. C. lines, in order to relieve the D. C. units and facilitate maintenance.

The operation and extension of the sewage disposal plant has made considerable demands. The plant as put into operation in March, 1930, had become overloaded, and consulting engineers were called in; after a careful check-up they recommended extensions, which were made as described in the section on "New Buildings and Improvements." A set of plans for an additional sprinkling bed is now in the hands of the State Board of Health for approval. Although the actual major work of the extension was done by the forces of the Construction Office, this division put up a house over the electric pump distribution system, erected fence around the settling tanks, put in a new effluent line and permanent suction discharge pump lines between the pump and the final settling tanks, connected chlorine feed to the settling tank influent line, did necessary electrical work to connect up the new centrifugal pump at the sludge beds, and constructed a sanitary toilet in the screen chamber house. Field laboratory tests and daily studies are being made for the monthly report required by the State Board of Health. All sewer lines have been maintained and the septic tank at the dairy supervised.

Numerous improvements in the domestic water supply which had been planned have had to be postponed because of financial stringency. A cross connection pipe line between the domestic supply and the pumping line to the reservoir was installed near the Tuberculosis Building; while this has resulted in increased pressure, it has prevented us from being able to measure accurately the total water consumption. The almost continuous operation of the boiler and pump at the gas house which has been necessitated by the dry season has made a rather expensive demand on fuel and labor. The daily average per capita consumption of water was 227.3 gallons, about the same as last year.

At the laundry, the installation of machinery in the staff section was completed; numerous tables and bins for sorting were constructed; the brick walls and concrete bed were removed from the old engine room and a new floor constructed, with drains; several other sections of floor were renewed; a substantial

metal guard with doors and locks was built around the electric control panel board; the old heating coil system has been about 60% replaced with a modern wall radiator system; the entire interior has been painted.

The dairy barns were painted throughout, with repairs where necessary to woodwork, screens, doors, and so on. The milk pasteurizing room, shipping room and wash room were given a washable enamel coating. New drinking lines were installed and all machinery kept in repair. For the patients' garden, pipe lines were laid for water supply and a toilet with necessary piping was constructed in the tool shed. Two new hog colony houses and four chicken shelters were constructed.

All of the new buildings occupied during the year required various additional work from the maintenance forces. At the cannery, screens were built and put in place and a new canopy with ventilating duct was built and installed. For the Women's Occupational Therapy Building, slop sinks and dye vats were installed, cabinets, tables, and display counters were constructed, and exterior storm drains laid. At the Senile Building, screens were built and installed, a steam flash line was repiped, and storm sewers laid. At the Tuberculosis Building, wiring, panels, switches, and so on were installed for the light treatment rooms; and windows and doors were altered to arrange a dark room for fluorescopic work.

In the Employees' Building on the third floor, male side, the toilet, washroom, and bath section were entirely reconstructed; the work included laying a complete lead pan, putting in a new floor, resetting fixtures, and rebuilding partitions. Reconstruction of other bathrooms was impossible with available funds and labor. At the Reception Building about one-third of the interior repairs to plaster and repainting has been completed. The main sewer line settled and had to be relaid. Approximately 50% of the plaster repairs and repainting were completed at the Clinic Building. At the Dormitory Building, equipment was removed and repairing and redecorating done to change the old infirmaries into dormitories. Repairs on the roof are in progress.

All of the cottages have been kept in repair and such painting and decorating done as time permitted. The reports of the

mechanics show a total of 14,844 repairs and 66 pieces of new work during the year. In the repairs to furniture, chairs, as usual topped the list, with a total of 2,294; rockers added 314 more, and benches 182. The work done at the large sterilizer included 2,788 mattresses, 1,487 pillows and various miscellaneous articles.

Laundry

Mr. Daniel Leyhan has continued in charge of the laundry and has maintained his former high standards of work, with greatly increased load. His report shows the following new equipment installed:

1 five roll flat work ironer.	2 wash tubs.
2 cuff ironers.	1 starch cooker.
1 neck band ironer.	

The total pieces laundered during the year was 5,774,387, an increase of more than 22,000 pieces a month over last year.

Bakery

At the bakery, bread and pastry for the entire institution are prepared. The following is the production list for the year:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf.....	613,419
Cake, plain, 5 lb.	2,878
Cake, molasses, 8 lb.	7,224
Cake, raisin, 6 lb.	6,608
Coffee cake, 1 lb.	6,220
Pies, 8 lb.	3,916
Pies, 3 lb.	152
Jelly roll, 2 lb.	66
Muffins.....	30,400
Buns.....	44,320
Rolls.....	2,076

Total..... 717,176

Food Service

Prior to the introduction of centralized food service, each building had its individual kitchen and dining room. Now the kitchens serving patients and employees have been reduced to two, the Congregate kitchen in the Main Building, and the Cafeteria kitchen, which serves the Reception group. These two kitchens prepare, cook, and deliver meals three times daily to

nearly five thousand people, with the services of only twenty-seven paid employees.

This is accomplished by means of the use of insulated food conveyors, with capacity varying from thirty to one hundred servings each. By this means the food can be kept hot indefinitely and served directly to the individual in excellent condition. The cutting down in number of kitchens has made possible a better method of supervising food supplies and effected a saving in the equipment and maintenance of kitchens and also in the number of employees, with corresponding reductions in salaries and maintenance.

The general supervising of these kitchens and their employees is in the hands of Mr. William Walton, who has been in the service for many years and is thoroughly competent and efficient. Under him, each kitchen has one experienced woman who is responsible for the sanitary conditions. This system seems to work out very satisfactorily.

Cannery

The cannery was completed during the month of August and immediately placed in service. With one canning expert in charge, we were able, with patient help, to can 25,000 gallons of tomatoes. This was sufficient to meet the requirements of the institution for one year.

Service Building

The Service Building which was opened last year has been continued under the same system. Mr. Beucler has had general oversight, under Mr. Holbig, and has managed the financial affairs. The personnel has been increased to meet the demands upon it, until now there are three full time employees, one half-time employee, and four patients, working on regulated hours. This building offers convenient lunch room service for visitors, employees, and patients. It is also designed as headquarters for visitors, and is equipped with an usher's desk, where information as to the location of any desired patient is immediately available, a rest room, and also a display of articles made in the Occupational Therapy division with a person in charge to arrange sales or take

orders as desired. The financial statement for the year showed a net profit, which was placed to the credit of the fund for amusements and entertainments of patients.

Garage

The hospital garage service has been maintained as heretofore, under the direction of Mr. John Murphy, a thoroughly trustworthy and reliable employee of fine type. The new garage which was placed in service last year has provided safe storage for all hospital motor equipment, and also better working conditions for the mechanics and drivers. All motor equipment has been kept in repair, with infrequent calls upon outside garage service. The use of gasoline, tires, and other supplies has been carefully checked, and the destination and driver of each vehicle reported. At the present time, with a few exceptions, the motor equipment is in good condition. It is feared, however, that without the usual trade-in this coming year of cars which have been in use three seasons the cost of upkeep will be disproportionately high, and some of the cars will reach a state where they can no longer be maintained in serviceable condition before July 1933.

The following equipment was acquired during the current year: 1 Ford, tudor sedan, delivered July 31, old Chevrolet sedan given in trade; 1 Buick, seven passenger sedan, delivered August 14, old Buick given in trade; 1 Pierce-Arrow truck, delivered Sept. 1, no exchange; 2 International dump trucks, 2 ton, delivered Sept. 4, 2 old International dump trucks given in trade. It will be noted that all of this equipment with the exception of the Pierce-Arrow truck were replacements. The Pierce-Arrow truck has an extra size body and is used in general work for the insitution and has been especially valuable in transporting stock to and from pasturage in other institutions.

Upholstery Division

Work in the upholstery shop consists of making and repairing mattresses and pillows, upholstery, curtain and carpet making, and also of shoe and harness repairs. The following report has been submitted by Mr. Albert Olin, who has been in charge of the work for many years:

NEW WORK

Double mattresses	8
Single mattresses	460
Hair pillows	348
Feather pillows.....	78
Double mattress ticks.....	8
Single mattress ticks.....	396
Pillow ticks	529
Pieces furniture upholstered	70
Chair cushions made	74
Carpets made, runners.....	18
Carpets laid.....	5
Linoleum laid.....	12
Curtains made, pairs.....	204
Curtains hung, pair.....	264
Shades made.....	503
Slip covers made.....	32
Sofa pillows made.....	30
Ticking mits made, pairs.....	91
Awnings made.....	2
Pieces of harness made	106
Miscellaneous work.....	90

Total pieces new work..... 3,328

REPAIRS

Double mattresses	1
Single mattresses	1,472
Hair pillows	761
Carpets repaired.....	57
Carpets taken up	15
Shades repaired	95
Chairs.....	543
Mattress ticks	452
Awnings taken down	393
Awnings hung.....	433
Horse blankets repaired	28
Pieces of harness repaired.....	209
Shoes repaired, pairs	2,371
Miscellaneous.....	121

Total repairs..... 6,951

Total pieces of work done..... 10,279

Farm

Work on the farm has been under the direction of Mr. William Ayers, as in preceding years, with Mr. Coursen having general supervision. Hay has been eliminated as a farm product, and the acreage devoted entirely to corn for ensilage, grass and oats and rye for green fodder, and other feed for the dairy, such as cow beets and turnips. Efforts to secure a good stand of alfalfa have not been entirely successful, and a new seed is now being tried; since it gives three cuttings in a season, alfalfa is the most desirable source of green fodder. The total valuation of the farm produce for the year was \$11,930.93, which was an increase over that of the preceding year of about \$600.00

Garden

Mr. Arthur Ketch has continued as head gardner with Mr. Coursen directing and overseeing the work. Handicaps were experienced in the way of poor weather conditions and insufficient help which reduced production somewhat, but in general the results from the garden were fair. In the Institutional Division of the State Fair at Trenton, held in September, the garden exhibit from this hospital won 9 first prizes, and 12 seconds; the number of varieties compared favorably with those in other exhibits. The list of produce for the year shows a valuation of \$14,363.90, which is a decrease of about \$5,700.00 from the preceding year. For the 1932 season, seed orders were made up early and testing was carefully and thoroughly carried through for 70 varieties. Lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, egg plant, and pepper were germinated in the greenhouse and transplanted to frames; then followed a period of unseasonable weather, with temperature dropping to 5 above zero and prevailing high cold winds, which caused a loss of several thousand plants. As a result of this and cloudy spring conditions, the hospital garden is from two to three weeks later than normal. Heavy rains did much damage on sloping land, and nearly 5,000 tomato plants were destroyed in this way.

Stable

At the farm stable there were 22 horses at the beginning of the

fiscal year. Two of these have been transferred to the State Hospital at Holmdel, leaving 20 on hand on June 30. These horses are used in general work on the farm and grounds and in grading about the new building.

Dairy

At the hospital dairy a number of improvements have been made which contribute to the health and comfort of the animals. In the cement barn, drains were made deeper, and the walls back of the cows, as well as the passageway connecting with the main barn, were enameled. New doors were placed in the passageway to exclude the cold more effectively. Changes were made in the supply lines to the drinking fountains which made it possible to keep the feeding troughs in more sanitary condition. All stanchions in the south barn have been scraped and painted; this work is now being done in the cement barn and will be carried out in the remaining buildings.

During the year the herd lost five good cows; one died of acute blood poisoning from an inoperable fibrous growth in neck, the results of a bruise; the other four were incurably sick and slaughtered, one with nephritis and a large abscess in stifle region, one with chronic mastitis and emaciation, one with chronic bronchitis and pneumonia in both lungs, and one with an infection following the birth of a calf. This last cow was a pure bred animal, raised at the institution, seven years old, negative to abortion bacillus and tuberculosis, and the best milker in the herd, having produced during her last lactation period 9,805 quarts; she gave every promise of a daily yield of 40 quarts, and her loss in May materially affects the summer supply from the herd. Nineteen cows, three heifers, and a heifer calf were slaughtered during the year and passed for food, since they had defects which made them of little or no value as milkers but which did not affect the meat. Two bulls were also butchered during the year and passed for food—a young animal of doubtful value which was found to be positive to bacillus abortus and a pure bred bull purchased in 1929, stabled in the north barn with the reactors, which developed an incurable foot lameness. One bull and one

heifer calf died from pneumonia shortly after birth; one bull calf was paralyzed from birth and was killed; these carcasses were destroyed at the incinerator. A tuberculin test on April 5, showed four cows suspicious; the loss of these four animals which were producing 97 quarts of milk a day lowered herd production noticeably.

Continuous effort has been maintained throughout the year to keep down the spread of abortus bacillus. At the close of the year there are 39 positive and highly suspicious cows stabled in the north barn. Affected animals are being disposed of as rapidly as possible, but so long as they are good producers we cannot afford to destroy them. Three of the heifers boarded at other institutions have been found positive to tests and placed in the north barn on their return to this dairy. It is unfortunate that our facilities do not permit the isolation of slightly suspicious animals, since they, too, are a menace to the rest of the herd. All milk from the entire herd has been pasteurized throughout the year.

Mastitis of the virulent type appears to have been disposed of and the herd is in good condition in this respect. Constant vigilance has been exercised throughout the year to detect flakes or other symptoms; in addition to the routine screen test of the fore milk, on recommendation of Dr. Eichhorn of the Lederle Laboratories a test outfit of thybromol was purchased and the entire herd of milking cows subjected to this examination as a check measure. Complete tests of milk have been made, either at our own laboratory or at the Lederle Laboratories whenever the dairy tests showed a condition indicative of mastitis.

In order to maintain production at a uniform quantity a certain number of fresh cows should be available each month of the year. As yet, however, this has proved impossible to realize for a number of reasons, among which bacillus abortus function. Replacement in a herd of this size demand 25 new cows yearly, and in order to keep up the required amount of milk if these replacements are to be young heifers the number should be increased to 33. Since these replacements must now be made by raising young stock instead of by purchase, extra care and attention must

be given to the breeding and care of the calves. We lack sufficient pasturage at this institution and have made arrangements so that much of our young stock can be sent to other institutions to be pastured and bred. At the present time we have 21 heifers at Holmdel, 11 at Annandale, 6 at Clinton, and 6 at Turner Institute, beside the 65 heifers and heifer calves at the Institution.

The total milk yield for the year was 759,628 quarts, which is an increase of about 40,000 quarts from the previous year. In April the valuation of the milk delivered to the institution was decreased from ten cents a quart to eight cents, which reduces considerably the production credit to the dairy. The total valuation of dairy produce for the year was \$79,419.96, a decrease of \$1,164., which was considerably more than off set by the lower prices prevailing for milk, beef, and veal. The census of the herd on June 30, shows the following stock: milking cows, 138; dry cows, 8; bulls, 4; heifers, 50; heifer calves, 59; bull calves, 5; herd, 264.

Much credit is due to the herdsman, Mr. L. E. Palmer, and to Mr. Coursen for the very creditable showing made by the dairy during the past year. We appreciate also the constant attention given the herd and the other animal industries by Dr. Dustan, the veterinary surgeon of Morristown; he has not only made regular visits to the institution, administered treatments and vaccines, conducted meat inspections, and advised regarding care and precautions, but has been constantly on call for emergency service. Dr. J. H. McNeil of the State Bureau of Animal Industry has also rendered valuable assistance, as well as the specialists connected with the Lederle Laboratories. Mr. W. A. Houston, Farm Supervisor of the Central Department, has been in constant touch with the work being done at the dairy and has made numerous visits of inspection.

Piggery

As usual there were occasional losses at the piggery from hemorrhagic septicemia, and several from gastritis evidently due to an irritant poison in the food, possibly lye. The deaths from necrotic enteritis were unusually high, particularly in November. The Led-

erle Laboratories were consulted and thought the disease due to a colon paratyphoid organism, of a very widely spread type, which frequently persists in hog raising establishments. It was observed that most of the deaths occurred in the yards, rather than in the concrete pens, and that the disease attacked the suckling pigs and weanlings. This spring as an experiment, two houses constructed of new lumber were located upon a piece of sod ground not previously used for pigs, and two litters were born and raised to weaning age. Deaths occurred from other causes, but none from necrotic enteritis; later two other litters were raised in these pens and all are living and healthy.

Last year a number of hogs were slaughtered when they weighed approximately 160 lbs., instead of carrying them over to the fall and fattening them, which had been customary. As a result, this year's quantity of pork was somewhat reduced, and as prices were extremely low, the total receipts from the piggery were only \$6,675.81. The census of June 30 showed the following stock on hand: Brood sows, 39; boars, 4; shoats, 35; fattening pigs, 244; total 322.

Hennery

At the hospital hennery production has been increased during the past year. Two epidemics occurred, but in both cases prompt treatment prevented excessive losses. An attempt was made to establish a flock of young pullets on an open range, but this was found unwise because of depredations from dogs, so a movable enclosure was substituted. Day-old chicks were purchased, 600 delivered March 1, 1000 April 19, and 500 May 15. Those received during March and April have made good growth, but those delivered in May appear to lack vitality.

The total valuation of poultry products during the year was \$6,697.46, which was an increase of \$1,038.31 over the preceding year, despite a loss of \$1,060.56 in valuation because of decreased prices. The census showed the following stock on hand at the close of the fiscal year: Hens, 495; pullets, 934; cockerels, 3; chicks, 1,491; total, 2,923.

Miscellaneous

A variety of work has been handled by patients and employees

in the outside divisions during the year. Unloading supplies, handling coal and ashes, trucking, excavating, and general cleaning up occupied much of the time. The hospital spur railroad line was kept in repair, new plank was placed on two crossings and 136 defective ties and switch timbers were removed.

Inventory

The annual inventory was made in the Business Office in the usual manner. The appraised valuation was as follows:

Real estate including buildings	\$11,293,197.02
Personal property	1,170,150.00
Total	\$12,463,347.02

This is an increase of \$192,558.09 over the total appraised valuation of the previous year.

Recommendations

Mental Hygiene Clinics

There can be no doubt that the Mental Hygiene Clinics are meeting a real need in the State. During the past year more than 7,000 visits were made to the various clinics, including both those who came as patients and those who accompanied them or came simply to inspect the work. Interest such as this should not be disappointed. The sum allowed for these clinics was decreased by \$5,000 for this coming year, and the work will be restricted through lack of sufficient personnel, reduced allowance for traveling expense, and other drastic cuts. Since of the 2,504 individuals who were given mental examinations and advice at the clinics this year, only 60 are known to have been committed to state institutions and of these only 23 to a state hospital, it appears that skilled psychiatric service is of high value in assisting individuals to satisfactory adjustments in the community. The cost of clinic service is obviously much below that of hospitalization even for a brief time, so I earnestly recommend that a sufficient sum be appropriated to enable the clinic work to be carried at a maximum of efficiency.

Reconstruction and Fireproofing Main and Dormitory Buildings

As has been clearly shown in the section on overcrowding, the

need for completing the work of reconstruction and fireproofing in the Main Building is most urgent. In the Dormitory Building large numbers of patients are housed and the overcrowding is at a maximum. Since under existing laws we are obliged to accept all regularly committed patients, it is imperative that we have safe and adequate quarters for their care. I recommend accordingly that sufficient funds be provided to complete the reconstruction and fireproofing of the Main and Dormitory Buildings.

Sewage Disposal System

In order to provide for plant maintenance and such expansion as may be required to meet the growth in population of the institution and to comply with the recommendations of the State Board of Health, which must consider the effect upon adjacent communities as well as the the institution itself of an inadequate sewage disposal system, an appropriation should be made each year to cover necessary additions and improvements.

Roads, Grading, Walks, Landscaping, Etc.

There are about five miles of roads on the hospital property which are in constant use and carry fairly heavy traffic. In order to facilitate transportation and save wear on hospital motor vehicles, as well as to permit of maximum loading, these roads should be kept in good condition. New walks are required for each new building placed in service and old concrete walks require repair and relaying of broken sections. Around new buildings, grading is necessary in order to insure proper drainage of surface water, and lawns and planting are required to produce an attractive setting and to furnish suitable recreation space for the patients. In all of this work, if appropriations are made to cover the cost of materials, the hospital force will provide labor and carry out operations.

Two Single Cottages for Physicians

In order to increase the medical staff sufficiently to care for the larger number of patients and particularly to carry out proper examinations of newly admitted patients, further quarters are needed. I recommend that an appropriation be made for building

two single cottages for physicians and that an additional appropriation be made to cover the furnishings for these cottages.

Improvements to Service Plants

Certain improvements are indicated for which sufficient funds are not provided in the appropriation for current repairs. These include changes and improvements in the boiler plant, extensions to the steam lines, improvements in the piping of water supply, and extension of the alternating current system. All of these have been studied by engineers from the Central Office as well as the local men and passed upon as important for proper functioning of the various plants and for the welfare of the institution as a whole. I recommend that suitable provision be made to cover these improvements.

Loss of Employees

During the past year there have been three deaths among the employees of the institution while two resigned because of old age and infirmity.

John Welch, mason, known as a quiet and loyal worker, employed since October 4, 1926, died of pneumonia on January 9, 1932.

Michael Sullivan, fireman and helper, a faithful employee, always ready to respond to call for extra duty, in the service since January 21, 1922, died as a result of kidney complications on February 13, 1932.

John Matuski, barber, employed since December 30, 1930, was away from the institution on leave, contracted pneumonia, and died on March 27, 1932, without returning to the hospital.

William Brown, mason, entered the employ of the institution on August 9, 1921, already advanced in years. He was an excellent employee, however, and did each piece of work carefully and thoroughly, while keeping up with much younger men. This spring he was forced to admit that he was unable to carry on longer, owing to a heart condition and other infirmities, and resigned on March 31, 1932, being about eighty-two years of age. He had not joined the pension system.

George H. Doty entered the employ of the hospital on July 23,

1910, as a farm hand, and for many years was in charge of a herd of sheep then maintained on the grounds. He resigned on January 31, 1919, and was reemployed on March 2, 1919, and assigned to the dairy. On March 1, 1921, he was transferred to the Main Building as janitor and cleaner, where he remained until this year. He was always conscientious and thorough in the performance of any duties given to him. On April 1, 1932, he retired on pension.

Distinguished Visitors

During the past year there have been so many distinguished visitors at the institution that it would be impossible to list them all in this report. We feel greatly honored that so many busy people have given time and thought to inspections of our various departments, but we especially rejoice in such evidence that there is spreading throughout the State and the country as a whole a sentiment of general responsibility toward those unfortunate individuals whose inability to adjust themselves to community requirements has brought them to us for help and care.

Among guests from outside the state may be mentioned Dr. George Kline, Commissioner of Institutions in Massachusetts, who was here in October accompanied by Mrs. Kline and other members of his family; Dr. William A. Bryan, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Worcester, Mass., who made a general inspection of the hospital; Dr. Michael Thornton of Bellevue Hospital, who visited the institution in November; Miss Kapila Khandvala, Secretary of the Youth Movement in India, who paid the clinics and the institution a visit early in May, since she was engaged in making a survey of the welfare organizations in this country and had been assigned the Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics for study as a unique demonstration of preventive work being done through a state hospital; a group from California who inspected the hospital on Memorial Day, including Dr. J. M. Towner, Director of Institutions in California, Dr. Herman M. Adler of Berkeley University, Consultant to the Director, Mr. Paul Norman, Secretary to the Department of Institutions, and Mr. George McDougall, State Architect; three physicians from Missouri, who visited us on June 4, following the American Psy-

chiatric Meeting in Philadelphia, Dr. D. H. Young, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Fulton, Dr. E. F. Hoctor, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Farmington, and Dr. F. M. Grogan, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Nevada, all Missouri institutions. Mr. E. Stagg Whitin, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, inspected the institution on April 9, and Dr. J. L. Moreno of the same organization was here a week later. On April 13, Dr. F. H. Arestad of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association visited this hospital.

Prominent guests from New Jersey were very numerous. Governor Larson and Mrs. Larson honored us by their attendance at our annual Field Day on July 11, and were accompanied by a nephew and niece of the Governor. Mr. Harold Hoffman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, was here early in September. Former Senator Frank D. Abell and Senator David Young, Jr. of Morris County have kept in close touch with the institution and its needs, as have also our county members of the Assembly, Mr. Elmer King, Jr. and Dr. Julia Mutchler. The Joint Appropriations Committee of the Legislature paid its annual visit on January 22 and made an inspection of the hospital plant. The Freeholders of the different counties in the hospital district have viewed the patients under our care from their communities at various times and Freeholders Kirkpatrick and Griffith of Morristown have paid other visits as well.

Mr. Ellis P. Earle, Chairman of the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies, has made frequent visits to the hospital throughout the year and has constantly maintained contact with its affairs. Other members of the State Board of Control who have inspected the hospital include Mrs. Wittpenn, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Kirby, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Fetridge, Mr. Armstrong, and Dr. Dowd. Commissioner Ellis has been unremitting in his devotion to our progress and beside many visits and inspections has been prompt to respond to all calls for advice or emergency attention. The heads of the various divisions of the Central Office have devoted a great deal of time to our affairs and needs; among them may be especially mentioned Mr.

Gerry, Mr. Leathem, Dr. Bixby, Mr. Houston, Dr. Frankel, Mr. Rockhill, and Mr. O'Connors. Mr. Brown and Mr. Horner of the State Purchasing Department and Mr. Devoe of the Civil Service have visited us during the year, while Dr. Carhart, Civil Service Commissioner, has spent a great deal of time at this institution.

Many officers of other institutions in this State have visited us during the year among whom were: Dr. Robert G. Stone, Medical Director, State Hospital at Trenton; Dr. S. B. English, Superintendent State Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases; Dr. Dan S. Renner, Superintendent State Village for Epileptics; Dr. J. B. Gordon; Medical Director State Hospital at Holmdel; Mr. Edward L. Johnstone, Superintendent State Colony for Feeble-minded Males, Woodbine; Mr. A. H. Meese, Superintendent North Jersey Training School at Totowa; Dr. Guy Payne, Superintendent Essex County Hospital at Overbrook and Mr. Orlando M. Bowen, Superintendent of the Ward Home at Irvington. Mr. Herman Moosbrugger, President of the Board of Managers of the State Village at Skillman, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, President of the Board of Managers of Trenton State Hospital. Mrs. Murray H. Coggeshall, President of the Board of Managers of the Women's Reformatory at Clinton, and Mrs. Frank D. Abell, of the Board of Managers of the North Jersey Training School at Totowa, have all interested themselves in this institution.

Visits have also been made by Mr. R. B. Farham and Mr. Henry Biekhart of the Faculty of the New Jersey State Agricultural College at New Brunswick and Professor Frederick J. Gaudet of Dana College, Newark, all of whom accompanied groups of students. Members of the faculty and students of Drew University at Madison, have visited the institution from time to time.

A number of meetings have been held at the hospital during the year which attracted many prominent visitors. Among these have been several meetings of the Morris County Medical Society, at which well known physicians of this and nearby States have been speakers. The Mental Hygiene Institute held in March has already been described in the section on "Nursing."

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

Wilbur M. Judd, M. D. October 1, 1931
 Malcolm M. Taylor, M. D. November 6, 1931
 Edward Kessler, M. D. December 16, 1931
 Theodore F. Lindberg, M. D. June 15, 1932

Resident Physicians' Resignations:

Edward B. Rhea, M. D. April 7, 1932

Leave of Absence:

Albert V. Roche, M. D., Senior Resident Physician March 16, 1932
 (Leave of absence for one year without pay)

Other Staff Appointments:

Germano DePalma, D. D. S., Dental Interne August 1, 1931
 Dominic Galdieri, D. D. S., Dental Interne August 1, 1931
 Lloyd Nicoli Yepsen, Ph. D., Psychologist September 11, 1931

Other Staff Resignations:

Miss Beatrice M. Ford, Directress of Physical Education July 16, 1931
 James V. Gartland, D. D. S., Dental Interne July 31, 1931
 George B. Slattery, D. D. S., Dental Interne July 31, 1931

Promotions:

Miss Dorothy Driscoll, Directress of Physical Education Nov. 1, 1931

Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge with most sincere thanks the many gifts and kindnesses to patients which have helped to brighten their lives during the past year. Welfare and charitable organizations, service clubs, women's clubs, church societies and many other groups have contributed most generously, either to selected wards or classes of patients, to individuals, or to the hospital as a whole. Gifts have included clothing, food delicacies, tobacco, books and magazines, musical instruments, and money. Different groups and persons of talent have brought entertainments of suitable types to afford recreation to the patients. Especially at Christmas time, the variety of contributions and the spirit in which they were sent were heart-warming indeed. A consistent effort has been made to acknowledge either by letter, personal thanks, or a paragraph in *The Psychogram*, every gift received at the institution, but many donations have been given to individual patients which

were never reported or recorded. In addition to the contributions from friends "in the outside world," hardly an officer or employee of the institution has failed to make numerous gifts to the patients with whom he came in personal contact, and these and the many special kindnesses, as well as the hours of sympathetic attention, are worthy of the deepest gratitude.

Conclusion

As I come to the end of my twelfth annual report, I am keenly aware that progress has not been so good as in some years; our recovery rate has been lowered and we have not been able to give the patients under our care as much personal attention or as much physical comfort as we desired. Overcrowding and reduced appropriations are inescapable facts. Nevertheless, I feel that the employees, the staff and the resident officers have made a remarkably successful effort against difficult odds to maintain the standards of the hospital and to afford all possible opportunity for recovery to every patient. The amount of work reported from practically every division shows an increase over that of any previous corresponding period and the morale of the entire personnel has remained excellent, which has been a source of much satisfaction to me personally as well as for the sake of the institution.

In conclusion I wish to express to the Managers, individually and as a Board, my deep appreciation of their work during the past year and of the spirit of co-operation with each other and with the superintendent which has made it not only a privilege but a pleasure to be associated with them. To the higher officers of the Department, and especially to Commissioner Ellis, I am most grateful for the continued support which has made possible such success as has been attained and for the personal friendship which has established such a satisfactory basis for the work.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

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

TABLE 1.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Data correct at end of hospital year, June 30, 1932

1. Date of opening as a hospital for mental diseases.....	August 17, 1876
2. Type of hospital.....	State
3. Hospital plant—	
Value of hospital property:	
Real estate, including buildings.....	\$11,293,197.02
Personal property	1,170,150.00
Total.....	<u>\$12,463,347.02</u>
Total acreage of hospital property owned.....	929.49
Additional acreage rented	25.00
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year	240.00

4. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Actually in Service at End of Year

	Males	Females	Total
Superintendents.....	1	..	1
Clinical directors.....	1	..	1
Assistant physicians.....	29	1	30
Pathologists.....	1	..	1
Consulting specialists	2	..	2
Total physicians	<u>34</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>35</u>
Business managers.....	1	..	1
Assistant to Chief Executive Officer.....	1	..	1
Resident dentists	1	..	1
Pharmacists.....	2	..	2
Engineer.....	1	..	1
Graduate nurses.....	4	58	62
Superintendent of Nurses.....	..	1	1
Other nurses and attendants.....	221	252	473
Occupational therapists.....	6	7	13
Social workers .....	..	12	12
Teachers of Physical Training.....	1	7	8
All other officers and employees.....	282	95	377
Total officers and employees.....	<u>520</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>952</u>

TABLE I. (Continued.)
5. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Actually in Hospital			Absent from Hospital but Still on Books		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
White—						
Insane	1,887	1,883	3,770	190	202	392
Epileptics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	77	63	140	3	2	5
Alcoholics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics (without psychosis) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,964	1,946	3,910	193	204	397
Other Races—						
Insane	87	72	159	13	16	29
Epileptics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives	1	2	3	..	..	..
Alcoholics .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics (without psychosis) .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	88	74	162	13	16	29
Grand Total	2,052	2,020	4,072	206	220	426
6. Patients under treatment in occupational therapy classes, including physical training, on date of report						
				335	1,445	1,780
7. Other patients employed in general work of hos- pital on date of report						
				801	893	1,694
8. Average daily number of all patients actually in hospital during year						
				1,972	2,014	3,986
9. Voluntary patients admitted during year						
				106	65	171
10. Persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics during year						
				1,248	1,256	2,504

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand from previous fiscal year	
Received from appropriations	2,562,397.00
Received from paying patients	129,035.33
Received from all other sources	507,357.89
Total receipts.....	<u>\$3,198,790.22</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Expenditures for maintenance of patients:	
Salaries and wages.....	\$993,576.41
Provisions (food).....	303,140.16
Fuel, light and water.....	113,021.21
All other expenditures for maintenance	<u>424,158.29</u>
Total expenditures for maintenance	\$1,833,896.07
2. Expenditures for all purposes other than maintenance, including new buildings, other additions and permanent betterments.....	728,500.93
3. Expenditures for repayment of loans and interest on loans.....	.....
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$2,562,397.00</u>
Amount returned to State Treasurer	636,393.22
Balance on hand at close of year.....	.....
Total disbursements	<u>\$3,198,790.22</u>

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF INSANE PATIENT POPULATION

For year beginning July 1, 1931, and ended June 30, 1932

	Males	Females	Total
1. Insane patients on records of hospital at beginning of hospital year:			
a—In hospital.....	1,846	2,116	3,962
b—On parole or otherwise absent.....	180	202	382
Total.....	2,026	2,318	4,344
2. Admissions during year:			
a—First admissions.....	618	538	1,156
(Includes all patients admitted for the first time to any hospital for mental diseases, public or private, wherever situated, in or outside of State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
b—Readmissions.....	110	142	252
(Includes all patients admitted who have been previously under treatment in a hospital for mental diseases excepting transfers and patients who have received treatment only in institutions for temporary care.)			
c—Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases.....	35	22	57
(Includes all patients coming directly from any other hospital for mental diseases, public or private, in same State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
3. Total received during year.....	763	702	1,465
(Includes total of items 2 a, b and c.)			
4. Total on books during year.....	2,789	3,020	5,809
(Includes total of items 1 and 3.)			

TABLE III. (Continued.)

5. Discharged from books during year:			
(Does not include patients away from hospital on parole, on visit, or on other temporary leave from hospital.)			
a—As recovered.....	124	120	244
b—As improved	87	107	194
(Does not include transfers.)			
c—As unimproved.....	13	16	29
(Includes all patients discharged not benefited by treatment, exclusive of transfers.)			
d—As without psychosis.....	20	5	25
(Includes all discharged patients who are found to have had no psychosis.)			
e—Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases.....	78	346	424
(Includes all patients sent directly to any other hospital for mental diseases, public or private, in same State, excepting institutions for temporary care.)			
f—Died during year.....	209	186	395
6. Total discharged, transferred and died during year.....	531	780	1,311
(Includes total of items 5 a, b, c, d, e and f.)			
7. Insane patients remaining on books of hospital at end of hospital year:			
a—In hospital.....	2,052	2,020	4,072
b—On parole or otherwise absent.....	206	220	426
Total.....	2,258	2,240	4,498

TABLE IV.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Nativity	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States....	357	332	689	213	216	188	183	178	162
Africa.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
*Asia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria.....	13	6	19	18	19	16	11	13	11
Belgium.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	2
†Canada.....	2	3	5	4	6	2	6	5	3
Central America..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia..	10	14	24	18	17	17	17	17	17
Cuba.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark.....	3	..	3	4	4	4	..	..	..
England.....	18	14	32	24	22	17	21	21	15
*Europe.....	3	7	10	5	7	5	8	8	8
Finland.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..
France.....	..	3	3	3	5	1	7	5	4
Germany.....	36	30	66	69	59	55	60	66	54
Greece.....	3	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..
Holland.....	7	3	10	12	11	11	10	8	8
Hungary.....	4	7	11	7	8	7	12	11	11
India.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland.....	13	19	32	45	55	38	50	53	43
Italy.....	63	38	101	75	73	73	59	58	57
Japan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jugo-Slavia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway.....	3	1	4	3	3	3	2	1	1
Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland.....	34	33	67	43	45	42	46	46	44
Porto Rico.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Portugal.....	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
Roumania.....	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia.....	17	9	26	27	24	23	11	12	11
Scotland.....	7	7	14	10	9	6	9	11	6
South America...	2	..	2	3	3	3	..	..	..
Spain.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2
Sweden.....	2	..	2	5	5	4	5	6	5
Switzerland.....	2	2	4	5	4	3	6	2	2
Turkey-in-Asia..	3	1	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Turkey-in-Europe	2	..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Wales.....	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
‡West Indies....	2	..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Other countries...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unascertained....	3	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	2
Total.....	618	538	1,156	618	618	539	538	538	477

*Not otherwise specified. †Includes Newfoundland. ‡Except Cuba and Porto Rico.

TABLE IV.—a.

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO NATIVITY AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE FOREIGN BORN

AGE GROUPS	Aggregate			NATIVE BORN												FOREIGN BORN												Nativity unascertained																	
				Total			PARENTAGE												TIME IN UNITED STATES BEFORE ADMISSION																										
	Native						Foreign			Mixed			Unascertained			Total			Under 5 years			5-9 years			10-14 years			15 years and over			Unascertained														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.									
Under 15 years ..	1	3	4	1	3	4	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19 years	27	17	44	22	17	39	9	3	12	8	12	20	5	2	7	5	3	9	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	..	1	2	..	2			
20-24 years	50	44	94	44	41	85	19	17	36	18	18	36	7	6	13	6	3	9	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	..	1	2	..	2			
25-29 years	59	52	111	39	42	81	21	22	43	12	14	26	6	6	12	20	10	30	4	3	7	4	2	6	7	1	8	5	4	9			
30-34 years	55	52	107	38	36	74	24	16	40	11	14	25	3	6	9	17	16	33	4	4	4	2	4	6	6	..	6	6	5	11	15	12	17
35-39 years	71	74	145	43	35	78	19	16	35	15	13	28	9	6	15	28	39	67	3	4	7	4	5	9	6	5	11	15	25	40
40-44 years	66	52	118	37	30	67	17	16	33	7	11	18	13	3	16	29	22	51	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	3	5	25	17	42
45-49 years	47	50	97	19	21	40	11	8	19	5	5	10	3	8	11	28	28	56	1	1	3	1	4	25	26	51	1	1
50-54 years	56	47	103	26	26	52	15	18	33	4	4	8	6	4	10	1	..	1	30	21	51	..	1	1	1	1	30	19	49
55-59 years	52	32	84	26	17	43	16	8	24	3	4	7	7	5	12	25	15	40	1	1	1	..	1	24	14	38	1	..	1
60-64 years	40	18	58	25	9	34	14	5	19	5	4	9	6	..	6	15	9	24	1	1	2	1	..	1	13	8	21
65-69 years	38	34	72	12	20	32	9	8	17	1	9	10	2	3	5	26	14	40	1	..	1	28	27	39
70 years and over	54	63	117	25	35	60	13	23	36	6	7	13	6	4	10	..	1	1	29	28	57	1	1	1	..	1	28	27	55
Unascertained....	2	..	2	2	..	2
Total.....	618	538	1156	357	332	689	187	162	349	96	115	211	73	54	127	1	1	2	258	205	463	15	12	27	16	16	32	28	11	39	199	166	365	3	1	4

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	357	332	689
Citizens by naturalization.....	128	100	228
Aliens.....	130	105	235
Citizenship unascertained.....	3	1	4
Total.....	618	538	1,156

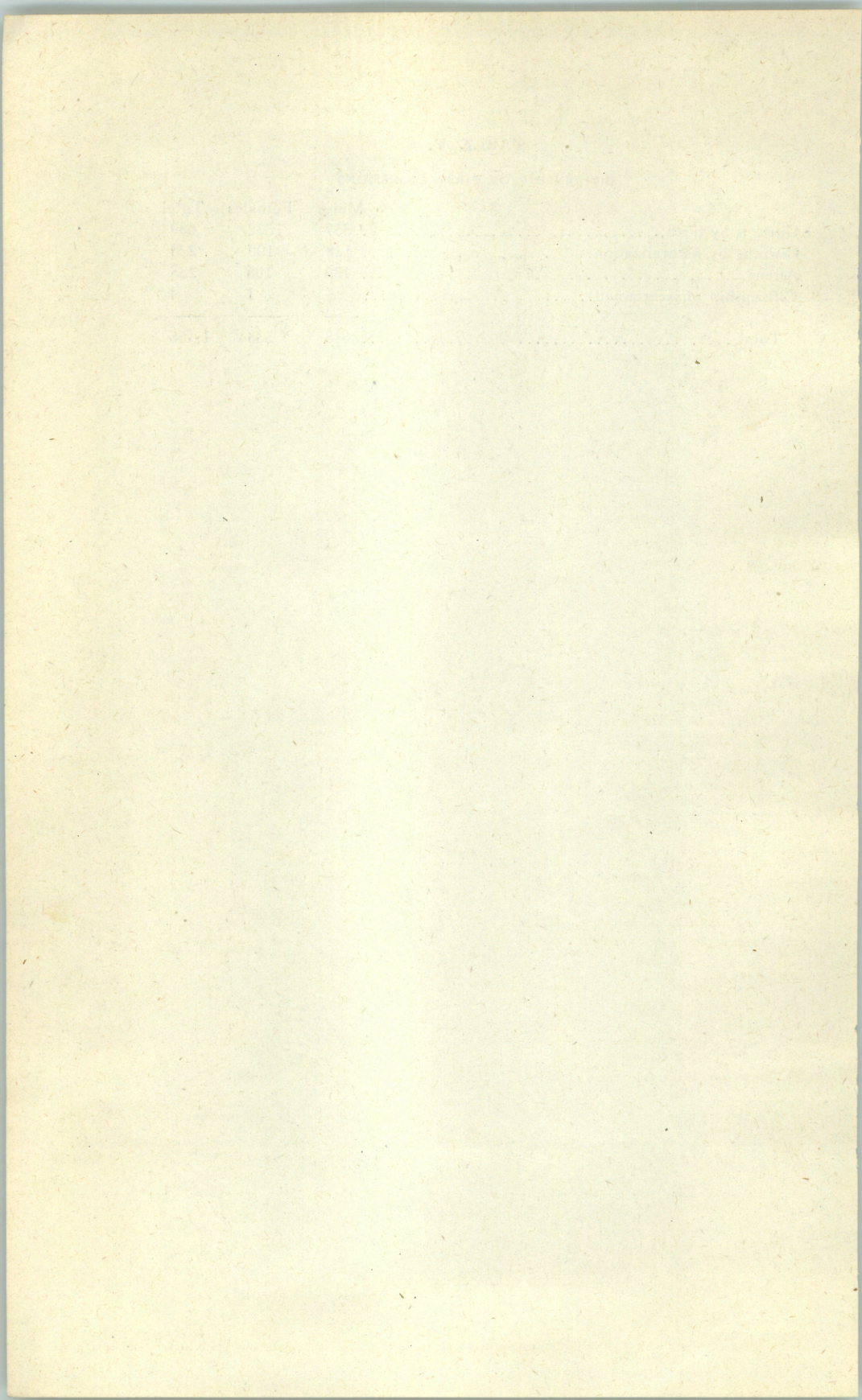


TABLE VI.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. TRAUMATIC PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	6	2	8
2. SENILE PSYCHOSES.....	..	..	..	17	45	62
3. PSYCHOSES WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.....	..	..	..	150	109	259
4. GENERAL PARALYSIS.....	..	..	..	101	23	124
5. PSYCHOSES WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS.....	..	..	..	1	3	4
6. PSYCHOSES WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. PSYCHOSES WITH BRAIN TUMOR.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
8. PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES, total.....	..	..	..	10	7	17
a. Cerebral embolism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Paralysis agitans.....	2	1	3	..	..	..
c. Meningitis, tubercular or other forms.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Multiple sclerosis.....	2	..	2	..	..	..
e. Tabes dorsalis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
f. Acute chorea.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
g. Other diseases.....	6	6	12	..	..	..
9. ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES, total.....	..	..	..	40	8	48
a. Delirium tremens.....	20	2	22	..	..	..
b. Korsakow's psychosis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
c. Acute hallucinosis.....	12	5	17	..	..	..
d. Other types, acute or chronic.....	7	1	8	..	..	..
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10. PSYCHOSES DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS, total.....	..	..	..	4	..	4
a. Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined.....	4	..	4	..	..	..
b. Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
c. Gases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Other exogenous toxins.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. PSYCHOSES WITH PELLAGRA.....	..	..	..	..	1	1

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

12. PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES, total	..	..	..	9	15	24
a. Delirium with infectious diseases	1	2	3	..	..	..
b. Post-infectious psychosis	3	1	4	..	..	..
c. Exhaustion delirium	..	1	1	..	..	..
d. Delirium of unknown origin	..	..	..	..	..	..
e. Cardio-renal diseases	2	3	5	..	..	..
f. Diseases of the ductless glands	..	3	3	..	..	..
g. Other diseases or conditions	3	5	8	..	..	..
13. MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES, total	..	..	..	64	97	161
a. Manic type	22	41	63	..	..	..
b. Depressive type	19	20	39	..	..	..
c. Other types	23	36	59	..	..	..
14. INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA	..	..	..	9	35	44
15. DEMENTIA PRÆCOX (schizophrenia)	..	..	..	133	119	252
16. PARANOIA AND PARANOID CONDITIONS	..	..	..	9	19	28
17. EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES	..	..	..	4	6	10
18. PSYCHONEUROSES AND NEUROSES, total	..	..	..	14	15	29
a. Hysterical type	3	1	4	..	..	..
b. Psychasthenic type (anxiety and obsessive forms)	5	9	14	..	..	..
c. Neurasthenic type	5	4	9	..	..	..
d. Other types	1	1	2	..	..	..
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
19. PSYCHOSES WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY	..	..	..	13	4	17
20. PSYCHOSES WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY	..	..	..	7	11	18
21. UNDIAGNOSED PSYCHOSES	..	..	..	8	12	20
22. WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS, total	..	..	..	19	5	24
a. Epilepsy without psychosis	1	..	1	..	..	..
b. Alcoholism without psychosis	11	1	12	..	..	..
c. Drug addiction without psychosis	..	..	..	..	..	..
d. Psychopathic personality without psychosis	1	..	1	..	..	..
e. Mental deficiency without psychosis	3	2	5	..	..	..
f. Others	3	2	5	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	618	538	1156

TABLE VII.

RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

RACE	Total			Traumatic			Senile			With cerebral arterio-sclerosis			General paralysis			With cerebral syphilis			With Huntington's chorea			With brain tumor			With other brain or nervous diseases			Alcoholic			Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins			With pellagra			With other somatic diseases			Manic-depressive			Involution melancholia			Dementia præcox			Paranoia and paranoid conditions			Epileptic psychoses			Psycho-neuroses and neuroses			With psychopathic personality											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.												
African (black).....	54	47	101	2		2				11	10	21	12	4	16	1	1	2										1		1	7	3	10					1	1	1	1	2	6	16	22				10	5	15	1	1	2							1	1	2						
American Indian.....																																																																					
Armenian.....	2	3	5																																																																		
Bulgarian.....																																																																					
Chinese.....																																																																					
Cuban.....																																																																					
Dutch and Flemish..	11	10	21				1		1	2	2	4	3		3																																																						
East Indian.....																																																																					
English.....	18	19	37							4	4	8	6	14	5	5		5							1	1																																											
Finnish.....	1		1																																																																		
French.....	1	4	5							2	2																																																										
German.....	63	56	119	2		2	4	8	12	18	12	30	12		12				1	1								1			1	4	11	15	15	30	16	15	31	1	2	3																											
Greek.....	3		3																																																																		
Hebrew.....	35	30	65							1	1	2	4	2	6													1	1	2																																							
Irish.....	41	45	86				6	7	13	11	19	30	4		4													1	1	2	6	6	12	1	1	2	4	5	9	7	5	12	1	2	3																								
Italian*.....	75	58	133	1		1	1	3	4	23	12	35	15	2	17				1	1											1			1	7	15	22			3	3	6	17	13	30	3	1	4																					
Japanese.....																																																																					
Lithuanian.....	5	6	11																																																																		
Magyar.....	7	11	18				1	1	2				1	1	1																																																						
Mexican.....	1	1	2							1	1																																																										
Pacific Islander.....	1		1										1		1																																																						
Portuguese.....	1		1										1		1																																																						
Roumanian.....																																																																					
Scandinavian †.....	11	7	18							1	2	3	3	1	4																																																						
Scotch.....	6	6	12				1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1																																																						
Slavonic ‡.....	63	58	121		1	1	1	1	16	4	20	5	2	7											2	2		7	7					4	14	18				1	3	22	28	50	3																								
Spanish.....	1	3	4																																																																		
Spanish-American...	1		1																																																																		
Syrian.....	2		2																																																																		
Turkish.....	1		1										1		1																																																						
Welsh.....	1	1	1																1	1																																																	
West Indian §.....																																																																					
Other specific races..	210	171	381	1	1	2	5	15	20	48	32	80	33	11	44										1	1		5	3	8	14	3	17	1			1			5	8	13	23	23	46	3	10	13	40	30	70	1	9	10	2	1	3	7	8	15	6	2	8						
Mixed.....	4	2	6																																																																		
Race unascertained..	4	2	6																																																																		
Total.....	618	538	1156	6	2	8	17	45	62	150	109	259	101	23	124	1	3	4				1	1					1	1		10	7	17	40	8	48	4		4				1	1		9	15	24	64	97	161	9	35	44	133	119	252	9	19	28	4	6	10	14	15	29	13	4	17

*Includes "North" and "South." †Norwegians, Danes and Swedes. ‡Includes Bohemian, Bosnian, Croatian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Moravian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian. §Except Cuban.

TABLE IX.

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

PSYCHOSES	Total			Illiterate			Reads and writes*			Common school			High school			College			Unascertained			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....	6	2	8				3		3	3	2	5										
2. Senile.....	17	45	62	1	5	6	6	7	13	9	27	36	1	4	5			2	2			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	150	109	259	21	13	34	34	21	55	81	56	137	5	12	17	7	6	13	2	1	3	
4. General paralysis....	101	23	124	7	1	8	21	2	23	60	17	77	8	3	11	5		5				
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	3	4						1	1	2	3										
6. With Huntington's chorea.....		1	1								1	1										
7. With brain tumor...		1	1								1	1										
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	10	7	17						2	2	10	3	13		2	2						
9. Alcoholic.....	40	8	48	2		2	12	4	16	21	3	24	3	1	4	2		2				
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	4		4						1	1	4	4										
11. With pellagra.....		1	1																			
12. With other somatic diseases.....	9	15	24	1		1				6	11	17	1	4	5	1		1				
13. Manic-depressive...	64	97	161	3	7	1	6	11	17	37	57	94	13	13	26	5	8	13		1	1	
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	9	35	44		2	2	1	7	8	5	20	25	3	5	8		1	1				
15. Dementia præcox...	133	119	252	4	7	11	17	19	36	96	69	165	13	22	35	2	2	4	1		1	
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	9	19	28	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	12	15	2	2	4	1	2	3				
17. Epileptic psychoses..	4	6	10				1		1	3	6	9										
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	14	15	29	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	3	10	5	8	13		2	2				
19. With psychopathic personality.....	13	4	17				2		2	5	2	7	5	2	7	1		1				
20. With mental deficiency.....	7	11	18	3	3	6			5	5	4	7										
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	8	12	20	1		1	1	2	3	5	8	13		1	1	1	1	2				
22. Without psychosis..	19	5	24	2		2	1	1	2	10	4	14	5		5	1		1				
Total.....	618	538	1156	47	40	87	108	86	194	370	307	677	64	79	143	26	24	50	3	2	5	

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

TABLE X.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Urban			Rural			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	6	2	8	5	2	7	1		1			
2. Senile	17	45	62	16	40	56	1	5	6			
3. With cerebral arterioclerosis ...	150	109	259	143	105	248	5	4	9	2		2
4. General paralysis ...	101	23	124	99	23	122	2		2			
5. With cerebral syphilis	1	3	4	1	2	3		1	1			
6. With Huntington's chorea		1	1		1	1						
7. With brain tumor...		1	1		1	1						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	10	7	17	9	7	16	1		1			
9. Alcoholic	40	8	48	39	8	47	1		1			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins.	4		4	4		4						
11. With pellagra.....		1	1		1	1						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	9	15	24	8	15	23	1		1			
13. Manic-depressive ...	64	97	161	57	90	147	7	7	14			
14. Involution melan- cholia	9	35	44	8	33	41	1	2	3			
15. Dementia præcox...	133	119	252	129	113	242	3	6	9	1		1
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	9	19	28	9	19	28						
17. Epileptic psychoses.	4	6	10	4	6	10						
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	14	15	29	14	15	29						
19. With psychopathic personality.....	13	4	17	9	4	13	4		4			
20. With mental deficiency.....	7	11	18	6	11	17	1		1			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	8	12	20	7	12	19	1		1			
22. Without psychosis...	19	5	24	19	4	23		1	1			
Total.....	618	538	1156	586	512	1098	29	26	55	3		3

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	6	2	8	..	..	..	4	1	5	2	1	3	..	..	..
2. Senile.....	17	45	62	4	5	9	10	26	36	3	14	17	..	..	..
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis...	150	109	259	13	3	16	121	77	198	14	29	43	2	..	2
4. General paralysis...	101	23	124	5	1	6	84	19	103	12	3	15	..	..	..
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. With brain tumor...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	10	7	17	..	1	1	6	5	11	4	1	5	..	..	..
9. Alcoholic.....	40	8	48	..	..	..	35	6	41	5	2	7	..	..	..
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. With pellagra.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. With other somatic diseases.....	9	15	24	..	..	..	8	14	22	1	1	2	..	..	..
13. Manic-depressive...	64	97	161	1	5	6	47	79	126	16	13	29	..	..	..
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	9	35	44	..	2	2	7	21	28	2	12	14	..	..	..
15. Dementia præcox...	133	119	252	2	5	7	111	89	200	19	25	44	1	..	1
16. Paranoia or para- noid conditions...	9	19	28	..	..	..	6	13	19	3	6	9	..	..	..
17. Epileptic psychoses.	4	6	10	..	..	..	4	5	9	..	1	1	..	..	..
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	14	15	29	..	..	..	12	9	21	2	6	8	..	..	..
19. With psychopathic personality.....	13	4	17	..	..	..	12	4	16	1	..	1	..	..	..
20. With mental deficiency.....	7	11	18	..	1	1	6	9	15	1	1	2	..	..	..
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	8	12	20	1	2	3	5	7	12	2	3	5	..	..	..
22. Without psychosis...	19	5	24	..	2	2	17	2	19	2	1	3	..	..	..
Total.....	618	538	1156	26	27	53	500	392	892	89	119	208	3	..	3

TABLE XII.

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

PSYCHOSES	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	6	2	8	1	2	3	3		3	2		2			
2. Senile.....	17	45	62	6	44	50	4	1	5	7		7			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	150	109	259	58	84	142	59	17	76	32	7	39	1	1	2
4. General paralysis...	101	23	124	28	15	43	48	5	53	25	3	28			
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	3	4					1	1	1	2	3			
6. With Huntington's chorea.....		1	1		1	1									
7. With brain tumor...		1	1		1	1									
8. With other brain or nervous diseases..	10	7	17	6	6	12	3	1	4	1		1			
9. Alcoholic.....	40	8	48							40	8	48			
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	4		4	3		3	1		1						
11. With pellagra.....		1	1		1	1									
12. With other somatic diseases.....	9	15	24	6	14	20	3	1	4	3	3	6			
13. Manic-depressive...	64	97	161	41	64	105	20	30	50	3	3	6			
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	9	35	44	3	30	33	6	5	11						
15. Dementia præcox...	133	119	252	65	97	162	54	20	74	13	2	15	1		1
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	9	19	28	3	16	19	3	3	6	3		3			
17. Epileptic psychoses..	4	6	10	3	6	9				1		1			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	14	15	29	9	9	18	4	5	9	1	1	2			
19. With psychopathic personality.....	13	4	17	4		4	3	1	4	6	3	9			
20. With mental deficiency.....	7	11	18	7	11	18									
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	8	12	20	4	10	14	1	2	3	3		3			
22. Without psychosis..	19	5	24	6	4	10	1	1	2	12		12			
Total.....	618	538	1156	253	415	668	213	93	306	150	29	179	2	1	3

TABLE XIII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Single			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced			Unascertained			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic	6	2	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	2		2										
2. Senile.....	17	45	62	2	6	8	9	5	14	5	32	37	3		3							
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis....	150	109	259	23	20	43	76	37	113	39	47	86	5	4	9	4	1	5	3			3
4. General paralysis....	101	23	124	22	3	25	62	13	75	8	4	12	7	3	10	2		2				
5. With cerebral syphilis	1	3	4		1	1				1	2	3										
6. With Huntington's chorea		1	1					1	1													
7. With brain tumor...		1	1					1	1													
8. With other brain or nervous diseases ..	10	7	17	4	5	9	3	2	5	2		2	1		1							
9. Alcoholic	40	8	48	12	1	13	17	6	23	5		5	4		4	2	1	3				
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	4		4	2		2	1		1							1		1				
11. With pellagra		1	1					1	1													
12. With other somatic diseases.....	9	15	24	5	2	7	4	11	15	1	3	4	3	2	2			1	1		1	1
13. Manic-depressive ...	64	97	161	34	25	59	26	59	85	3	2	2	10	13	23	3	4	7	1			1
14. Involution melan- cholia	9	35	44	1	6	7	8	24	32	3	7	10	10	13	23	3	4	7	1			1
15. Dementia præcox...	133	119	252	89	47	136	27	48	75	3			3	3	3	2	2					
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	9	19	28	3	6	9	3	8	11		3	3	1	1	2			2	2			
17. Epileptic psychoses.	4	6	10	2	2	4	1	3	4					1	2							
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	14	15	29	4	7	11	8	8	16				2		2							
19. With psychopathic personality	13	4	17	8		8	3	1	4	1	1		2	2	4							
20. With mental deficiency.....	7	11	18	7	10	17								1	1							
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	8	12	20	3	5	8	3	7	10	1		1	1		1			1	1			
22. Without psychosis..	19	5	24	12	2	14	7	1	8		1	1		1	1							
Total	618	538	1156	235	149	384	260	237	497	67	102	169	42	37	79	12	10	22	4	1		5

TABLE XIV.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

PSYCHOSES	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses.....	2		2
2. Senile psychoses.....	1	2	3
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	9	10	19
4. General paralysis.....	6	2	8
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	1	3	4
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea..			
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases..	1	2	3
9. Alcoholic psychoses.....	5		5
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins		1	1
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....			
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases.....	3	2	5
13. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	23	47	70
14. Involution melancholia.....	3	9	12
15. Dementia præcox.....	36	46	82
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	1	4	5
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	3	2	5
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	1	2	3
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality.....	5	1	6
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	1	3	4
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	2	5	7
22. Without psychosis.....	7	1	8
Total.....	110	142	252

TABLE XV.

DISCHARGES OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES
AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

PSYCHOSES	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	5	1	6	4		4	1	1	2			
2. Senile	1		1				1		1			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	24	35	59	14	19	33	7	12	19	3	4	7
4. General paralysis.....	21	3	24	13	1	14	8	2	10			
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1		1	1		1						
6. With Huntington's chorea.....												
7. With brain tumor....												
8. With other brain or nervous diseases...	6	6	12	5	6	11	1		1			
9. Alcoholic.....	18	2	20	16	2	18	1		1	1		1
10. Due to drugs & other exogenous toxins..	1		1	1		1						
11. With pellagra.....												
12. With other somatic diseases	3	6	9	2	6	8	1		1			
13. Manic-depressive....	50	77	127	40	63	103	8	9	17	2	5	7
14. Involution melan- cholia.....	3	14	17	1	7	8	1	7	8	1		1
15. Dementia præcox....	50	67	117				45	61	106	5	6	11
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions	2	5	7		1	1	1	4	5	1		1
17. Epileptic psychoses..	5	3	8	1		1	4	3	7			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	9	8	17	5	3	8	4	4	8		1	1
19. With psychopathic personality.....	13	4	17	10	4	14	3		3			
20. With mental deficiency	9	9	18	8	8	16	1	1	2			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	3	6	3		3		3	3			
22. Without psychosis...	20	5	25									
Total.....	244	248	492	124	120	244	87	107	194	13	16	29

TABLE XVI.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Causes of death	Total			Senile			With cerebral arterio-sclerosis			General paralysis			Alcoholic			Manic depressive			Involution melancholia			Dementia præcox			Paranoia and paranoid conditions			Epileptic psychoses			Psycho-neuroses and neuroses			With psychopathic personality			With mental deficiency			*All other psychoses		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES:																																										
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....																																										
Measles.....																																										
Scarlet fever.....																																										
Diphtheria.....																																										
Influenza.....																																										
Dysentery.....																																										
Erysipelas.....	2	2	4				2	2	4																																	
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1		1																																							
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.....	13	11	24					1	1						1		1																		1	1						
Tuberculosis of other organs.....																																										
Syphilis (non-nervous forms).....																																										
Purulent infection, septicæmia.....	1	2	3																																							
Other infectious diseases.....		2	2		1	1										1		1																								
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I:																																										
Cancer and other malignant tumors.....	2	4	6				1	1	2																											1	1					
Tumor (non-cancerous).....		4	4					1	1																										3	3						
Rheumatism.....																																										
Pellagra.....																																										
Diabetes.....	3		3				1		1																																	
Alcoholism (acute or chronic).....																																										
Other general diseases.....																																										
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM:																																										
Meningitis (non-epidemic).....	1		1																																							
Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia).....		1	1																																							
Other diseases of spinal cord.....																																										
Cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy).....	3	8	11	1	1	2	2	4	6																																	
General paralysis of insane.....	34	9	43							34	9	43																														
Other forms of mental disease.....																																										
Epilepsy.....																																										
Chorea.....																																										
Other diseases of nervous system.....																																										
IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:																																										
Pericarditis.....																																										
Endocarditis and myocarditis.....	127	122	249	13	36	49	81	40	121	6	1	7	2		2		2		9	19	28	1	8	9	6	12	18	1	2	3				2	1	3						
Angina pectoris.....	2		2										1		1																											
Other diseases of the heart.....	3	1	4																																							
Arteriosclerosis.....	4	7	11	1	1	2	1	6	7																																	
Other diseases of the arteries.....	1		1				1		1																																	
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....																																										
V. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:																																										
Bronchitis.....																																										
Bronchopneumonia.....	1	6	7		2	2																																				
Lobar pneumonia.....	3	1	4				1	1	1		1																															
Pleurisy.....																																										
Asthma.....		1	1																																							
Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	2		2							1		1																														
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:																																										
Diseases of pharynx and tonsils.....																																										
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1		1																																							
Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted).....																																										
Diarrhea and enteritis.....																																										
Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	1	1	2					1	1																																	
Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....		1	1																																							
Other diseases of intestines.....																																										
Cirrhosis of liver.....																																										
Biliary calculi.....																																										
Other diseases of liver.....																																										
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....																																										
VII. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA:																																										
Nephritis.....	1	3	4																																							
Other diseases of kidneys and annexa.....																																										
Diseases of bladder.....																																										
Diseases of prostate.....																																										
Benign tumors of uterus.....																																										
Other diseases of genital organs.....																																										
Other diseases of genito-urinary system.....																																										
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE:																																										
Gangrene.....	1		1				1		1																																	
Other diseases of skin and annexa.....																																										
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (tuberculosis and rheuma-																																										

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	31	
1 year less than 2	9	9
2 years less than 3	13	13
3 years less than 4	14	14
4 years less than 5	11	11
5 years less than 10	57	57
10 years and over	548	548
Not stated	6	
TOTAL	689	652

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

Length of Time	Total	Who spent spec. time in New Jersey	Who spent spec. time in U. S.
Less than 1 year	24		18
1 year less than 2	8		4
2 years less than 3	10		6
3 years less than 4	14		10
4 years less than 5	16		16
5 years less than 10	65	65	65
10 years and over	321	321	321
Not stated	9		
TOTAL	467	386	440

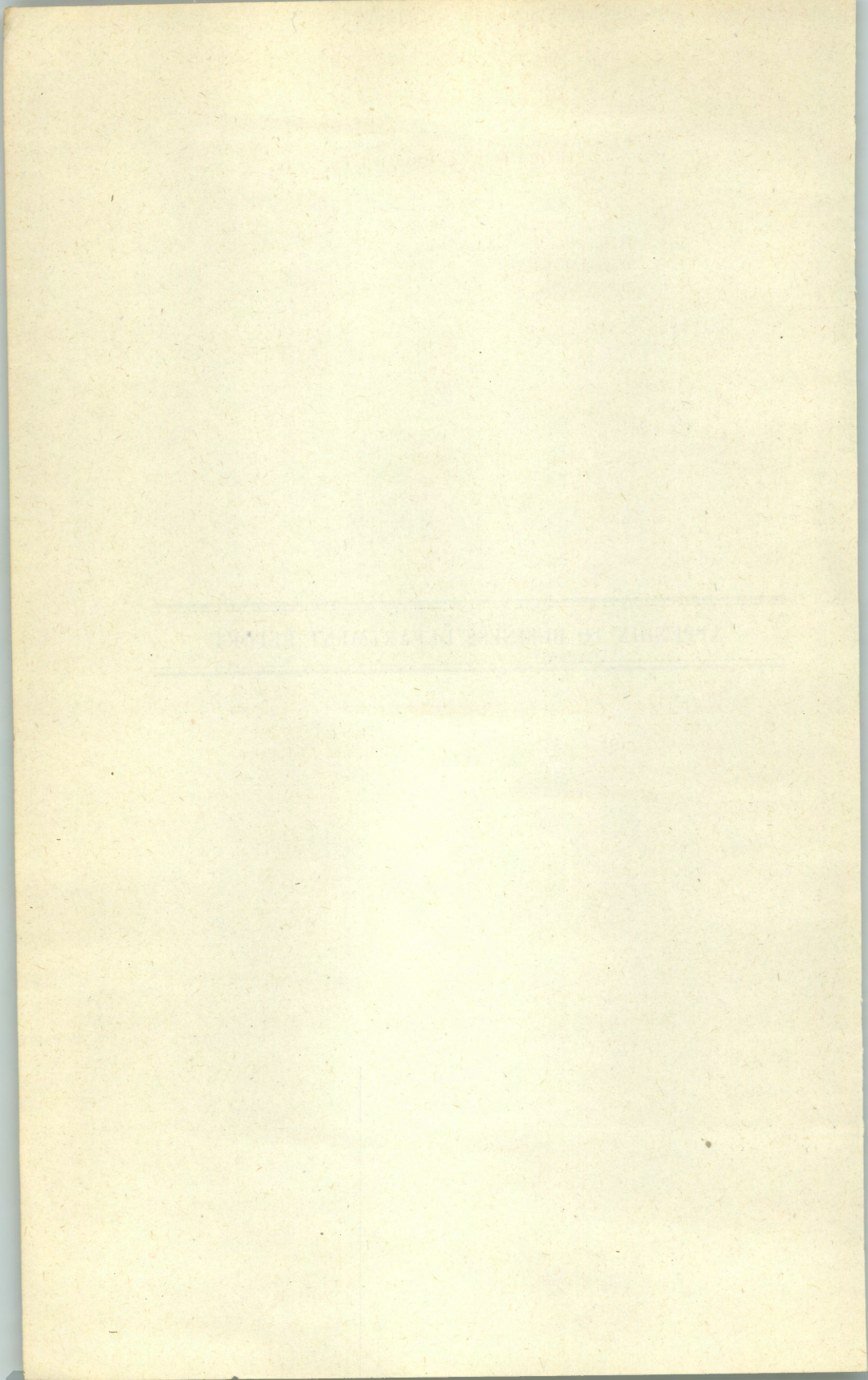
COUNTY OF LEGAL RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND MANNER OF SUPPORT

	Total	State Indigent	County Indigent	Private	Un- classified
Bergen	189		185	4	
Essex	373	1	358	14	
Hudson	153		144	9	
Hunterdon	1			1	
Middlesex	3		2	1	
Monmouth	1			1	
Morris	86		79	7	
Ocean	1			1	
Passaic	157		150	7	
Somerset	9		4	5	
Sussex	14		13	1	
Union	161		154	7	
Warren	7		3	4	
Pennsylvania	1			1	
TOTAL	1156	1	1092	63	

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FIRST ADMISSIONS BY COLOR

State of Birth of Native Born	Total	White	Negro	Country of Birth of Foreign Born	Total	White	Negro
Alabama	8	1	7	England	32	32	
California	1	1		Scotland	14	14	
Colorado	1	1		Ireland	32	32	
Connecticut	8	8		Norway	4	4	
Delaware	1	1		Sweden	2	2	
District of Columbia ..	1	1		Denmark	3	3	
Florida	4	1	3	Netherlands	10	10	
Georgia	20	1	19	Switzerland	4	4	
Illinois	5	5		France	3	3	
Indiana	3	3		Germany	66	66	
Iowa	1	1		CENTRAL EUROPE			
Kansas	2	2		Poland	67	67	
Kentucky	3	2	1	Czechoslovakia	24	24	
Louisiana	1	1		Austria	19	19	
Maine	1	1		Hungary	11	11	
Maryland	5	2	3	EASTERN EUROPE			
Massachusetts	15	15		Russia	26	26	
Minnesota	2	2		Lithuania	10	10	
Missouri	2	2		Finland	2	2	
Mississippi	2	2		Roumania	4	4	
Nebraska	1	1		SOUTHERN EUROPE			
New Hampshire	3	3		Greece	3	.3	
New Jersey	355	338	17	Italy	101	101	
New York	122	118	4	Spain	3	3	
North Carolina	11	1	10	Portugal	2	1	1
Ohio	7	6	1	OTHER EUROPE			
Oklahoma	1	1		Turkey	2	2	
Oregon	1	1		OTHER COUNTRIES			
Pennsylvania	45	42	3	Mexico	2	2	
Rhode Island	2	2		Asia	4	4	
South Carolina	12	3	9	Canada	5	5	
South Dakota	1	1		All Others	12	9	3
Tennessee	2	1	1				
Vermont	2	2					
Virginia	22	5	17				
United States	16	14	2				
TOTAL	689	592	97		467	463	4

APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Farm

352 16 qt. baskets apples, hand picked.....	\$ 232.32
1,007½ tons ensilage.....	9,067.50
53 tons mangle beets.....	530.00
1,162 16 qt. bkts. turnips.....	433.89
206.73 tons green fodder.....	1,358.80
143.25 tons manure.....	286.50
	\$11,909.01

Dairy

759,628½ qts. milk.....	\$72,550.20
4,663 lbs. veal.....	471.19
288 lbs. calves' hearts, livers, tongues.....	40.45
573½ lbs. beef hearts, livers, tongues.....	26.39
16,612 lbs. beef.....	1,602.60
293 lbs. mutton.....	21.92
5,207.35 tons manure.....	4,414.70
16 calves sold.....	61.00
Lot hides and offal leather.....	233.79
1,274 empty bags.....	19.64
	\$79,441.88

Hennery

658½ lbs. fowls.....	\$ 180.36
2,420½ lbs. broilers.....	796.58
848½ lbs. roasters.....	203.64
20,058 7-12 doz. eggs.....	5,494.88
11 tons manure.....	22.00
	\$6,697.46

Piggery

77,945 lbs. pork.....	\$6,253.89
1,926 lbs. pig liver, heart and tongue.....	85.12
168.40 tons manure.....	336.80
	\$6,675.81

Garden

600 1-16 16 qt. bkts. beans, lima.....	\$ 693.14
9 16 qt. bkts. beans, string, wax.....	7.51
2,448 9-16 16 qt. bkts. beans, string, green.....	2,166.77

764 7-16 16 qt. bkts. beets	226.96
194 bunches beets.....	5.60
366 qts. blackberries.....	45.16
86,906 lbs. cabbage	1,044.50
1,676 13-16 bkts. carrots..	843.73
123 bunches carrots.....	3.69
310 hds. cauliflower.....	29.80
158 qts. cherries.....	20.54
937 $\frac{1}{2}$ bunches celery	375.00
21,490 ears corn, sweet	402.16
24 7-16 bkts. cucumbers.....	12.85
223 qts. currants	22.30
92 5-16 bkts. egg plant	33.58
24 qts. gooseberries.....	2.88
263 5-16 bkts. grapes.....	94.43
1 lb. horseradish .....	.10
77 bus. kale.....	38.58
4,929 bunches leek	114.13
29,658 hds. lettuce	1,348.35
1,162 $\frac{1}{2}$ bkts. onions	790.89
14,013 bunches onions.....	281.48
1,594 bunches parsley.....	32.94
129 13-16 bkts. parsnips.....	69.29
214 $\frac{1}{2}$ bkts. peas	169.52
232 $\frac{1}{2}$ bkts. peppers.....	90.14
924 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pumpkins	16.86
8,556 $\frac{1}{2}$ bunches radishes.....	142.72
1,820 qts. raspberries	419.25
10,386 bunches rhubarb.....	251.16
1,935 11-16 bkts. rutabagas.....	698.11
1,486 $\frac{1}{2}$ bkts. spinach.....	434.93
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. squash, late.....	.17
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bkts. squash.....	4.49
25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bkts. swiss chard, 16 qt. bkts	6.38
3,971 $\frac{1}{2}$ bkts. tomatoes, ripe.....	2,081.51
3,389 $\frac{1}{8}$ bkts. turnips.....	1,265.88
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons ensilage.....	76.50
	<u>\$14,363.90</u>

Summary

Farm.....	11,909.01
Dairy.....	79,441.88
Hennery.....	6,697.46
Piggery.....	6,675.81
Garden.....	14,363.90
	<u>\$119,088.06</u>

FLORIST'S REPORT

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

Geraniums	4,000
Easter lilies	800
Hyacinths	2,000
Spirea	200
Calla lilies	150
Vincas, vine	450
Gladiolus	18,000
Dahlias	1,000
Snapdragon	7,800
Roses	1,500
Carnations	3,270
Ageranthus	800
Narcissus, paper white	3,960
Narcissus, double	4,460
Delphinium	2,000
Chrysanthemums	5,200
Sprengeri	154
Cannas	2,000
Ferns	310
Begonias	2,650
Begonias Rex	130
Coleus	4,170
Abutilons	600
Fuchsias	800
Salpiglossis	1,300
Verbenas	1,430
Vincas	3,000
Zinnias	2,590
Cleveland cherries	1,400
Scabiosas	1,280
Helichrysums	400
Salvias	2,483
Petunias	7,057
Violas	114
Ageratums	442
Marigolds	1,658
Pansies	1,186
Heliotropes	147
Sweet alyssums	346
Total	91,237

CUT FLOWERS

Roses	25,284
Carnations	8,700
Scabiosa	11,599
Snapdragons	32,701
Sweet Williams	4,200
Gladiolus	10,014
Delphiniums	2,857
Easter, lilies	2,701
Narcissus, paper white	497
Narcissus, double	3,413
Sprengeri Strings	2,288
Calla lilies	501
Pansies, bunch	56
Fern leaves	951
Dahlias	9,954
Zinnias	13,426
Chrysanthemums, large	3,875
Chrysanthemums, medium	1,196
Chrysanthemums, sprays	5,096
Marigolds	3,045
Salpiglossis	84

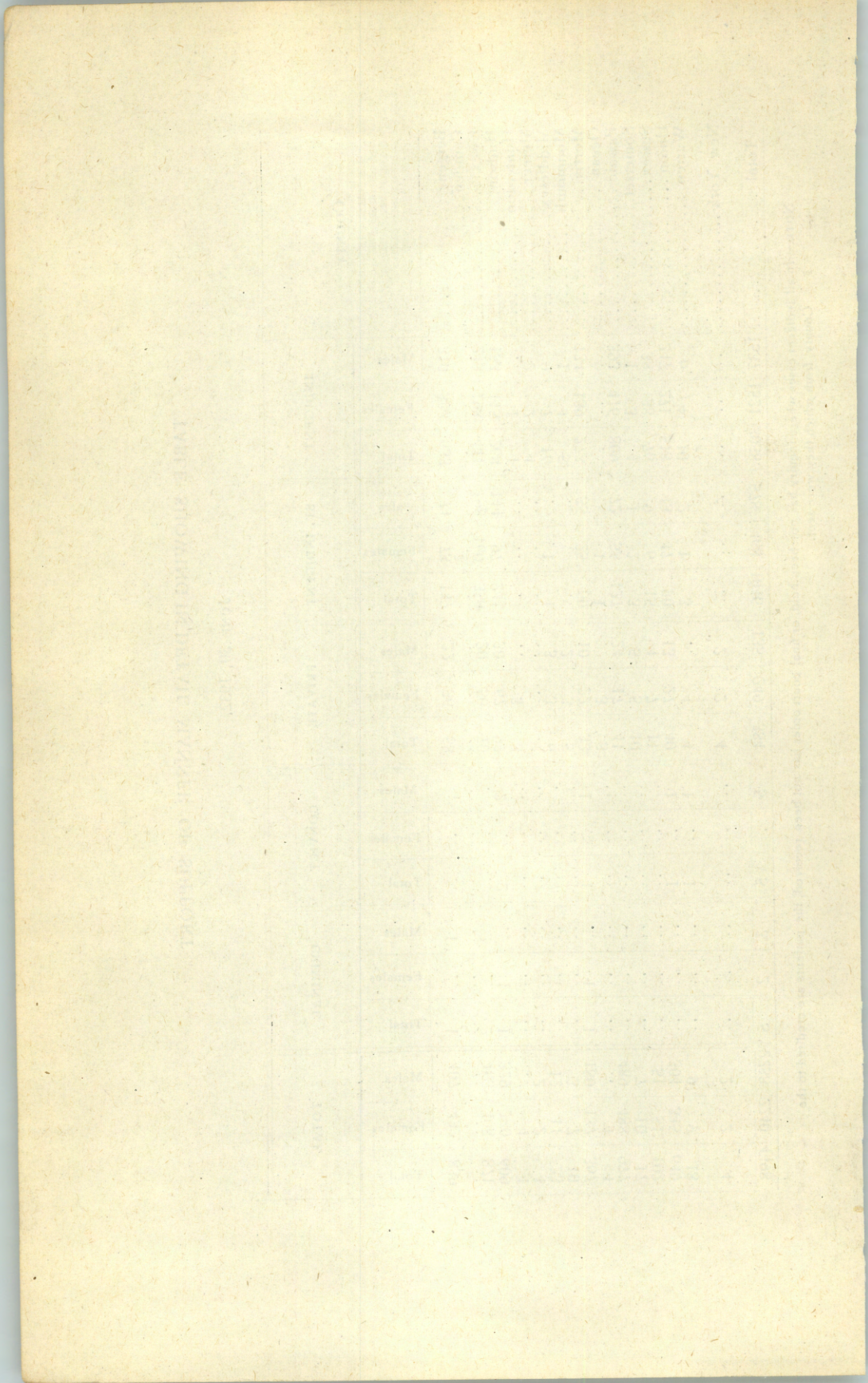
Total 142,438

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

JUNE 30, 1932.

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bergen.....	310	323	633	74	73	147	22	36	58	..	..	..	1	..	1	407	432	839
Camden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex.....	243	198	441	198	160	358	20	50	70	..	..	..	2	..	2	463	408	871
Hudson.....	153	115	268	144	97	241	30	67	97	2	..	2	..	1	1	329	280	609
Hunterdon.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Mercer.....	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Middlesex.....	9	7	16	..	1	1	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	23
Monmouth.....	1	4	5	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	10
Morris.....	134	139	273	35	25	60	10	22	32	1	..	1	..	1	1	180	187	367
Ocean.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Passaic.....	393	416	809	72	55	127	24	17	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	489	488	977
Somerset.....	1	3	4	1	2	3	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	17
Sussex.....	38	38	76	9	6	15	4	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	51	102
Union.....	247	271	518	43	47	90	13	27	40	1	..	1	..	..	..	304	345	649
Warren.....	6	4	10	2	1	3	..	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	9	18
New York.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Total.....	1537	1521	3058	578	468	1046	135	249	384	5	..	5	3	2	5	2258	2240	4498

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.



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

