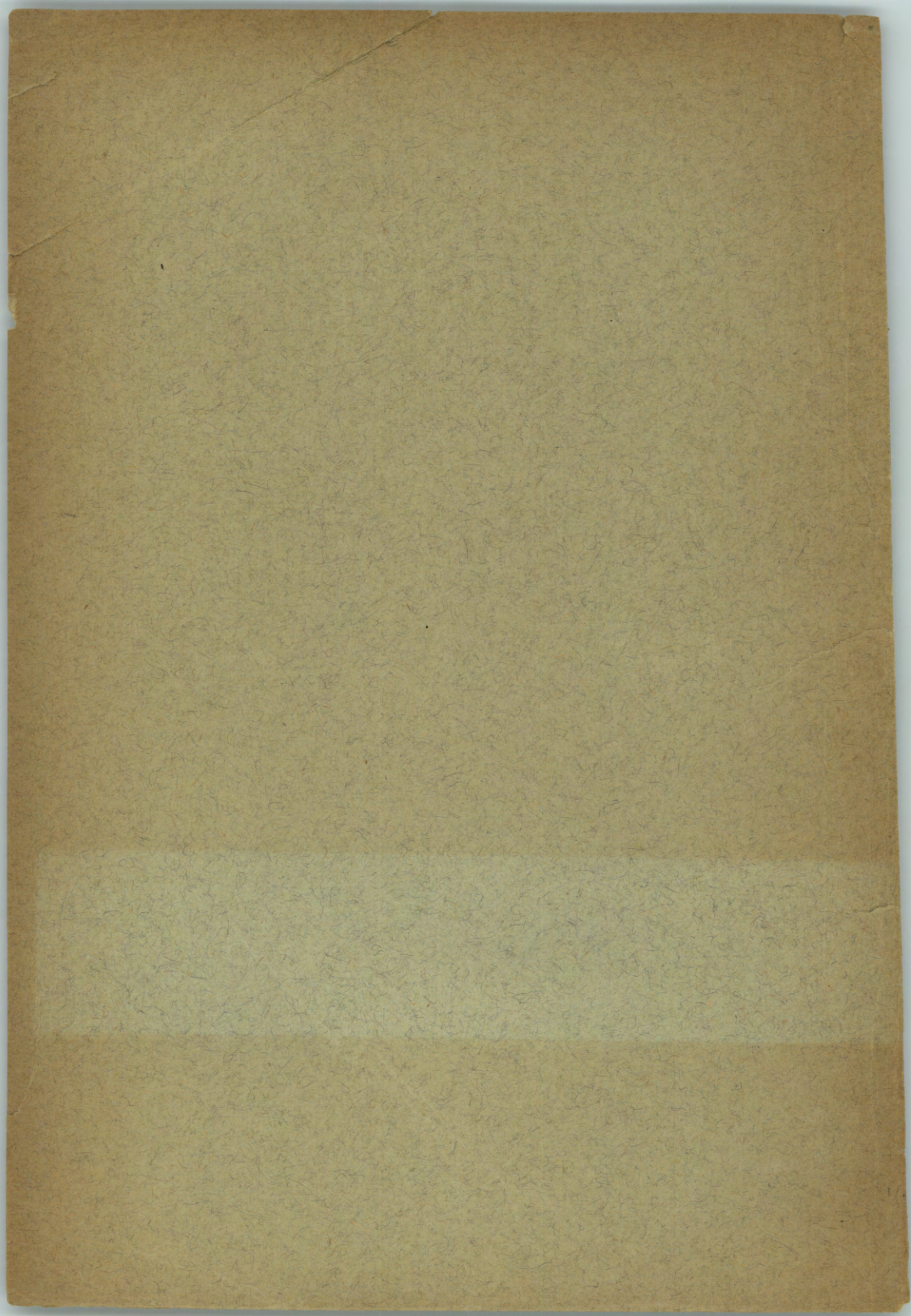
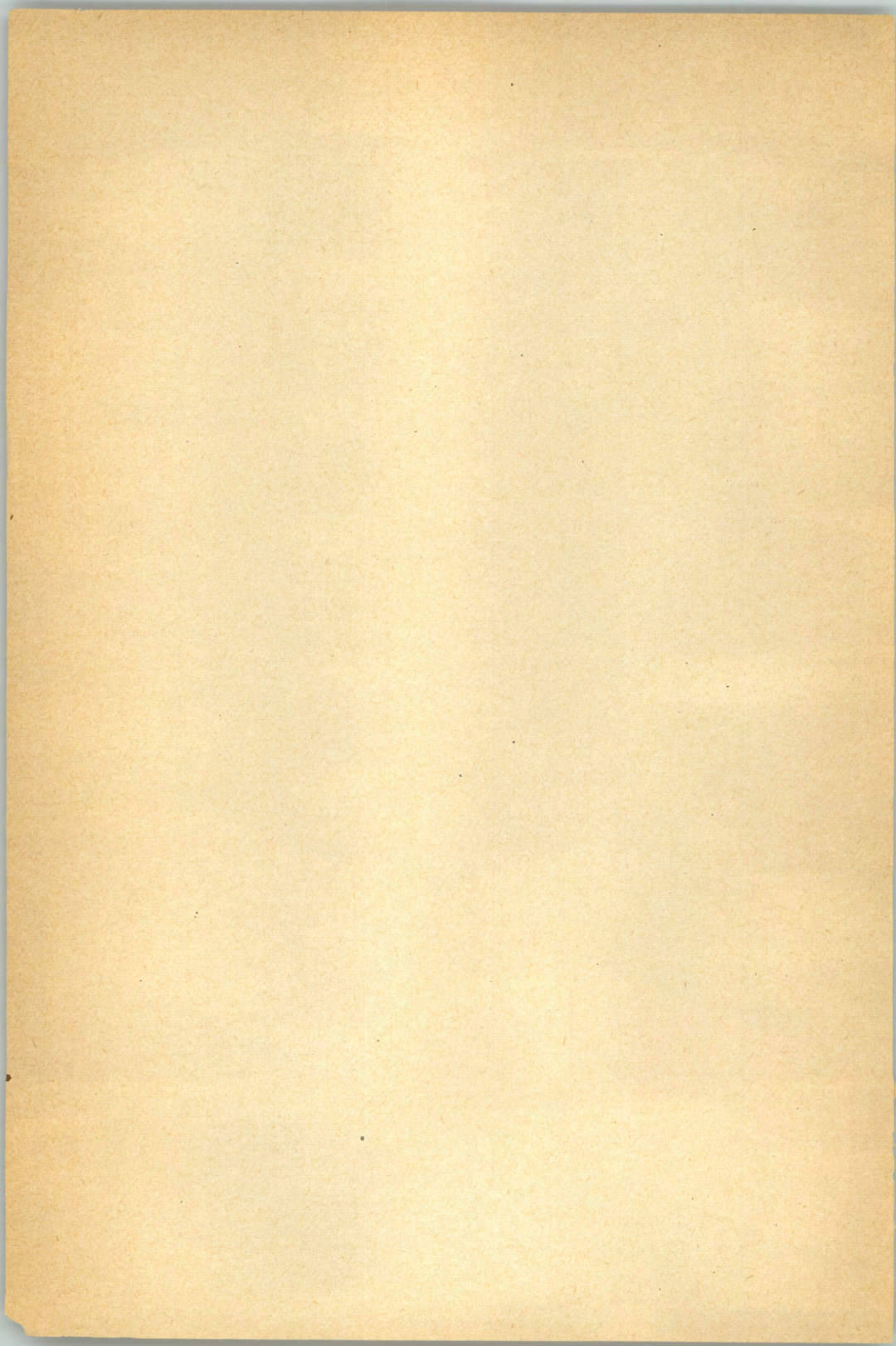


THE
SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30
1941

New Jersey State Library



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DR. MARCUS A. CURRY
Superintendent



THE
SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30
1941

This Hospital is approved by the
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
and the
AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

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Discal

Board of Managers

PRESIDENT

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D.Far Hills

VICE-PRESIDENT

GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D.Jersey City

MRS. JAYNE MILLARD DOYLE.....Newton

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

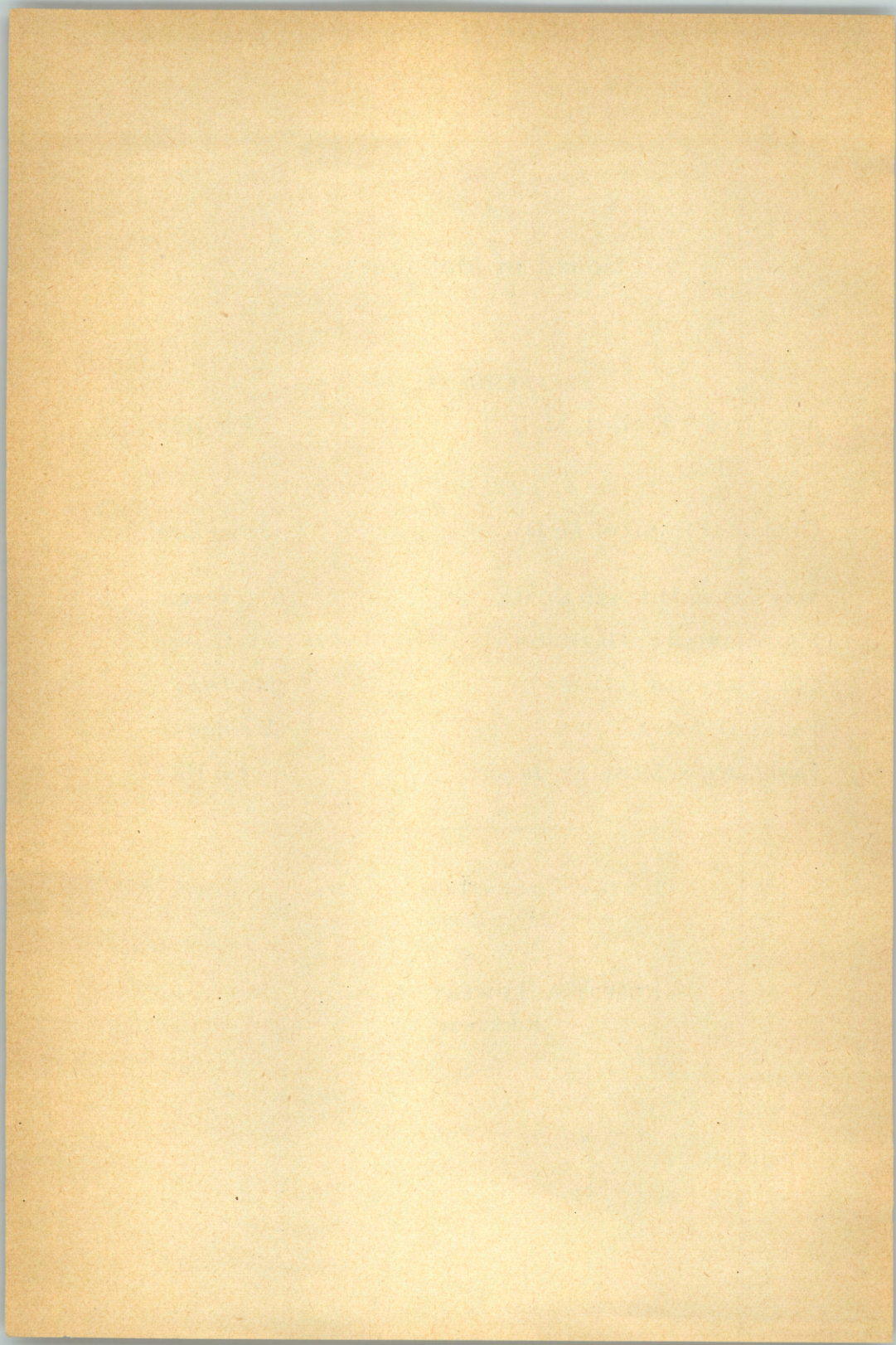
COL. FRANKLIN D'OLIER.....Morristown

FRANK D. ABELL.....Morristown

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JAMES E. LAUENSTEIN, *Secretary*
Morristown

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Sr. Resident Physician and Acting in absence of Superintendent

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HENRY BREVOORT SMITH

Business Manager

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ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D.....Assistant Clinical Director
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
RAYMOND J. HARQUAIL, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
W. H. MINFORD, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
JAMES M. LASLEY, M. D.....Senior Resident Physician
CARL M. SAGERT, M. D.....Pathologist
DANIEL GEORGE MELVIN, M. D.....Resident Physician
†GEORGE B. COON, M. D.....Resident Physician
WILBUR M. JUDD, M. D.....Resident Physician
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D.....Resident Physician
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VINCENT J. RIGGS, M. D.....Resident Physician
WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, M. D.....Resident Physician
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***JACK OATMAN, M. D.....Resident Physician
*ROBERT BERTRAND MAY, M. D.....Resident Physician
***WILLIAM O'GORMAN, M. D.....Resident Physician
ANTHONY J. GRAFFEO, M. D.....Resident Physician
INA BOYD, M. D.....Resident Physician

ROY YOLTON, M. D. Resident Physician
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BENJAMIN WASSEL, M. D. Resident Physician
Merna Mary WARNE, M. D. Resident Physician
ERNEST Z. BOWER, M. D. Resident Physician
J. LLOYD MORROW, M. D. Resident Physician
LAURA E. EHRLICH, M. D. Resident Physician
EDGAR BRAUN, M. D. Resident Physician
MARSHALL D. HOGAN, M. D. [part time] Proctologist and
Urologist

HAROLD S. HATCH, M. D. [part time] . . Tuberculosis Specialist
THOMAS R. PALMER, D. D. S. Senior Resident Dentist
*JAMES F. WEISERT, D. D. S. Resident Dentist
CHARLES K. DOLAN, D. D. S. Resident Dentist
MARY E. CORCORAN, R. N. Superintendent of Nurses
***WILLIAM G. BEUCLER... Assistant to Chief Executive Officer
MARGARET CARLIN,

Director of Hospital Psychiatric Social Service

**STELLA A. MCCLURKIN... Director of Occupational Therapy
MARGARET DEVRIES. Director of Occupational Therapy
DOROTHY E. JOHNSON

Director of Physical Education and Training

PHILIP B. ROBERTS, Ph. G. Pharmacist
LOUIS BANGERT, Ph. G. Assistant Pharmacist
EDWARD I. COURSEN. Assistant Business Manager
HENRY E. LANDESMAN, M. E. Engineer-in-Charge

EARL W. FULLER, M. D. . . . Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic
THEODORE GEBIRTIG, M. D

Assistant to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic

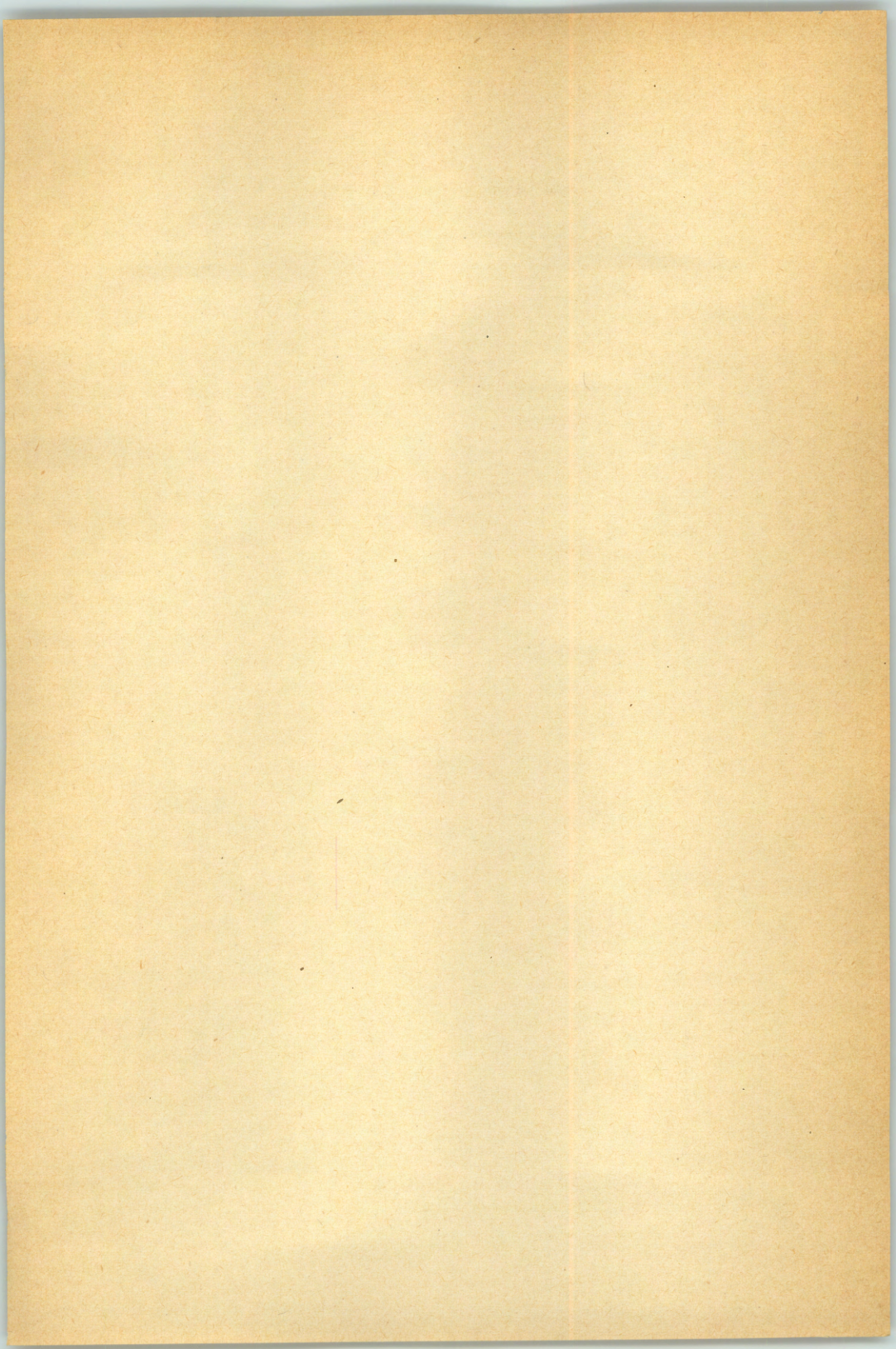
MILDRED H. HURLEY,
Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service

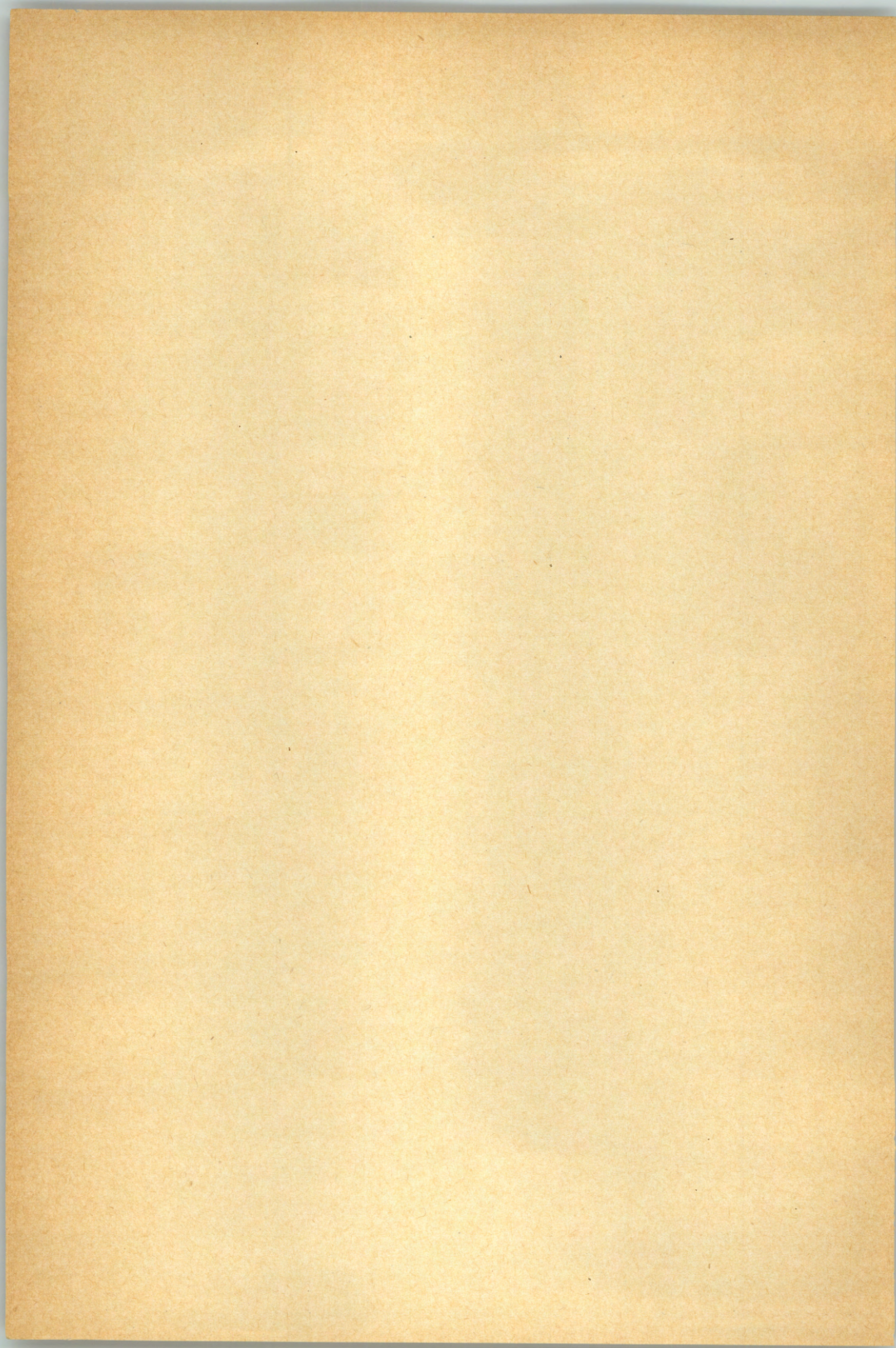
**Resigned*

***Retired*

****Military Service*

†Died





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
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Jr., M. D.....	Surgeon
GEORGE P. PITKIN, M. D.....	Surgeon
H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M. D.....	Dermatologist
B. M. JAMES, M. D.....	Dermatologist
HARRISON S. MARTLAND, M. D.....	Pathologist
CLARENCE O'CROWLEY, M. D.....	Urologist
DAVID A. KRAKER, M. D., F. A. C. P., Gastro-Enterologist and Proctologist	
FRANCIS C. BARTLEMAN, D. D. S.....	Dentist

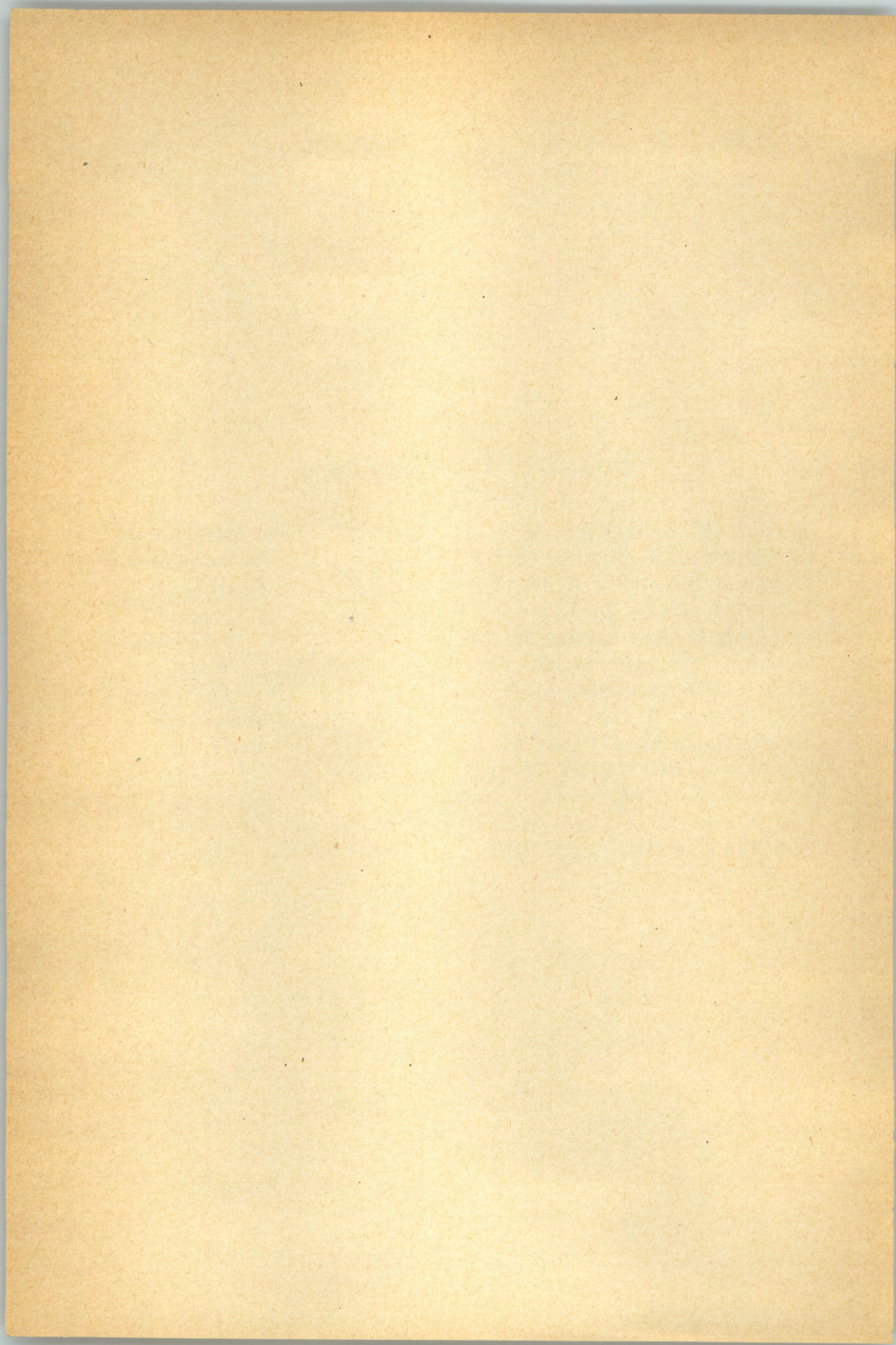
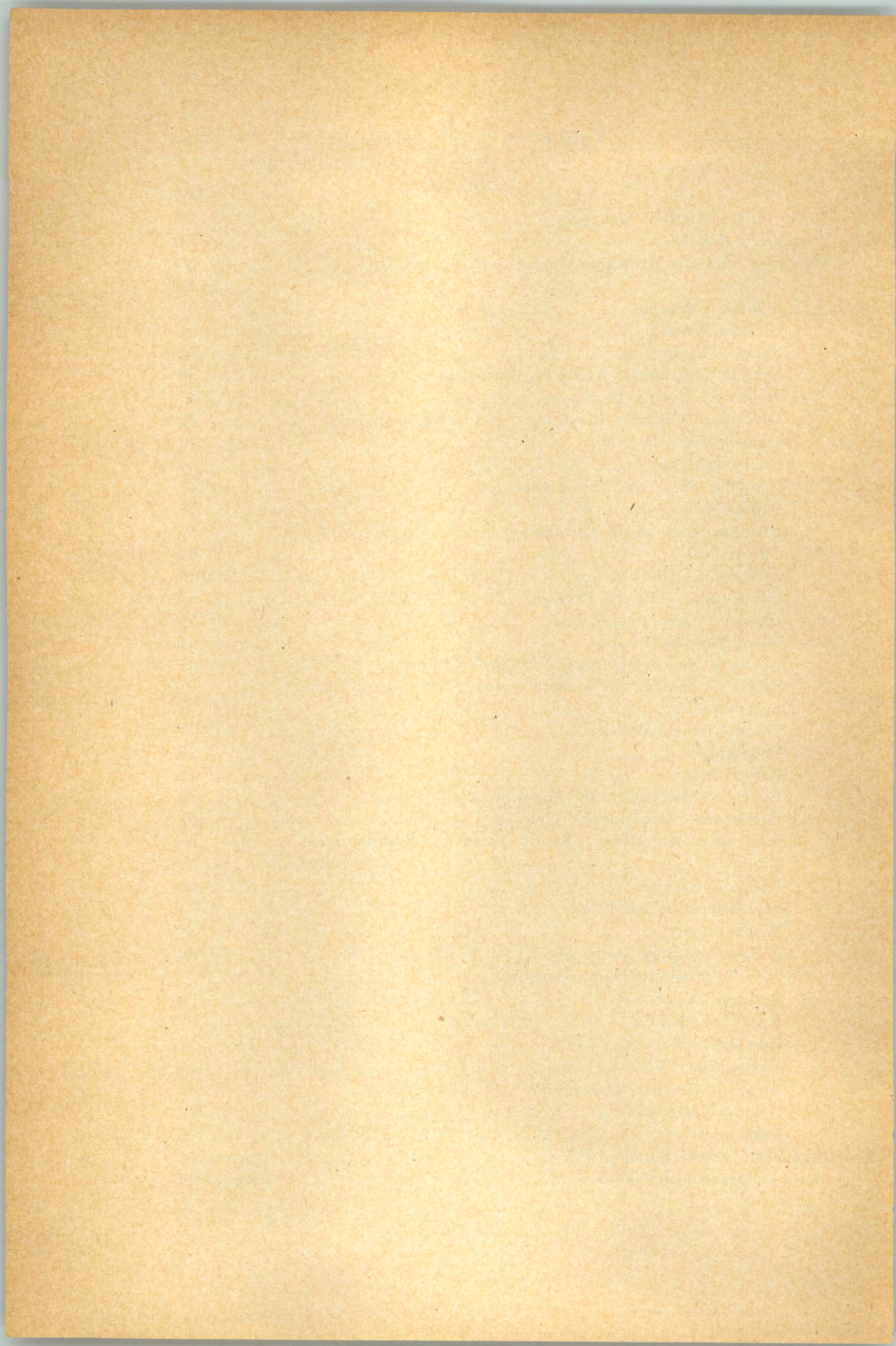
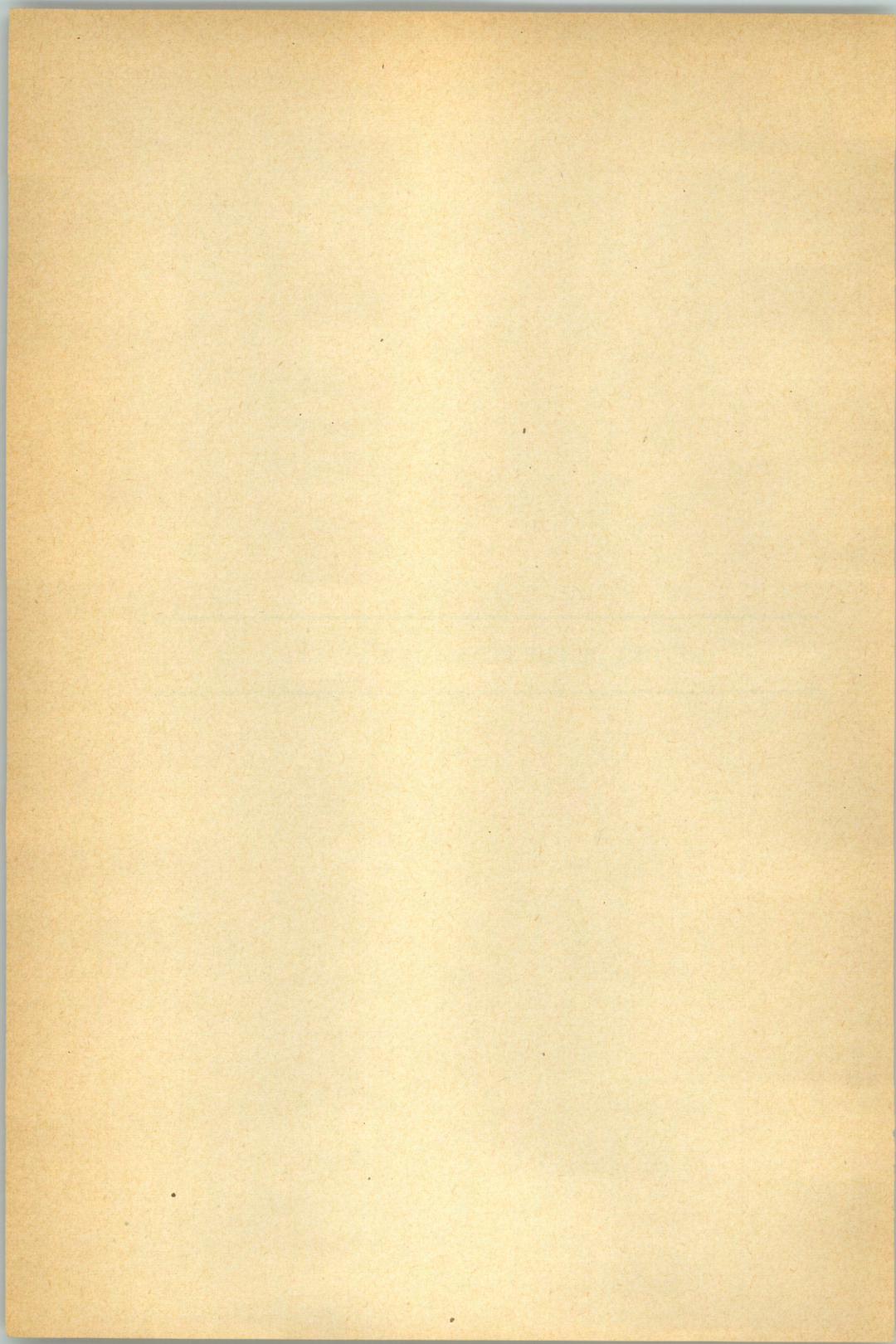


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Board of Managers	17
Treasurer's Report	23
Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Introductory	27
Health	30
Statistical Resume	31
Clinical Work	34
Shock Therapy	38
Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.	39
Health Service for Employees	42
Division of Urology, Proctology, and Colonic Therapy	43
Gynecological Division	44
Dental Division	44
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division	46
Pathological Division	48
Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics	51
Tuberculosis	54
Educational Division	56
Occupational Therapy Division	57
Physical Education	59
Social Service Division	61
Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics	64
School of Nursing and General Nursing Service	67
Staff Matters	75
Pharmaceutical Division	77
Photography	78
Barber Shop	78
Executive Assistant to the Superintendent	79
Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading	81
Recreation, Amusement, Sports, Music and Entertainment	83
Library	85
Religious Services	86
Fire Protection and Fires	87
Water Supply	89
Federal and State Relief Work, W. P. A., and P. W. A.	90
New Buildings and Improvements	90
Business Department	92
Recommendations	107
Loss of Employees	110
Distinguished Visitors	111
Appointments and Resignations	112
Acknowledgments	112
Conclusion	113
Statistical Tables—Standard Forms	Appendix
Business Department Statistics	Appendix



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 sixty-sixth annual report together with the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Medical Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer, for the fiscal year July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941.

The concise, comprehensive, excellently written report of Dr. Curry, bolstered by the sub-departmental reports of his assistants, may well be submitted with the endorsement of the Board of Managers because his every analysis and estimate of existing conditions and his recommendations are in substantial accord with the opinions and recommendations of every member of this Board.

Happily the Administration reports excellent accomplishments for the year in spite of many handicaps of fewer workers, insufficient quarters and lower appropriations than can meet the real needs of the patients and of those who have the responsibility of caring for them. We are not complaining much now, however, because we know that the legislators have provided all that they can in these times of stress and that the essential needs will be furnished later on when State funds will doubtless become available.

On the whole the report is a very favorable one with recovery rate of 36.9 per cent., an additional 28.9 per cent. discharged improved, and with satisfactory increases in favorable results of modern treatments. It is true that at the end of the hospital year there were 63 more patients listed than last year but that was largely due to the ever increasing admission of older and of bed-ridden patients who have less and less chance of recovery. And that larger total population was more than counter-balanced by increasing those well enough to be out on parole from an average of 720 last year to an average of 814 this year. (Five years ago the average number on parole was 502.)

On July 1, 1940, there were on the hospital books 6,197 patients—3,055 men and 3,142 women. On June 30, 1941, there were 6,260 patients—3,039 men and 3,221 women, an increase of 63 patients; actually there were 16 less men and 79 more women. Of these patients 5,490 were resident in the institution and 770 were outside on visit, parole or escape. During the year there were 1,392 regular admissions, which is 72 more than last year. The discharges totaled 778, of whom 407 were discharged as recovered, 518 as improved, 28 as unimproved and 24 without psychosis; transferred to other hospitals were 41, and 510 patients died. The number under treatment during the year was 7,589.

The statistics for patients admitted from Totowa for special care show: Receiving special care at beginning of year, 4; admitted for special care, 8; discharged from special care, 6; transferred to regular mental population, 2; died while receiving special care, 1; receiving special care at end of year, 3. These figures are not included in the above.

Our greatest difficulties now are resulting from depleted numbers of doctors, nurses, attendants, and workers in all the various departments—due to their calls into Federal service, or to opportunities for other employment with higher wages and better maintenance than the State can offer at this time. It may be different later on but meanwhile we must persistently repeat our requests for reasonable maintenance such as more cottages for physicians, more housing for employees, more social workers with cars to transport them while they look after their patients outside the hospital, and such additional help, equipment and maintenance as is greatly needed and as will be an economical investment in its return to the State.

We regret the resignations of a number of most faithful, efficient members of the staffs who retired of their own accord during the year, notably Dr. Arthur G. Lane and Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Mary E. Corcoran; but their places have been promptly filled by competent successors in Dr. Laurence M. Collins, Clinical Director; Dr. Archie Crandell, Assistant Clinical Director and Miss Lydia DuQuaine, Superintendent of Nurses.

Again this year we express our appreciation to W. P. A. for its important and greatly needed assistance to this hospital as without it no new construction and practically no major repairs would have been possible. W. P. A. furnished the labor and your Central Office of Control the materials for the large addition and equipment of the laundry, the new barn, great quantities of necessary painting and the completion of numerous repair and improvement projects.

We thought for a time that a well-planned and much needed Recreational and Gymnasium building was going ahead during the year through W. P. A. but, unfortunately, this has been postponed temporarily.

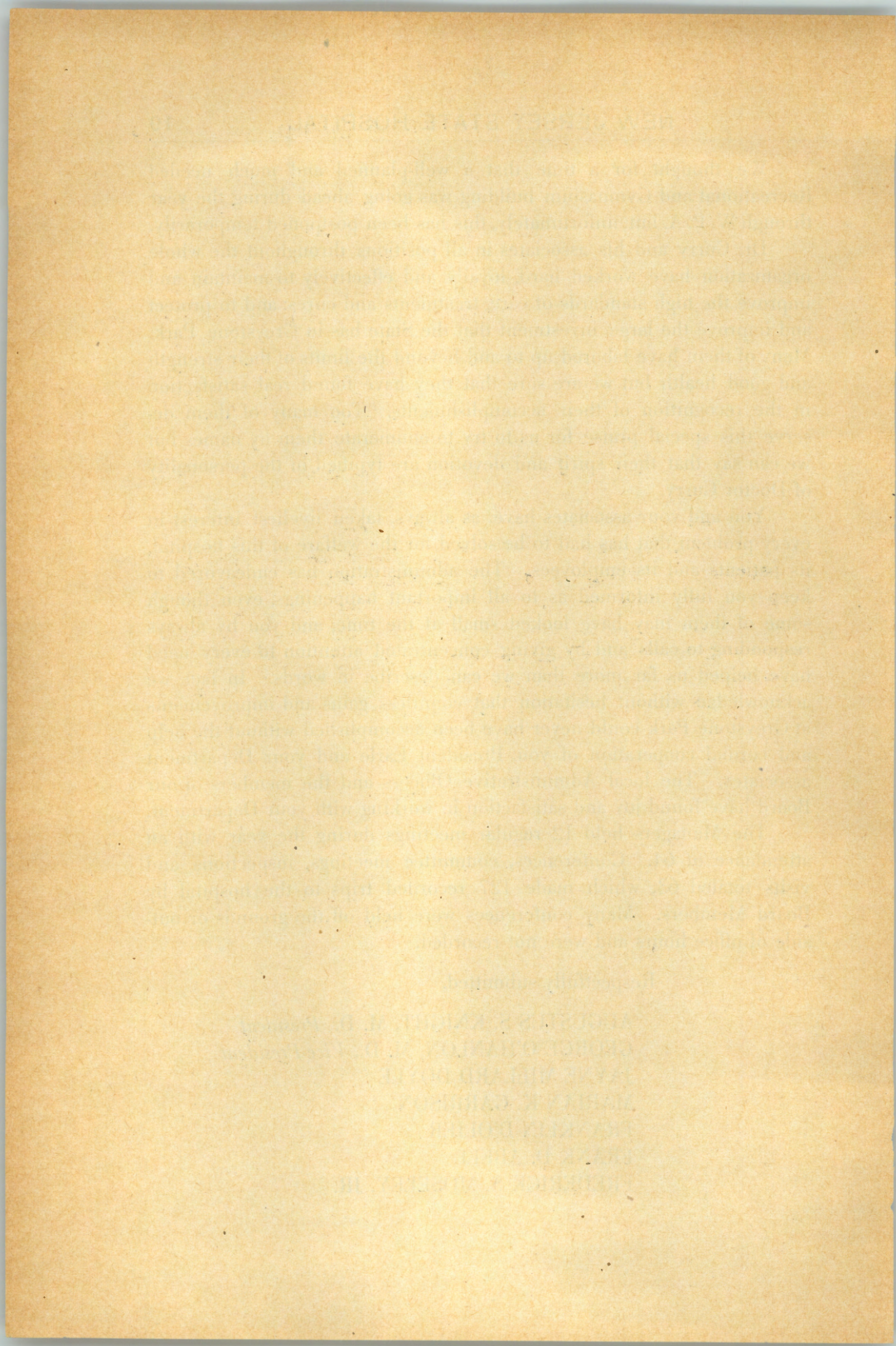
Dr. Curry and his associates in all positions throughout the whole organization have worked hard, loyally and effectively to maintain and improve the high standards of care, treatments and cures; and to protect and improve the large investment that the State has in Greystone Park. Many of them have labored up to and beyond the limits of their strength and good health but we are sure that they have found real satisfaction in the recognition of their accomplishments. Too many of them deserve this special praise for us to try to enumerate them by names but we can say that their spirit and devotion are typified in the personality of Doctor Curry.

You and your associates have, as always, taken liveliest interest in every problem that has had to be solved for the welfare of this hospital, its patients and its employees. The administration has endeavored to keep you fully informed as to all important happenings, even though some of them may have looked small at the time; and you by always responding to calls and by giving concentrated attention to every need have helped us far more than we can describe in words. In fact, we acknowledge without hesitation that countless gains and improvements at Greystone Park could never have been accomplished without the help and cordial cooperation of you, President Earle and your Department associates. The local Administrative Officers and the members of our Board have found joy and satisfaction in working with your Department.

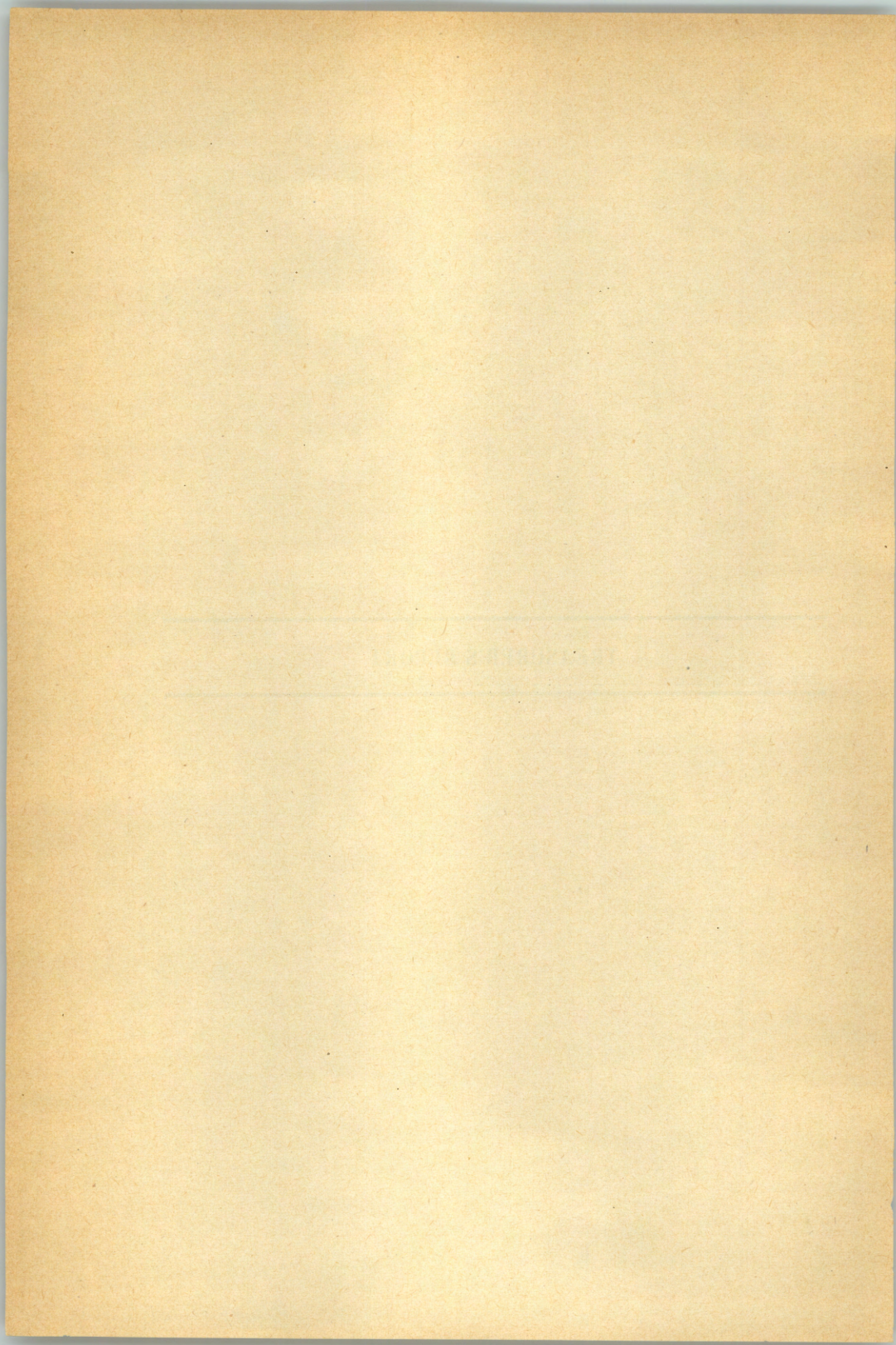
The Managers held 12 regular meetings during the year with an attendance of 64. Conferences, committee meetings, inspections and visits totaled 63, which made 127 recorded trips to the hospital by Board Members. Many conferences were held off the grounds or outside of office hours and were not recorded.

Respectfully submitted,

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



TREASURER'S REPORT



**Treasurer's Report of Cash Receipts and
Disbursements for the Fiscal Year
Ended June 30, 1941**

RECEIPTS

" Bergen County	176,929.95
" Cumberland County	205.91
" Essex County	235,857.66
" Hudson County	89,933.16
" Hunterdon County	1,032.35
" Mercer County	545.03
" Middlesex County	1,501.04
" Monmouth County	979.18
" Morris County	76,347.72
" Ocean County	223.27
" Passaic County	212,257.52
" Somerset County	1,364.41
" Sussex County	18,125.79
" Union County	35,541.62
" Warren County	219.24
" Private Patients	134,356.78
" Contributing Patients	11,443.41
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties	6,436.69
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2,312.91
	\$1,005,613.64

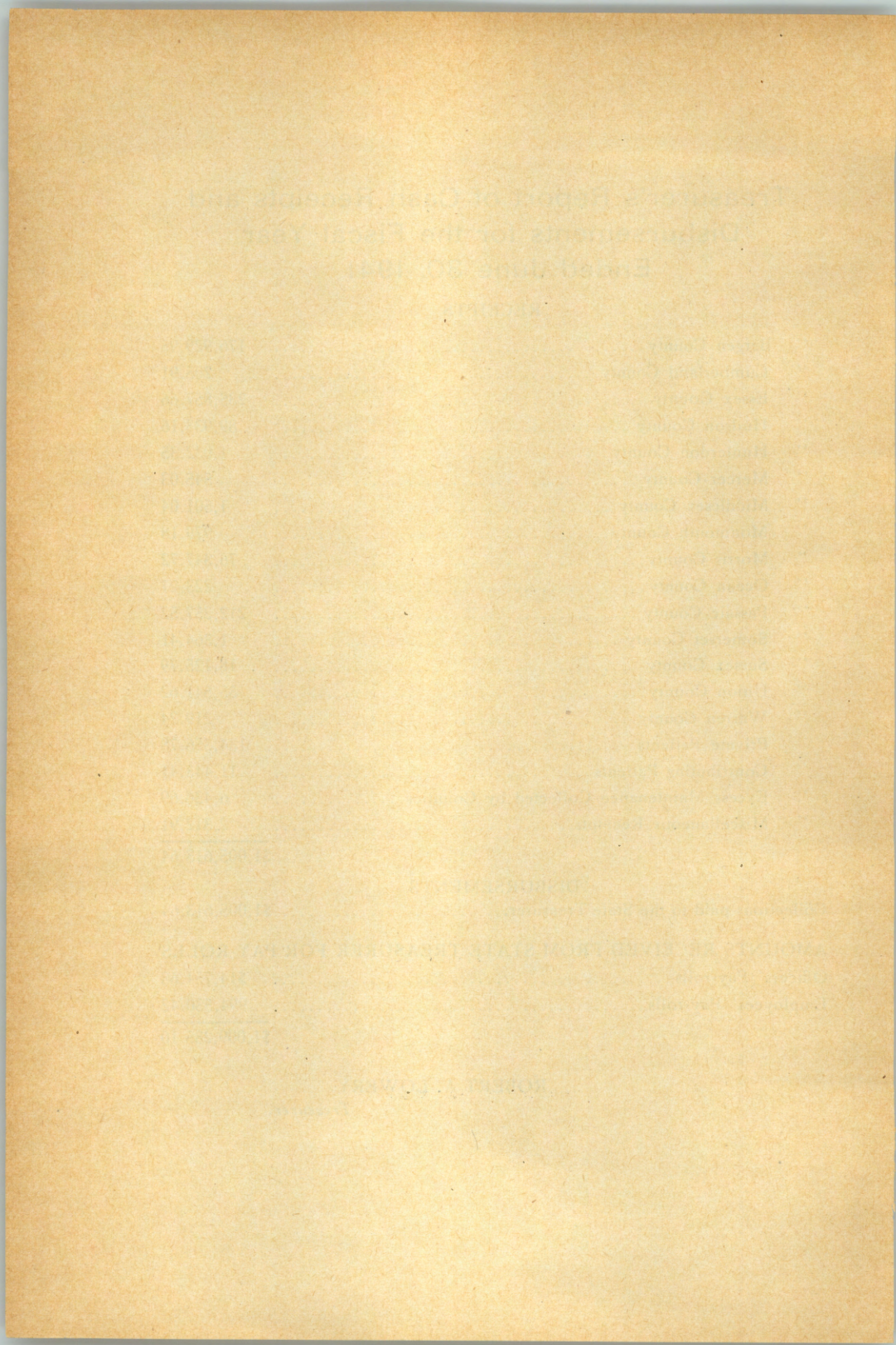
DISBURSEMENTS

Collections paid to the State Treasurer.....\$1,005,613.64

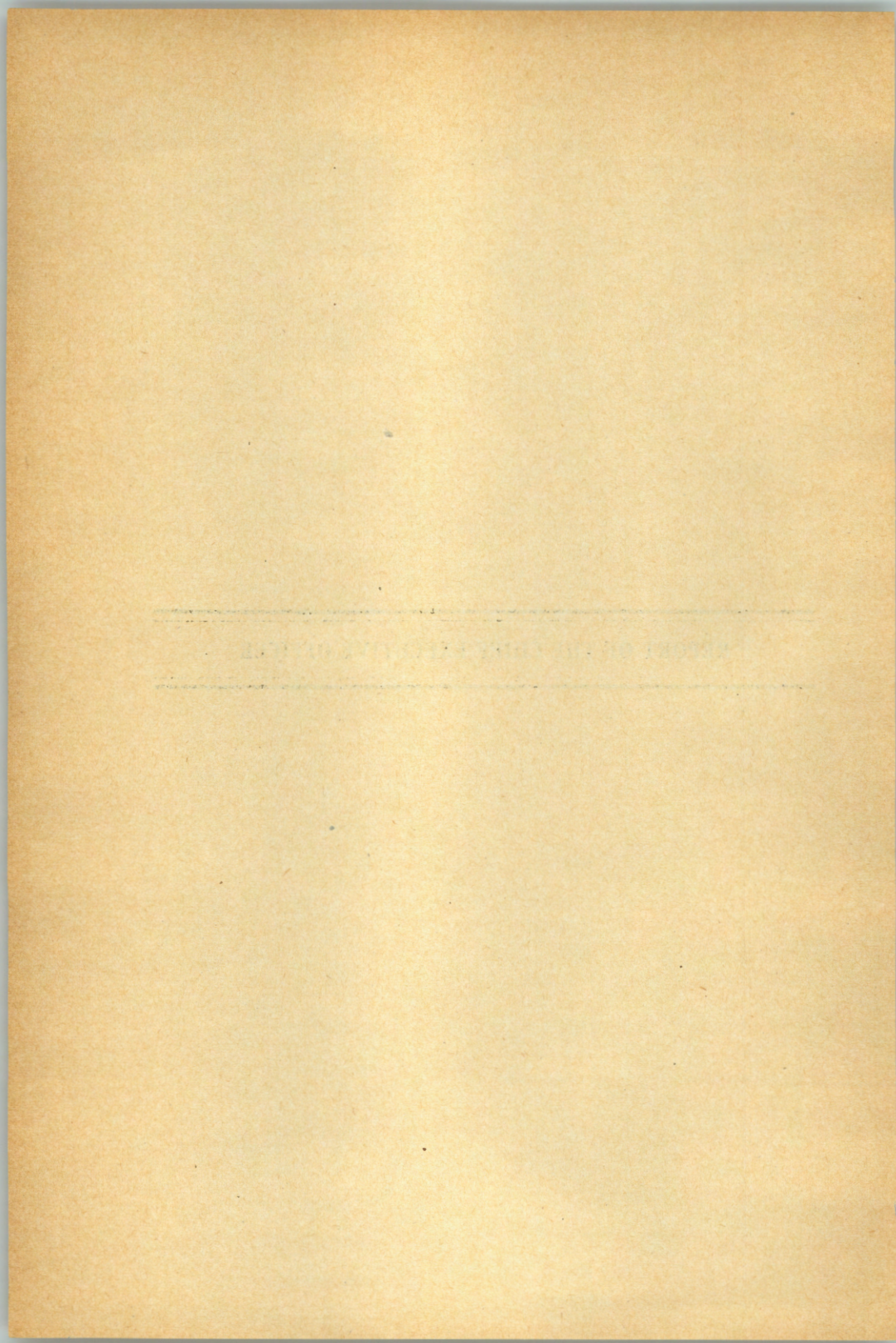
AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

Officers' Pay-rolls	\$14,754.68
Employees' Pay-rolls	994,530.42
	\$1,009,285.10

ROBERT A. LOWERY
Treasurer.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To The Board Of Managers:

In accordance with the laws of the State I submit to you the annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941. This is the sixty-sixth report of the institution and my twenty-first as Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

The total number of admissions for the year was 1,400 patients which was 70 more than were admitted in the previous year. The discharge rate was very good, 36.9 per cent. recovered and 28.9 per cent. improved. Also 24 patients were discharged as without psychosis, which would bring the total of those discharged recovered, improved and without psychosis to 68 per cent. of the first admissions. There was an increase of patients in the institution at the close of the year of 93, but this is not so serious as it might seem since the number on parole at that date was only 770, while the average for the year was 814.

The new housing put in service at the close of last year and beginning of this year has worked out very satisfactorily and provided much greater flexibility in the classification of patients. Many of the most serious evils of overcrowding have been eliminated, although congestion still exists to some degree, notably on the tuberculosis service and on the wards caring for the longer resident types of patients.

We still find our active service hampered to quite some extent by the number of elderly and bed-ridden patients committed to us for care. This year 164 first admissions were 70 years of age and over and the proportion of those in this age group seems to be steadily rising. This tendency is reflected in the increase in the median age of first admissions, which fifteen years ago, in 1926, stood at about 40 years, for a number of years past has been in the 40 - 44 age group, and this year fell in the 45 - 49 age group. As a consequence of this change in the age of new admissions and the natural increase in the age of the resident population the death rate is somewhat higher and the recovery rate somewhat lower than under more favorable circumstances.

During the latter part of the fiscal year an effort was made to get

some of these elderly patients out of the hospital, where the medical, nursing and treatment set-up is much more elaborate than that required for the simple care of the aged, and into private boarding homes where they would probably be happier and less subject to the danger of falls and injuries than on wards with more active mental patients. Since grants of public funds in the form of Old Age Assistance are available to those 65 years of age and over who are able to leave the hospital, but in need of financial help, contacts were made with Welfare authorities in the hospital district and their cooperation obtained. The hospital social service staff was called upon for assistance in placing and supervising, and up to the end of the year arrangements for placements had been completed and grants made to eight persons. One placement was a man of 78 years of age, without family or funds, who had been a resident of this hospital since 1901 and prior to that a patient in Trenton State Hospital; after 41 years of institutional life this man is at present residing in a boarding home and making an excellent adjustment. If the number of elderly people boarded in the community can be increased to a considerable degree, not only will the hospital be relieved of that group for whom least can be done from a psychiatric standpoint, but saving in maintenance costs will be affected to the relief of the County and State.

The shock therapy service has been extended somewhat this year. In February electric shock therapy was instituted and has gradually taken the place of metrazol. Two machines have been used, one put out by the Pennsylvania Institute of Mental and Nervous Diseases and a smaller portable machine put out by the Rahm Instrument Corporation of New York City. With the portable machine one doctor and one nurse have gone from the shock therapy wards three times weekly to administer treatments on selected cases of the long resident types in the Main, Dormitory and Tuberculosis buildings. Results have been gratifying to the extent that several who have been ward problems because of disturbed or catatonic condition have been improved in behavior to an encouraging degree. On the shock therapy wards insulin and electric shock have been combined successfully and intensive work has been continued with all therapeutic measures, such as nursing service, physical education and, upon release from the hospital, close attention by the social service staff. The percentage of recoveries under this program has been good and I feel that much of the improvement in our general recovery rate is a reflection of the work being done on the shock therapy wards.

The medical service of the hospital has been further improved by an excellent supply of new equipment for the x-ray division. This was greatly needed, since the old machine was antiquated and was not shock-proof so that constant fears were felt that an excited patient might seize some cable or other part of the equipment and be electrocuted. The new machines are all shock-proof and of the most recent approved types; they have been installed in a manner to afford both the operator and the patient maximum protection and should mark a decided improvement in this important division. An electrocardiograph was obtained for use in connection with examinations preceding shock therapy and in other routine and special examinations and considerable additional equipment was obtained for the fracture work and for other medical and treatment services. We are exceedingly grateful that funds have been provided for these important pieces of equipment so essential to the highest type procedure.

In the various activities under the direction of Mr. Smith, the Business Manager, commendable progress has been shown. The all important food service was further improved by the purchase and installation of a new oven for the bakery, permitting this whole area to be remodeled. The laundry has been greatly handicapped this year, but new construction has been almost completed and equipment is on hand for installation so that a great improvement in conditions should be apparent within the next few months. The service plants and the farm and animal industries functioned well throughout the year; the problem of suitable land to permit further expansion along the lines of agricultural production is still with us, but we are hoping for a satisfactory solution in the not too distant future,

Staff housing was not improved this year. The number of cottages available does not compare favorably with other institutions of equally high medical standards. World conditions are such that the demand for physicians is certain to increase and if we are to compete we must offer attractive living conditions to offset in some degree the higher salaries available in other fields. I strongly feel that more cottages must be provided immediately. In the matter of housing for attendants, while the present scarcity prevails we do not need more living quarters, but any shift in local industry may bring applicants to us without warning and we should be ready to offer good living conditions when that time comes.

The great problem of the year has been a reduction in the number of our employees. This has been due in part to military service; the

draft has taken some of our young men; several of the doctors were in the reserve corps or the national guard; some of the nurses have gone into the Red Cross and defense services. Beyond the the direct military demands have come the calls of the defense industries. New Jersey has stood high among the states in the amount of defense work, and this hospital is located in the center of an area of highly active production. Almost at our door lie the great powder-works of Hercules and the explosive plants of Picatinny; airplane construction is being carried on at Paterson and Newark; Westinghouse, Western Electric, and the great ship-building areas of the Jersey waterfront are within twenty-five miles, and almost innumerable other industries are being developed within the radius of an hour's drive. All of these are offering better wages than we can pay, some will give as much for a short week's work as we can give for a long month. Naturally, our workers have been drawn away until all services are depleted and the wards are almost dangerously undermanned. It is only by the self-sacrifice and devotion to duty of those remaining that essential work is being carried on. All we can do is to offer what is permitted in the way of pay increases, try to supply as agreeable living conditions as possible, and utilize every available worker, including those that industry refuses because of age or physical handicap.

Incidentally, it might be mentioned as a side-light on our proximity to the Hercules plant that when their disastrous explosion occurred in September, in response to two telephone calls this hospital sent an ambulance, 9 doctors, 15 nurses, 2 technicians, several attendants and other laymen, together with all available medical equipment.

Health

Throughout the year general health conditions were maintained at a high level. The winter months showed a considerable increase in respiratory infections and the deaths from pneumonia reached a total of 32. Only five cases of erysipelas were reported during the year and although measles was prevalent in the hospital district it did not reach the wards.

All new employees for the laundry, kitchen, garden and dairy were given a complete physical examination together with Widal tests, throat smears, urinalysis, Wassermann, and so on. If there was any reason to suspect respiratory disorders, x-rays of the lungs were taken and consultations were held with the physicians of the tuberculosis service. All student nurses entering the School of Nursing were given a complete

physical examination including the above tests and Mantoux, Shick and others. Chest x-rays have been repeated on student nurses yearly and more often if indicated. All employees and student nurses at the Tuberculosis building were checked weekly for weight and those who continued in that service had chest x-rays periodically at about three months' intervals. Physical reports accompanied affiliate nurses from their home schools. All employees who handled food were examined every six months. Vaccinations and inoculations were given as a routine to protect patients and employees against small pox, typhoid and paratyphoid. All water and milk supplies were tested at frequent intervals; water was chlorinated, milk pasteurized, and animals slaughtered were inspected by a veterinarian before being accepted for food.

Statistical Resume

The Record Office has continued under the competent direction of Mr. Harold Prettyman who has been in charge of the files and of all statistical data. He has compiled a summary of the statistical tables and included certain observations and comparisons as follows:

General Data: During the year ended June 30, 1941, there were admitted 1,400 patients—690 men and 710 women. This figure is 70 over the admissions last year. The admissions included 1,103 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—561 men and 542 women; 249 readmissions—111 men and 138 women; 40 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—18 men and 22 women; 8 special cases (admitted for surgery or observation from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa)—all women. The number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,336—706 men and 630 women—leaving an increase on the books of 64 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment 7,601 patients—3,745 men and 3,856 women—which was 168 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,265 obtained on June 23rd and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 5,503 on the same date. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,414.03. At the close of the year 748 patients—345 men and 403 women—were carried on parole or visit and 22 patients—21 men and 1 woman—were carried on escape. This is a decrease of 29 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year making an increase of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year, 93.

First Admissions: There were 759 patients of native birth—401

men and 358 women; the foreign born number 344—160 men and 184 women; or 31.2 per cent. of the total first admissions and is 2.6 per cent. higher than last year. Both parents of 385 native born patients were also of native birth while in 78 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients 83 were natives of Italy, 46 of Germany, 38 of Poland, 30 of Ireland and 23 of Russia, these five countries furnishing 63.9 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 185 and the aliens 159.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 286 patients diagnosed as suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 181 with dementia precox and 127 with manic depressive psychosis. These three groups furnished 53.9 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were involuntional, 67; syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 63; senile, 57; alcoholic, 42; and other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system, 42.

In the classification according to color, 986 patients—491 men and 495 women were listed as white, 114—67 men and 47 women—as black and 3—all men—were Japanese or Chinese.

The age tabulation reckoned in five-year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 45-49, half of the total first admissions being below this age and half above. The greatest number of admissions were listed in the four five-year periods between 25-29, 30-34, 35-39 and 40-45, and included 37 per cent. of the total. Under 25 were 137 patients and 164 were 70 and over.

As to degree of education, 624 patients or 56.6 per cent. had received a common school education, 198 were graduates of high school and 31 had collegiate education; 163 were listed as having learned to read and write and 87 were illiterate.

There were 1,010 patients of urban environment or 91.5 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural districts supplied 93 patients.

The economic condition of 799 patients or 72.4 per cent. were listed as marginal; 243 as dependent and 61 as comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol 499 were described as abstinent, 249 as temperate and 175—147 men and 28 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: Single, 354—218 men and 136 women; married, 471—229 men and 242 women; widowed, 198—64 men and 134 women; separated, 60—39 men and 21 women; divorced, 20—11 men and 9 women.

Readmissions: The totals in this group were 249 patients—111 men and 138 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 65 were suffering from dementia precox and 58 from manic depressive insanity or 49.4 per cent. of the total readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 778—439 men and 339 women. Of this number 407—224 men and 183 women—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 36.9 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is a very creditable rate considering our overcrowding; 319 patients—175 men and 144 women—were discharged as improved or 28.9 per cent. based on the number of first admissions. The manner of discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: Unimproved, 28—17 men and 11 women—and without psychosis, 24—23 men and 1 woman. In addition to those discharged 41 patients—30 men and 11 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; also 6 special cases (admitted from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa for surgery)—all women. Of those discharged as recovered, patients suffering from manic depressive psychosis constituted 28.3 per cent. or 115 patients.

This increase in the percentage of patients discharged as recovered shows the results of the Shock Therapy which began intensively two years ago, and now many of the patients who receive this treatment are being discharged after their parole period.

Deaths: During the year 510 patients died—237 men and 273 women. This is a rate of 6.7 per cent. based on the number under treatment and is .9 per cent. over last year.

The largest single cause of deaths was endocarditis and myocarditis which was certified in 231 cases or 45.3 per cent. of the total number; other diseases of the circulatory system caused 40 deaths. Syphilis was given as the cause of death in 27 cases; tuberculosis in 62; cancer and other tumors, 25; lobar pneumonia, 13; and broncho pneumonia, 19. The psychosis of those who died included psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 218; dementia precox, 73; psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 41; senile, 68; and manic depressive psychosis, 20. The average age at death was 62.6 years and is 1.2 years higher than last year.

At the time of death 317 patients or 62 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and 209 were over 70 years of age. Of these 72 were in the 80's and 5 in the 90's.

The moderate increase in the death rate this past year is accounted

for by the relatively greater number of respiratory infections which developed during the past winter and by the gradual increase in the average of our patients as reflected in the preponderantly circulatory causes of death.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 89 had been in the hospital less than one month and 39 patients had a hospital residence of 20 years and over at the time of death and of these 24 were suffering from dementia precox.

Clinical Work

Dr. Arthur G. Lane entered the service of the hospital as Clinical Director on February 15, 1921, and resigned on February 28, 1941. During the twenty years of his service his division increased tremendously in size and the facilities for treatment were expanded and improved to an even greater degree. For the past few years his health had been impaired and he finally decided that it was necessary for him to retire from active duty. It was with regret that the officers and staff of the institution saw his long connection with the hospital terminated.

For a number of years Dr. Laurence M. Collins had acted as assistant to Dr. Lane, so he was fully prepared and equipped to take over the work as Clinical Director. I feel that the institution was fortunate in having a man of Dr. Collin's calibre already on the staff. His report of the year's work is as follows; (*Statistical figures given are exclusive of those patients admitted from other institutions for medical and surgical care.)

"A review of the clinical activities of the past year clearly indicates the quantity of the routine procedures required by the increasing rate of admissions. This year a total of 1,392* patients were admitted, which is an increase of 72* over the the previous year. While this is slightly less than the increase of 90 shown last year, it is unusual in that for the first time since 1929 the total of female patients admitted exceeds the male. In fact there were 105 more women admitted last year and 33 less men than appeared on our previous report. At the height of prosperity in 1929, the male admission rate was 48 per cent. During the depth of the depression the male rate increased to 56.1 per cent., and last year was still 54 per cent. This year it drops below the half-way mark again, with 49.5 per cent. male admissions. We have thus both a relative and a numerical decrease in male admissions, which may coincide with the greatly increased opportunity for employment made possible by the

present effort toward preparedness. The relief rolls have shown a like reduction during this period.

This year shows an increase in the total number of patients on our books, with 6,197* at the beginning of the year and 6,260* at the close. We actually have 81 more women but 16 less men than twelve months ago. There are 5,490* in residence at the hospital, an increase of 94* during the year; 25 of these are male patients and 69 females. There are 696 patients on parole, 52 on visit and 22 carried on escape. This total of 770 is 29 less than at the same time last year.

Although only 93 first admissions came from rural areas, while 1,010 came from urban environment, the per cent. from cities, 91.5, shows little change from last year's 91.2 per cent.

Readmissions account for only seven of our total increase; there were 249 readmissions this year compared to 242 last year. Twelve less men were readmitted, but nineteen more women. We also received forty patients by transfer from other mental hospitals, eleven more than the preceding year.

In normal, settled times, the usual average admissions to hospitals of this nature is 20 per cent. of bed capacity; with 1,392 patients admitted, this would call for a bed capacity of 6,960, considerably in excess of our present rated bed capacity.

Although we admitted 72* more patients, we discharged from our books 157 more patients than in the preceding year. Of the 778 discharged, 407 were recovered, 319 improved, 28 unimproved and 24 without psychosis. We transferred only 41 to other mental hospitals as compared with 187 last year. This is a recovery rate of 36.9 per cent. based on the number of first admissions, with those improved 28.9 per cent. on the same basis. These figures closely approximate the rate in the prosperous year of 1929, when the recovery rate was 37.6 per cent., and a considerable increase over the 32 per cent. of last year.

The war and unsettled conditions abroad are reflected in the increased number of first admissions native of such countries as Germany, Italy and Russia; however, those of English birth increased only two, and there were actually three less than last year of Irish birth.

The general health of those on our census has been well maintained, although the usual increase of diseases of the respiratory tract during the winter months was more severe than expected, it hardly reached the stage of even a mild epidemic. There were 510 deaths as compared to

430 last year; the largest incidence is still found in the group diagnosed cardiovascular disorder.

This increase in deaths, largely cardiovascular, goes along with our greater number of older patients admitted; there were 556 first admissions forty-five years of age or over, and 553 younger than that, with 164 over seventy years of age.

A more detailed statistical report will be found in the tables appended to this year's report. For those reading this for the first time, a summary of admissions for the past twenty years may prove interesting:

(Including special cases)

1921-663	1926-730	1931-1224	1936-1666
1922-717	1927-827	1932-1465	1937-1666
1923-658	1928-910	1933-1441	1938-1474
1924-698	1929-889	1934-1433	1939-1240
1925-700	1930-1082	1935-1526	1940-1330

During the past ten years the census of the general population of the counties from which this hospital draws its patients has increased only a little over 1 per cent., one county actually showing a decrease.

On November 1, 1940, Dr. Lane left the hospital for vacation and sick-leave and I was appointed Acting Clinical Director and carried on the duties of the position until March 1, 1941 when I was appointed Clinical Director, Dr. Lane having retired on February 28th. On June 1, 1941, Dr. Archie Crandell, who had been a Senior Resident Physician for several years, was appointed Assistant Clinical Director. This will allow me to give more time and special attention to the various medical divisions of the institution.

The different clinical divisions present individual reports elsewhere in this volume. During the year one room in the Clinic building was set aside for the special treatment of fractures and dislocations, also one for the special treatment of peripheral vascular diseases. Both of these sections are under the immediate supervision of Dr. Edward Kessler who has also been the associate surgeon for many years. Malarial therapy for psychoses associated with syphilis of the central nervous system, using both the tertian and quartan strains, has been continued with good results and there has been a slight decrease in the number of luetic patients admitted.

Endocrine therapy has dealt largely with cases whose psychoses were directly attributed to the menopause and other psychoses with menopausal complications treated by estrogenic therapy as well as a few other endocrinopathies such as hypothyroidism complicating the mental illness. A total of 822 endocrine treatments were given.

During the year, Dr. May, who had been in charge of the shock therapy service, left the hospital and Dr. O'Gorman, who had been his assistant, received his commission in the Medical Reserve Corps and reported for active duty. Dr. Esposito was then appointed to take charge of this service supervised, of course, by Dr. Minford who has charge of all patients in the Clinic building. There were two junior physicians appointed to assist in this service, one on the female and one on the male side. The shock therapy treatments were all given in the Clinic building but since the induction of electric shock therapy patients throughout the institution are now able to receive this particular form of treatment. At my request, Dr. Esposito has handed me a report of the entire service which will be found at the end of this chapter.

The war has had its effects on the members of the staff. During this year, three of the resident physicians who were members of the Medical Reserve Corps were called to active duty. Several physicians are now awaiting commissions and expect to be called into service in the very near future. One physician has been procured on a temporary basis and others will be added to aid in the work while they are away. Members of the staff have also been of service to local draft and induction boards in an advisory capacity.

During the year, I have served as president of the Neuropsychiatric Society of New Jersey and have presided at the meeting, all of which have been held at the Academy of Medicine in Newark. The interest of the general public and its desire for information in mental hygiene fields continues and educational talks and demonstration clinics were provided to many groups.

In closing this resume, the continued high morale and untiring efforts of the staff in these troubled times deserves every commendation. Their loyalty and devotion is appreciated and may be explained by the knowledge that each is doing his best in that field where lies his greatest interest.

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

Cases transferred outside the State	16
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the State..	41
Cases transferred to State Village for Epileptics at Skillman	5
Cases transferred to North Jersey Training School at Totowa	7
Forty-three cases were handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged or died.'	

Shock Therapy

The report of the shock therapy service shows that 536 patients were treated during the year; 276 female and 260 males; 116 are still under treatment. Treatment was discontinued for various reasons on 23 leaving 397 on whom treatment has been completed. Of this number $\frac{1}{4}$ are still in the hospital unimproved; 18 per cent. are here but have shown some improvement; 57 per cent. have been paroled from the hospital. Of the 277 paroled, 24 returned during the year, 5 leaving after another short course of treatment; 9 cases were paroled in from 4 to 10 months after receiving shock treatment. These cases were not included in the tabulated parole cases.

There were 183 cases of dementia precox treated and the best results appeared in the hebephrenic type of less than one year's duration. A total of 121 manic depressive cases were treated with good results in most types, the only failures being in a few of the manic and mixed groups. Of the involuntal psychoses, 58 were treated and about $\frac{1}{5}$ showed no beneficial results. Fourteen psychoneurotics received the therapy, 10 leaving on parole and only 2 were unchanged.

In February 1941, electric shock therapy was instituted in the shock therapy wards. It has gradually taken the place of metrazol so that by June 30, 1941, metrazol has only been used on one or two sporadic cases at a time. Since May 1941, selected chronic cases have been treated and are currently under treatment. One physician and nurse from the shock wards go to the various buildings three times weekly to administer treatment with the help of the personnel in the respective buildings. Results so far have been gratifying in that we are able to improve patients' ward behavior considerably. Cases that have been ward problems such as disturbed cases, catatonics, mutism, tube feedings, etc., for many months are showing encouraging results.

A detailed report of the work with insulin, metrazol and the electric machines has been submitted by Dr. Amedio Esposito who has been in immediate charge of this service since the resignation of Dr. May in November. Dr. Ina Boyd has done much of the work with women patients with Dr. Morrow assisting. The results have been carefully tabulated as to diagnosis, duration of psychosis, treatment and result with percentages worked out for each group. Since this tabulation is rather lengthy it has been summarized by Dr. Collins in the report of the Clinical Work.

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

Dr. Laurence M. Collins, although now Clinical Director, has continued to act as chief surgeon of the hospital with Dr. Edward Kessler continuing as his assistant. As noted in the section on clinical work, various changes and improvements have been made in the set-up of this division. New equipment has been added for handling fractures and for treatment of disorders of the peripheral vascular system. A Burdick rhythmic constrictor has been received and a hand fluoroscope and a portable x-ray unit have been purchased but not yet delivered. Dr. Collins has submitted the following:

"This is a list of the major surgical operations performed at this hospital during the year. As in previous years I have not taken into consideration the great number of minor operations that have been performed throughout the institution. Most of these have received treatment at the infirmary in the Clinic and will be noted under the report from that division".

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
9	Acute suppurative appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage.....	Recovered
5	Acute gangrenous appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage.....	"
15	Acute catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
20	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
3	Intestinal obstruction due to adhesions.....	Adhesions freed.....	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in gut.....	Enterotomy with removal of body.....	"
2	Ruptured gastric ulcer.....	Ulcer bearing area resected and cauterized.....	"
6	Chronic cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystectomy.....	"
3	Chronic cholecystitis.....	Cholecystectomy.....	"
4	Foreign bodies in stomach.....	Gastrotomy with removal of foreign bodies.....	"
1	Foreign body in duodenum..... (lead pencil)	Enterotomy with removal of pencil.....	"
7	Left direct inguinal hernia.....	Left Bassini.....	"
5	Right direct inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"
4	Double direct inguinal hernia.....	Double Bassini.....	"
7	Double indirect inguinal hernia.....	Double Bassini.....	"
8	Right indirect inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"
12	Left indirect inguinal hernia.....	Left Bassini.....	"
2	Incarcerated left inguinal hernia....	Left Bassini.....	"
2	Strangulated right direct inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
3	Umbilical hernia	Mayo operation.....	Recovered
4	Laceration of cervix.....	Trachelorrhaphy.....	"
4	Retroversion of uterus.....	Round ligaments shortened	"
4	Prolapse of uterus	Suspension.....	"
4	Rectocele	Perinoerrhaphy.....	"
5	Chronic double salpingitis.....	Double salpingectomy....	"
2	Right cystic ovary	Right oophorectomy	"
3	Chronic left cystic ovary	Left oophorectomy	"
1	Left cystic ovary with retroversion of uterus	Left oophorectomy with shortening of round ligaments	"
1	Double pyosalpinx with double fibrocystic ovaries	Double salpingectomy with double oophorectomy....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, laceration of cervix, double fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis.....	Trachelorrhaphy with supra- vaginal hysterectomy and double salpingo-oophorectomy	"
7	Fibroid uterus, double fibro- cystic ovaries, double salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy	"
2	Large right fibrocystic ovary, left cystic ovary, fibroid uterus and double salpingitis with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy and appendectomy	"
3	Prostatic hypertrophy	Prostatectomy	"
3	Abdominal ascites	Paracentesis abdominis...	Improved
2	Hypertrophied spleen	Splenectomy	Recovered
2	Lipoma of back	Tumor excised.....	"
3	Tubercular adenitis.....	Glands dissected.....	Improved
3	Tumor mass in right breast	Mastectomy	Recovered
5	Fibroma of left breast.....	Mass extirpated	"
1	Fracture of pelvis-pubic bone.....	Immobilized ..	"
21	Fracture of neck of left femur	Immobilized	"
1	Crack through tuberosity of left femur	Immobilized ...	"
15	Fracture neck of right femur.	Immobilized ...	"
1	Fracture upper 3rd, right femur....	Thomas splint	"
1	Fracture head of right femur.....	Immobilized .	"
1	Crack, left patella	Immobilized	"
1	Fracture right fibula.....	Plaster of Paris boot.....	"
1	Fracture upper end of right tibia and fibula	Reduced and immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture lower end of left fibula	Reduced, immobilized, walking iron.....	"
1	Fracture proximal end of left fibula	Immobilized.....	"
1	Right Potts' fracture.....	Reduced, cast, Bohler walking iron.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Fracture middle 3rd, right clavicle.....	Reduced, Depew, Velpeau clavicle splint.....	Recovered “
1	Fracture outer end of left clavicle..	Velpeau bandage.....	“
1	Fracture of left clavicle.....	Immobilized.....	“
5	Fracture left humerus.....	Reduced and immobilized	“
1	Fracture outer condyle, left humerus.....	Molded splint.....	“
1	Fracture lower 3rd, left humerus...	Airplane splint.....	“
1	Fracture head of the neck of left humerus.....	Reduced and immobilized.....	“
3	Fracture middle 3rd, right humerus.	Reduced and immobilized	“
2	Fracture neck of right humerus....	Airplane splint.....	“
1	Fracture lower end of right humerus	Immobilized.....	“
1	Fracture medial aspect of head of right humerus.....	Immobilized in Velpeau position.....	“
1	Fracture and dislocation of left humerus.....	Dislocation and fracture reduced.....	“
1	Fracture and dislocation of right elbow.....	Open reduction.....	Improved
4	Fracture lower end of ulna.....	Reduced and immobilized	Recovered
1	Fracture left radius.....	Immobilized.....	“
1	Dislocation left ulna with fracture of coronoid process.....	Reduced and immobilized.....	“
11	Right Colles' fracture.....	Immobilized.....	“
6	Left Colles' fracture.....	Immobilized.....	“
1	Fracture proximal phalanx of 1st and 5th fingers right hand and proximal phalanx little finger left hand.....	Immobilized.....	“
2	Fracture right little finger.....	Splinted.....	“
1	Fracture last phalanx left large toe.	Strapped with adhesive...	“
1	Spiral fracture, 1st phalanx 4th toe right foot.....	Immobilized.....	“
1	Fracture distal end of 5th metacarpal bone.....	Immobilized.....	“
1	Fracture and displacement 5th metacarpal bone.....	Immobilized.....	“
1	Fracture metacarpal bone right index finger.....	Immobilized.....	“
3	Fracture metacarpal bone right little finger.....	Immobilized.....	“
1	Dislocation of both elbows.....	Reduced and joints immobilized.....	“
1	Dislocation of left humerus.....	Reduced and immobilized	“

Fortunately there were no violent or unexplained deaths during the year. Two male patients succeeded in committing suicide, both by strangulation in room while supposed to be sleeping.

Five babies were born at the hospital this year, two of them by Caesarian delivery. The record is as follows:

Male child, illegitimate, born July 18, 1940; removed by State Board of Children's Guardians September 5, 1940.

Female child, legitimate, born July 22, 1940; removed by father, August 11, 1940.

Male child, illegitimate, born August 31, 1940; removed October 7, 1940, by State Board of Children's Guardians.

Male child, illegitimate, born January 9, 1941; removed February 4, 1941, to care of Charity Organization Society in Plainfield.

Male child, legitimate, born March 10, 1941; removed April 15, 1941, to St. Vincent Nursery, Montclair, under care of Catholic Charities.

All removals were arranged by the Social Service Division.

Health Service For Employees

Routine and special health examinations of employees and medical and surgical treatments for those requiring them have been continued as a necessary part of the hospital program. Dr. Joseph Donovan, senior physician, has been in immediate charge of the service with the assistance of other physicians as indicated. Most of the work has been carried on in the out-patient section on the main floor of the Clinic building and in the special employees' ward on the third floor. Dr. Donovan has submitted the following figures:

Treatments in the out-patient service, minor surgery, emergencies and so on, 3,548; physical examinations, 348; tetanus antitonic, 31; Dick test, 23; Shick test, 25; intramuscular and subcutaneous treatments, 803; inoculations, 91; vaccines, 21; total examinations and treatments in the out-patient service, 4,890.

On Ward M-3, 68 patients received medical treatment and rest without regular admission to the ward, 641 patients were admitted, 630 patients were discharged and 17 were under care at the close of the year. Six patients died on the ward during the year, all but one being past 60 years of age; in 2 cases the cause of death was carcinoma, 1 heart disease, 1 uremia, 1 tertiary syphilis. One woman, wife of an employee, died of myeloid leukemia.

Conditions treated medically numbered 565 of which grippe, 84 showed the highest incidence; 45 cases of tonsillitis were listed, 28 bronchitis, 30 intestinal grippe, 22 gastroenteritis; 40 persons were under care for infections in various parts of the body, 18 for sprains, 11 for lacerations. A wide variety of other ailments were treated.

Surgical operations numbered 60, including 11 appendectomies, 16 fractures, 11 tonsillectomies and 5 appendectomies combined with other abdominal surgery. These and most of the other operations performed are listed in the section on surgery.

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

Service in this division has been maintained with Dr. Marshall D. Hogan, specialist, on part-time and two specially trained registered nurses on regular duty, assisted by attendants when necessary and possible.

UROLOGY			
<i>Operations:</i>	<i>Men</i>		
Supra-pubic cystotomy			3
Extravasation of urine			2
Dorsal split			1
	Total		6
<i>Medical Services:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cystoscopies	4	5	9
Cystoscopies with pyelograms	2	2	4
Cystoscopies with complete urological studies		2	2
Urethral dilatations	58		58
Urethral irrigations	51		51
Urethral smears	32		32
Bladder irrigations	39		39
Prostatic massages	196		196
Prostatic smears	73		73
Retention catheters	24		24
Catheterizations	81		81
	Total	9	569
PROCTOLOGY			
<i>Operations:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hemorrhoidectomies	24	11	35
Rectal prolapse	2		2
Fistula-in-ano	1		1
Rectal fissure	1		1
Thrombotic pile mass	3	1	4
Fecal impactions	2	3	5
	Total	15	48

<i>Medical Services:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proctoscopies	2	1	3
Rectal examinations	671	438	1,109
Consultations with examinations	149	53	202
Total	822	492	1,314

COLONIC THERAPY

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of irrigations given.....	6,239	5,200	11,439
Number of patients treated	405	269	674
Number of patients completed	310	228	538
Average number of irrigations per patient	15	18	33
Number of post-operative treatments	88	46	134

Gynecological Division

Throughout the year the required gynecological work has been carried on chiefly by the ward physicians with consultants called in from the surgical and other treatment divisions as required.

Dental Division

The work of the dental clinic has been continued under the experienced direction of Thomas R. Palmer, D. D. S., who, although his health has been considerably impaired, has been able to organize and check the work of his assistants and has been on hand constantly to consult and advise with the younger men. His report is as follows:

"The usual changes in personnel have been made this year: Dr. J. F. Weisert, junior resident dentist, resigned and was succeeded by Dr. C. K. Doland whose place as dental interne was taken by Dr. J. R. Mentel; Dr. M. J. Gelb, dental interne, resigned and was succeeded by Dr. L. L. Grand. Mr. Patrick DeNapoly has continued his excellent service as dental laboratory technician.

Examinations of all newly admitted patients have been continued. The mouths of all have been placed in a healthy condition as promptly as possible after admission. We have also continued the routine examinations of all patients on the wards and made a consistent effort to keep their mouths in condition—dentures, bridges and fillings being supplied when needed.

In addition to the work for hospital patients several state and county institutions and agencies have been assisted with dental problems. The Morris County Welfare House inmates have been given general care and supervision. Dentistry has been provided for the children in this vicinity under the care of the Morris County Children's Home and the New

Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians. For some time dental prosthetics have been supplied for the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg and this year for the first time we have been doing the same for the North Jersey Training School for Girls at Totowa.

All this together with our own prosthetic work has to some extent over-loaded our laboratory, but by the efforts of Mr. DeNapoly with the cooperation of the entire dental staff it has been accomplished and it is anticipated that it can all be continued, although the dental clinic as a whole is near the apex of its capacity. Relatives and guardians of patients have been informed of the cost of dental restorations and the sums collected, amounting to \$1,306. have been turned over to the hospital Treasurer. The necessary treatment has been in no way contingent on such payments, the welfare of the patients being the first consideration.

EXAMINATIONS

New patients	1,390
Ward patients	<u>8,058</u>
Total	9,448

X-RAY

Intra-oral	3,915
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TREATMENTS

Prophylaxis	4,249
Vincent's infection treatments	75
Other dental treatments	<u>5,382</u>
Total	9,706

ORAL SURGERY

Impactions	379
Buried tooth fragments removed	291
Cysts removed	113
Surgical removal of teeth	156
Alveolectomies	128
Fractured mandibles reduced	2
Total	<u>1,069</u>

EXODONTIA

Extractions	7,287
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FILLINGS

Total fillings	5,169
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REPLACEMENTS

Dentures, full upper or lower	113
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	90
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps	55
Total	<u>258</u>

Bridges, fixed and removable	12
Dentures repaired	239
Inter-maxillary splints.....	2

WARDS OF MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Extractions	175
Prophylaxis	180
Fillings	753
X-rays	100

WARDS OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Extractions	23
Prophylaxis	35
Fillings	54
X-rays	26

MORRIS COUNTY WELFARE HOME

Extractions	43
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NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS (JAMESBURG)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps.....	17
Dentures repaired.....	7

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL (TOTOWA)

Dentures, partial with gold clasps.....	4
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps.....	2
Dentures repaired	2

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

All eye, ear, nose and throat work has been carried on under Dr. P. J. Gambill who has kept to the highest standards of technique and shown excellent results. His report is briefly as follows:

"I appreciated very much the opportunity to attend a week's symposium at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and found it most valuable in keeping abreast of medical and surgical procedures. Miss Thomas, who continues as my nurse, also appreciated the opportunity to spend three days attending clinics at the same hospital observing operating room technique.

The volume of work has increased this year but I have continued to examine State Troopers and employees from other state departments as well as numerous children from the State Board of Guardians. There have been no deaths or unusual complications in connection with surgical or medical procedure in this division during the year. In medication sulfanilide sulfapyridine and sulfathiazole have been employed rather freely and have been an invaluable aid in treating acute infections of various kinds.

EXAMINATIONS

Routine examinations of patients admitted					1,392
<i>Special Examinations:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients	559	247	219	288	1,313
Employees	264	187	172	364	987
Total	823	434	391	652	2,300

TREATMENTS

<i>Patients:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number treated	791	219	339	235	1,584
Number treatments	1,082	548	736	432	2,798
<i>Employees:</i>					
Number treated	201	128	189	140	658
Number treatments	285	228	367	216	1,096

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adenoidectomies	4	6	10
Antrotomies	18	14	32
Cauterization, corneal ulcer	12	9	21
Cauterization inferior turbinate	8		8
Cauterization septum (epistaxis)	10		10
Curettement of middle ear	9	8	17
Diagnostic laryngoscopy		5	5
Direct laryngoscopy	12		12
Dilation eustachian tubes	19	16	35
Dilation lacrymal duct	4	7	11
Dilation oesophageal stricture	10		10
Drainage, abscess of mastoid	2		2
Enlargement naso-frontal duct	42	9	51
Enucleation of eyeball with gold ball transplant	1		1
Ethmoidectomies	15	11	26
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position	43		43
Incision and drainage, abscess of eyelid	5		5
Incision and drainage, hordeolum	30	14	44
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit	6	1	7
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum	4	4	8
Incision and drainage, abscess of external ear	8		8
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess		7	7
Intra-nasal window	7		7
Intra-ocular discission secondary membrane, secondary to cataract extraction	1		1
Iridectomies	2		2
Mastoidectomies	3		3
Mosher-Toby operation, (lacrymal sac)	2		2
Myringotomies		8	8

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Oesophagoscopies, direct	6		6
Paracentesis of eardrum.....	9		9
Post-operative curettement, mastoid	2		2
Radical antrum (modified)		2	2
Removal aural polyps	7	4	11
Removal nasal polyps	11	1	12
Removal cataracts.....	1		1
Removal chalazion of eyelid	11		11
Removal foreign body from ear	10		10
Removal foreign body from eye	29	36	65
Removal lingual tonsil.....	69	10	79
Removal pterygium	3		3
Removal tissue from vocal cords for biopsy.....	1		1
Repair eyelid—plastic	1		1
Resetting fracture nose		10	10
Setting fractured nose.....	22		22
Sphenoidectomies	13	7	20
Submucous resection of septum, partial	8		8
Submucous resection of septum, total	7		7
Suturing paralyzed eyelids together	2		2
Tonsillectomies, general anesthesia.....	4	6	10
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia	86	12	98
Tracheotomy.....	1		1
Turbinectomies, anterior.....	5	3	8
Uvulectomies, partial.....	39	4	43
Total.....	624	214	838

Pathological Division

On October 18, 1940, Dr. Carl M. Sagert who had been on the staff as a regular physician since August 1, 1936, and who had been supervising treatments, autopsies and other medical procedure at the laboratory after the resignation of Dr. Thomas B. Christian in May, was appointed pathologist. He has been able to carry on the duties in a satisfactory manner and is showing commendable interest in this specialty. Mr. Rafel Benitez has continued his excellent work as chief laboratory technician and bacteriologist. Dr. Sagert reports as follows:

The division of pathology is continuing the same schedule of routine examinations on all newly admitted patients. This includes performance of complete urinalysis; hematological examination; complete blood chemistry; Wasserman, Kahn, and Kline tests. All male patients have a routine complete analysis of the spinal fluid. Further special examinations are conducted at the request of the physician in attendance on the patients.

During the past year a greater number of autopsies has been performed, including gross examination, microscopical examination and bacteriological examination of autopsical specimens. Facilities for bacteriological examinations, cultures and analyses have been expanded.

All cases of neurosyphilis are inoculated with plasmodium malaria upon receipt of permission from the nearest relative. Both the tertian and quartan types are used. This method of fever therapy is continued within the limits of the individual reaction on each patient and is then terminated by intravenous quinine dihydrochloride. Then a course of tryparsamide or other arsenicals, as indicated, is instituted with a routine follow up of patient's progress, by a blood and spinal fluid examination.

Cases of systemic or neurosyphilis who leave the hospital before adequate treatment has been completed, are advised to receive further treatment either by their own physician or by returning to this hospital periodically. The following table shows the regular treatment for syphilis:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases under treatment	133	43	176
Number of doses neo-arsphenamine administered	201	249	450
Number doses of tryparsamide and other drugs administered.....	7,023	2,236	9,259

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Urine:</i>			
Chemical and microscopical	3,235	6,816	10,051
Quantitative for albumin.....	900	1,355	2,255
Quantitative for sugar	1,787	3,915	5,702
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests	2	2	4
Positive casts	266	203	469
<i>Blood:</i>			
Enumeration of red blood cells	1,148	1,323	2,471
Enumeration of white blood cells	1,166	1,442	2,608
Estimation of hemoglobin	781	874	1,655
Differential leukocyte counts	1,151	1,322	2,473
Examination for plasmodium malaria	12	6	18
Widals	129	74	203
Cultures	32	15	47
Color index	2	3	5
Determination for blood groups	37	25	62
Bleeding time.....	86	49	135
Estimation of coagulation time.....	79	52	131
Sedimentation rate.....	20	21	41

<i>Blood: (cont'd)</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fragility tests	1	0	1
Vandenberg tests	3	0	3
Sugar.....	878	1,111	1,989
Non-protein nitrogen	782	831	1,613
Creatinine	807	808	1,615
Urea-nitrogen	802	859	1,661
Uric acid	18	9	27
Cholesterol	21	52	73
Calcium	661	786	1,447
Icterus index.....	7	6	13
Compliment fixation for gonococci.....	0	2	2
Wassermann tests	1,051	920	1,971
Kahn tests.....	1,100	881	1,981
Kline tests	47	37	84
<i>Spinal:</i>			
Wassermann tests	665	281	946
Cell counts.....	582	220	802
Globulin	582	220	802
Protein	582	220	802
Colloidal gold curve	665	281	946
Quantitative sugar estimations	540	263	803
<i>Sputum:</i>			
For tubercle bacilli.....	56	34	90
For bacterial flora	2	2	4
Cultures	2	2	4
For types of pneumococci	32	8	40
Guinea pig inoculation of sputum.....	2	2	4
<i>Feces:</i>			
For parasitic organisms	36	43	79
For tubercle bacilli	1	2	3
For typhoid bacilli	1	2	3
For bacterial flora	1	2	3
For occult blood	36	43	79
<i>Smears:</i>			
For gonococci	9	103	112
For treponema pallidum	1	1	2
From diphtheria cultures.....	1	1	2
From pus from ears	20	18	38
From pus from wounds	12	4	16
Examination of gum for Vincent's angina	12	27	39
Examination of throat for Vincent's angina.....	181	140	321
<i>Stomach Contents:</i>			
Total acidity.....	6	10	16
Free HCl.....	6	10	16
Combined HCl	6	10	16

<i>Stomach Contents: (cont'd)</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
For Oppler Boas bacillus	4	3	7
Occult blood.....	6	10	16
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Patients inoculated with malaria	96	29	125
Autogenous vaccines	6	6	12
Saline suspension for trichomonas vaginalis	0	42	42
Basal metabolism estimations.....	33	72	105
Sugar tolerance tests	3	1	4
Examination of tissues	19	75	94
Autopsies	66	50	116
Typhoid vaccine (doses).....	2,064	2,115	4,179
Ascheim-Zondek tests.....	0	48	48
Blood transfusions	8	11	19
Biopsies	1	2	3
Total.....	23,356	28,212	51,568
<i>Water:</i>			
For colon bacilli			21
For typhoid bacilli			21
Bacterial counts			4
<i>Milk:</i>			
Specific gravity			2
Fat contents			6
Bacterial counts			4
Cultures for streptococci			2
Smears for pus and blood			6
Smears for streptococci			6
<i>Miscellaneous Examinations:</i>			
Miscellaneous cultures			58
Chemical analysis for cyanide.....			1
Whiskey analyses			2
Total.....			133
Grand Total			51,701

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

There have been a number of important improvements made in the equipment of this division during the year. A special appropriation was made by the Legislature for the purpose and the items were chosen after careful consultation. A maximar "200" oilmerst therapy unit with two treatment cones was purchased and installed. The installation was made after a special room had been prepared with lead lining, leaded floors, special hardware, lead clad doors, and so on. New electric lines

for alternating current were run from the basement of the building to this area. All electric boxes, switches and controls were installed to be unaffected by the new therapy unit. Another most important piece of equipment was a combination radiographic and fluoroscopic X-ray table, with manually-operated raising mechanism; high speed Bucky diaphragm, fluoroscopic tube carriage; screen staging; shockproof high voltage cables with ceiling supports; foot rest; and necessary cables. This was made by the General Electric Company. Further equipment included RB-4 Coolidge X-ray tube; shockproof double focus tube unit, with shockproof casing, DX type Coolidge tube, shockproof high voltage cables with ceiling supports. A General Electric model "B" electrocardiograph was also obtained and a model "B" inductotherms (short wave) machine, made by the same company. Much of the work required in conjunction with the new units was completed by the hospital engineering force.

Dr. George R. Hampton, senior physician, has continued in charge of the work and has given his customary faithful and conscientious attention. He has submitted the following report:

EXPOSURES:	ROENTGENOGRAPHY	
Head.....		1,126
Maxilla.....		2,298
Chest.....		1,601
Abdomen (barium meal).....		536
Kidney....		149
Gall bladder.....		95
Pelvis.....		58
Upper extremity.....		804
Lower extremity.....		678
Spine.....		178
Teeth.....		200
	Total exposures.....	7,723

DIAGNOSES:

Fractures:

Skull.....	6
Mandible.....	5
Clavicle.....	6
Ribs.....	12
Humerus.....	22
Radius.....	26
Ulna.....	7
Metacarpal.....	17
Phalange.....	23
Nasal bone.....	2

<i>Fractures:</i>	
Femur	38
Tibia	2
Fibula	11
Scaphoid	2
Carpal	2
Metatarsal	1
Patella	5
Pelvis	3
Vertebra	4
<i>Dislocations:</i>	
Humerus	6
Elbow	2
Phalange	2
<i>Osteomyelitis:</i>	
Spine	1
Phalange	3
Metacarpal	1
Pelvis	2
Femur	2
Clavicle	2
<i>Foreign Bodies:</i>	
Orbit—(bullet)	1
Stomach—metal spring 1, hair pin 1, safety pin 1, pencil 1	4
Colon—safety pin 1	1
<i>Chest:</i>	
Pulmonary tuberculosis (acute)	415
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic)	194
Carcinoma of lung	6
Bronchitis	15
Pleurisy with effusion	200
Aortic aneurism	4
Cardiac hypertrophy	44
Thickened pleura	16
Pneumonia	23
Bronchiectasis	16
Arteriosclerosis	14
Pulmonary edema	2
<i>Teeth:</i>	
Impactions	284
Periapical abscess	78
Pyorrhea	155
Septic roots	122
Cysts	15

Miscellaneous:

Pregnancy	4
Mastoiditis	34
Sinusitis	20
Arthritis (hypertrophic)	6
Arthritis (atrophic)	3
Ankylosis	4
Enlarged turbinates	12
Cholecystitis	16
Gallstones	11
Kidney stones	10
Potts disease	1
Brain tumor	4
Gastric ulcer	10
Cancer of the stomach	4
Cancer of the colon	2
Brain cyst	1
Brain tumor	4

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current	534
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents	50
Vacuum electrode	568
Ultra-violet rays	665
Diathermia	2,998
Infra-red rays	355
Morse wave	80
Electrolysis	35
Fulguration	20
Electrical vibration	40
Massage	1,850
Reducing exercises	25
Electrocardiograms	30
X-rays	140
Total treatments	7,390

Tuberculosis

The service for tuberculosis patients has been continued under the same system as for several years past. Dr. Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of Morris County Sanatorium for the Tuberculous at Shongum Mountain, has been a part-time consultant on the staff of this hospital and Dr. Daniel G. Melvin has been on full-time duty at the Tuberculosis building. Their report of the year's activities is as follows:

There were resident in the Tuberculosis building at the beginning of the year 182 patients; 77 were admitted, 41 men and 36 women; 3

were returned from parole, all women; 19 patients were transferred to other buildings, 2 men and 17 women; 51 died, 27 men and 24 women; 1 man was discharged; 10 patients were paroled, 7 men and 3 women; resident in the building at the end of the year, 181 patients.

Diagnoses:

Chest Consultation Service

Pulmonary tuberculosis, active:		
Minimal	4	
Moderately advanced	122	
Far advanced	76	202
Pulmonary tuberculosis, inactive:		
Minimal	6	
Moderately advanced	111	117
Other chest conditions:		
Pleurisy with effusion	19	
Chronic adhesive pleuritis	14	
Chronic bronchitis	10	
Tuberculosis suspects	4	
Bronchiectasis	4	
Atelectasis	4	
Lung malignancy	3	
Aortitis	3	
Silicosis	1	
Massive calcification of the lung	1	
Cystic lung	1	
Lung abscess	2	
Bronchial asthma	3	
Chronic pneumonitis	8	
Total	396	
Number of tuberculin tests given	29	
Employees examined during the year	434	

Treatments:

Artificial pneumothorax	989
Pneumoperitoneum	28
Thoracentesis	5
Infra red ray	330
Metrazol treatments	119
Electric shock treatments	106
Total	1,577

*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 72 were new cases.

The remainder were re-examinations of cases formerly diagnosed.

There were seven lectures given to student nurses in the course of the year.

New equipment received included a General Electric model "B" inductotherms (short wave) machine.

Educational Division

The educational division has continued to serve well its varied purposes—to inform the public regarding mental hospitals and problems of mental disease, to make available to students the material for studies in psychology and human relations, to afford patients and their relatives another channel for friendly associations and assist in the hospital routine. Mr. Robert A. Preston occupied the position of Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director from September 16, 1936, until September 30, 1940, when he resigned to become Protestant Chaplain at the Federal Penitentiary, at Terre Haute, Indiana. He was replaced by Mr. Robert H. Dalton, who was appointed on October 1, 1940. Mr. Dalton had previously been here as a student in this division and prior to his appointment as Educational Assistant had been serving as Protestant Chaplain in the U. S. Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He has submitted an excellent report which I have been obliged to condense as follows:

"Twice a week, approximately, individuals or groups have visited the hospital to learn more about the varied problems which mental illness involves. These visits averaged half a day in length and included attendance at a lecture, conference or clinical presentation and a tour of wards, grounds and occupational buildings. Students and faculty members of general and professional schools and colleges continued to be in the majority. Many nearby schools and colleges schedule regular visits for certain of their classes in psychology, sociology, mental hygiene, public affairs and so on. Twenty-two educational institutions within a radius of forty miles have been represented by groups during the year and thirty-three colleges and universities from a greater distance have been represented by one or more persons.

It is felt that one of the chief responsibilities of this division is to attempt to dispel many of the popular misconceptions regarding mentally ill persons which persist in the thinking of a large number of people and to substitute an intelligent sympathy and an enlightened desire to work cooperately with the various agencies which are concerned with the mental health of the community. One feature of this would be assistance in the rehabilitation of paroled and discharged patients.

During the year 467 visitors, 40 as individuals and the remainder in 46 groups, were taken on tours of the hospital. Included in this number were 339 students. Conferences with professional workers—

educators, lawyers, social case workers, clergymen and so on—numbered 186. Speaking engagements in the community and correspondence with universities, schools and individuals seeking information regarding care and treatment procedures and the prevention of mental illness were also important activities.

Fifteen advanced graduate students of mental and social hygiene have spent periods of three to six months in intensive resident study and nine additional students arrived on June 16th to commence similar studies. Mr. William Andrew who was formerly in residence here as a student returned on June 12th to assist in the 1941 summer training program. The students have been given 267 seminars, lectures and discussion periods. Teaching activities have occupied a total of 801 hours. The students rendered assistance to the hospital by working with patients under the Physical Education Division and by compiling information and filling out statistical slips for hospital records.

Other work of the division has included conversations with newly admitted patients for the purpose of interpreting the hospital to them and further work with selected patients in special need of friendly associations. Interviews have been arranged also with friends and relatives of patients to interpret to them the hospital and treatments. Practical research in problems of mental health and sociology has been carried on. All activities have been under the cooperative supervision of the Clinical Director.

Occupational Therapy Division

In the widely varied activities of the occupational therapy division patients find new interests and acquire satisfactory skills which are often helpful in bringing about a restoration to mental sanity. Patients have been regularly sent to the different branches of the occupational division on prescription by the ward physicians and Dr. George B. McMurray, a senior physician of long experience, has continued in direct charge of the work. He has submitted a more detailed report which has been condensed as follows:

The division is subdivided into several sections, namely: Men's Arts and Crafts, Women's Arts and Crafts, Plain Sewing, Printing and Book-binding, and Curative Workrooms; in these latter occupational therapy has been arranged on the wards or in adjacent rooms for those patients who for mental and physical reasons were unable to go out. All activity has been under the supervision of competent and experienced teachers.

The usual exhibits have been held at fairs this year, including those at Trenton, Flemington, and Morris County.

In the Men's Arts and Crafts the articles produced this year included: 1,140 articles of reed and willow; 1,201 rugs and mats, woven, hooked, or tied; 247 articles of wood, including toys, articles of furniture, fishing rods, and so on; 2,167 brooms; 728 brushes; 86 copper articles; 16 pewter articles; 48 cocoa fibre mats; and 28 miscellaneous articles, a total of 5,633. Articles made and repaired for hospital use, some of which are included in the above figures, totaled 1,889 and there were also $3\frac{1}{3}$ tons of scrap paper gathered and baled. There were 3,414 articles sent to the storehouse to be distributed in the institution, of which brooms, brushes, loom rugs and cocoa mats made up the great part.

In the Women's Arts and Crafts section a great variety of articles were made, including hooked and braided rugs, infants' wear, scarfs, crocheted work, pillow cases, lunch sets, aprons, quilts, afghans, tatting and lace. The total listed was 2,707.

In the Plain Sewing section most of the work is done on power machines and is designed for hospital use. It includes sheets, pillow cases, towels, table cloths and napkins, night garments, gingham dresses, gowns for operating use, and a variety of other articles as needed. The total this year was 55,181 pieces.

In the Print Shop the patients' monthly publication, *The Psychogram*, is printed and prepared for mailing; the annual report of the institution is printed and bound; all varieties of ruled and printed forms are made up; and paper and cards are cut to required sizes. Most of the work is for this institution, but some is done for other institutions or State departments as arranged. The totals were tabulated as follows:

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	<i>Printing</i>	<i>Binding</i>	<i>Ruling</i>	<i>Padding</i>
Greystone Park	2,331,934	10,783	1,212,014	16,569
Trenton	5,756	.....	13,300	.....
W. P. A. Project	2,500	.....	7,500	.....
Total	2,340,190	10,783	1,232,814	16,569

The Curative Workrooms have been continued as usual this year, although there was a change in the director. Miss Stella McClurkin, registered occupational therapist, was appointed to the staff on October 11, 1924 and made director on March 16, 1929; she resigned on December 31, 1940. A temporary appointment was made as of May 1st of Mrs. Margaret DeVries who has been a teacher in this section since July 1, 1929.

Physical Education Division

The work of the physical education division has been continued with practically the same schedule as last year. Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson, the director, has high qualifications and long experience in this difficult field and has been able to obtain assistant teachers of a high type. All engaged for permanent duty must be graduates of the physical education department of an approved normal school or teachers college and appointments are under civil service. In addition to the director the staff consisted of three senior and four junior teachers; there was one resignation and one appointment this year. Mrs. Johnson's report may be summarized as follows:

Four instructors have been regularly assigned to the wards of the Main building occupied by patients of the long resident types. On each of these twelve wards classes of from one-half to three-quarters of an hour each have been held twice a day with two teachers in attendance. Marching, calisthenics, dancing, simple games and community singing have made up the program. For those patients able to benefit by more complex games activities special classes have been arranged in the amusement halls, gymnasium room or on the lawns. These special classes have been held two days each week and groups of selected patients from the Main building have found them an added interest.

Throughout the cool season bowling was the chief sport. Every morning from Monday through Friday there was a class for women patients, the program being arranged so that each building sent a group once a week. For the men working patients an evening class was arranged for each Monday evening, but the demand was so great that a Tuesday evening class was added. Two afternoon classes were held for men patients from the wards. In the summer, games on the lawns and ball field were substituted for bowling.

Special attention was given to the patients taking insulin treatment. A class was held for an hour five days a week for each group—men's and women's. There were from forty-five to fifty patients in each class. In the winter they met in the gymnasium rooms or amusement halls; in the summer outside on the lawns. Ball games of many types were provided, plus dancing for the women. Square dancing has been greatly emphasized this past winter because of the splendid response of the patients to this activity. Music appreciation was often inserted among the quiet games for the last minutes of the class, with the teachers reviewing the life of the composer and the history and special merits of

the particular composition to be heard. Among those listed this year were Shubert's *Unfinished Symphony*, Tschaikowsky's *Andante Cantabile*, Rimsky-Korsakoff's *Hymn to the Sun*, Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata*, Bach's *Air on the G String*, Liszt's *Liebestraum*, Rachmaninoff's *Prelude in G Minor*, Grieg's *Peer Gynt Suite*, Brahm's *Hungarian Dance No. 6*, and Haydn's *Serenade*.

A series of tournaments have been run off during the year. The different bowling groups had competitions with prizes in February and in April. A series of soft ball games was played in June between the men from the insulin class and the parole patients. A round robin tournament of small games, a deck tennis series, a volley ball series, and a soft ball series for women patients were also held in June.

Parties and special amusement features have been arranged throughout the year. Once a month a party was given on each of the shut-in wards with games, dancing, singing and simple refreshments. A mass party in the amusement hall or on the lawn was planned each month for men and women of the more orderly types, with games, dancing and refreshments as the features. The annual Hallowe'en party was a huge success with 400 patients in costume for the grand march and an impromptu broadcasting performance by patients from a regulation microphone set up on the stage. Decorations were in keeping with the holiday and refreshments consisted of cider, apples, doughnuts, peanuts and the usual candy and cigarettes.

The Christmas Tree Party was given after weeks of planning and rehearsing. The hall was rich with Christmas color and sparkle; the huge trees, banking each side of the stage glittered from tip to the lowest branches under which were large baskets filled with gifts. The play, "The Prince of Peace" was directed by this division, but all of the parts were taken by patients who had been selected after a series of try-outs. The costumes, scenery and parts had given stimulating interests to a large group of patients through the weeks of preparation and the beauty of the play and the enthusiasm of the audience afforded great satisfaction. The big hall was filled with patients and many distinguished visitors were also present. Then Dr. Curry appeared as Santa Claus and introduced many of the guests who responded with favorable comments on the performance and brief expressions of cheer and good wishes. The climax of the evening was the distribution of gifts by the nursing division in the course of which each patient in the hall was given a wrapped package containing a present selected for him personally. (Those not

able to attend the party received their gifts on the ward next day, so that no one in the whole hospital was forgotten.)

Other noteworthy parties included the turkey dinner given in January for the members of the cast of the Christmas play; a May party for women patients in advanced classes, held in the grove with hot dogs and potatoes roasted in the fireplaces and each patient making a crepe paper May basket; and at the end of June a delightful mass party given by Mrs. Garrison on her birthday, with artists to entertain by accordian, piano and voice and ice cream and cakes for all.

During the summer of 1940 baseball games were held on the hospital diamond every Saturday and holiday afternoon. This season, however, owing to the destruction of the grandstand by fire and the building activities in that area it has been impossible to bring large numbers of patients out as spectators, so the formal games have not been played. Informal games of soft ball watched by orderly patients sitting or standing around on the grass have been very popular.

The statistics for the year show an average daily attendance at classes of 673 women and 58 men, or a total of 731. The attendance at parties during the year totaled 8,404 women and 2,002 men, with of course much duplication of individuals. Mrs. Johnson conducted courses in recreation for student and affiliating nurses during the year. Instruction was given in the value and adaptation of various recreational activities with classes of patients on the wards. The university students working with the educational division have given valuable assistance with the activities for men patients and have made it possible to amplify the opportunities offered for games and sports.

Social Service Division

The work of this division has been continued with Miss Margaret Carlin as director. The staff at the beginning of the period consisted of nine field workers and two historians; in the course of the year there were four resignations and three appointments, leaving one vacancy unfilled at the end of June. Miss Carlin has submitted the following report:

The number of vacancies and the time which elapsed before they were filled has affected to some extent the amount of work accomplished and has necessitated considerable over-time work for members of the staff. There were 9,949 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital. In the case of patients being considered

for parole 655 preparole investigations were made of homes, both for the purpose of presenting the social and environment factors to the medical staff and also in order to assist the families in planning for the future of the patient.

A total of 505 special investigations were made in the community, 201 of which were for the purpose of obtaining additional information on newly admitted patients to assist the physicians in making diagnoses. The remaining 304 were made for a variety of reasons, including matters of clothing and personal property, to investigate conflicting statements or verify legal residence, to locate relatives and friends of patients or to assist them with personal problems at their request, to plan for the removal of recovered patients from the hospital and to assist them in obtaining employment or to secure financial aid for them, to arrange for the return of parole patients when their condition required such action and to obtain information leading to the locating of escaped patients, as well as to carry out investigations at the request of other agencies.

During the year 72 "surveyed" or recovered patients were removed from the hospital; of these, 42 were paroled to relatives and friends; 4 were paroled to our Social Service Division; 1 was paroled to the Warden of Ivy Hill; 1 was discharged to the Essex County Penitentiary; 1 was discharged to the North Jersey Training School at Totowa; 14 were discharged to relatives and friends; 1 was discharged in custody of the Epileptic Village at Skillman; 1 was discharged in custody of the Morris County Sheriff; 1 was discharged in custody of the United States Deputy Marshall to go to the House of Detention; 6 were discharged in their own custody as they were non-residents.

Twenty-three cases were referred to outside social agencies for assistance. Of these 17 parole patients were taken to clinics for medical treatment and in the other 6 instances patients or their relatives were referred to agencies for financial assistance and advice. Arrangements were made for the placement of babies born in the hospital as listed under the report of the surgical division and also for one child born in June of last year and removed on August 11, 1940, to the Catholic Charities in Newark.

Medical and social histories were obtained regarding 876 newly admitted patients and interim histories were obtained on 124 patients with previous residences in this hospital. Of the 876 anamneses, 836 were obtained in the office and 40 in the community. In order to secure this information 1,386 persons were interviewed and in addition 648

questionnaires were sent out. From other hospitals 675 abstracts were obtained regarding patients admitted here.

Office interviews with and in regard to patients, parole and resident, and in regard to affairs of the social service division totaled 2,671. At the request of the medical staff 43 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients. Special visits made to patients on the wards numbered 248.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escape ranged from 731 to 1,019 (Christmas Holidays), with an average of 814. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 770. During the year 238 patients were returned from parole, 106 men and 132 women, and 87 were returned from escape, 75 men and 12 women. Patients were returned from parole because of return of psychopathic symptoms, inability to adjust in the home and community, and inability of the relatives to provide the supervision recommended by the medical staff. Concentrated efforts have been made in the interest of shock therapy patients and in planning for the removal of patients surveyed as recovered.

In May the Welfare Authorities of four Counties were approached as to the possibility of securing Old Age Assistance for eligible patients who could be placed in the community if granted financial assistance. All expressed their willingness to cooperate and as a result four patients have been placed in Morris County. It is expected that through the efforts of the social service staff and the local Welfare Authorities a large percentage of patients over sixty-five years of age will be removed from the institution during the next year.

It may be noted that there has been a steady increase in the average number of patients on parole. In comparison with this year's 814, the number stood last year at 720 which means 96 more out of the hospital every day of the year, a tremendous saving in maintenance costs. Five years ago, in 1936 the average number on parole was 502.

Members of the staff attended the National Conference on Social Work in Atlantic City, the New Jersey State Conference of Social Work in Asbury Park, the Ortho-Psychiatric Conference in New York and the Staff Institute meetings at the North Jersey Training School. Three members continued evening courses at the New York School of Social Work during the year.

Relationship with the Confidential Social Service Exchange and cooperation with various social agencies of this and other states were continued throughout the year.

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

Dr. Earl W. Fuller, Director of Mental Hygiene Clinics, continued in charge this year with the same staff members in key positions: Dr. Theodore Gebirtig, Assistant Director, Miss Mildred Hurley, Director of Social Service, and Mrs. Sigal and Mr. Beechley, Psychologists. To their competence and devotion to the work is due the high type of service which this organization has rendered to Northern New Jersey. Dr. Fuller has submitted a somewhat detailed report which I have summarized as follows:

During this fiscal year there has been no change in the location of the 171 regular community clinic sessions. However, due to the great demand for clinic service, there have been 93 additional clinics conducted in various communities in the clinic district of six counties, making a total of 264 clinic sessions. There have been two changes in the clinic personnel. On October 7, 1940, Mrs. Gladys Hall Taylor joined the social service staff, filling a vacancy which had existed since the previous May. On May 3, 1941, Miss Grace Preston resigned to accept a position in California and to date this vacancy has not been filled. From September 15th to June 15th four social work students from the Smith College School for Social Work were at the clinic for their training period: Miss Dorothy Coddington, Miss Carola Franchot, Miss Margaret Gibbons, and Miss Martha Raysor. This student group not only receives experience and training valuable to them but they augment our staff to a degree which might be regarded as the service of two full-time psychiatric social workers.

The demand for clinic services has in no way lessened and at the present time the schedule is filled for several months in advance. Much overtime work has been required of the staff during the year. Lectures have been given to numerous organizations in the state and outside, 22 by the psychiatrists, 4 by the psychologists, 25 by the social workers. The weekly staff meetings continued to function as an educational activity and were attended by a total of 419 individuals as students and observers. Professional organizations have called for the services of the clinic staff members in committee work. Dr. Fuller was Chairman of the Committee on Demonstrations of the Mental Hygiene Association of the New Jersey Department of Education and took part by request in three discussions at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Richmond, Virginia. Miss Hurley has been Chairman of the Committee on Government and Psychiatric Social Work and a mem-

ber of the Mental Hospital Study Committee, both under the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, and participated in a special project pertaining to psychiatric problems and the selective service, under the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Both Dr. Fuller and Miss Hurley were requested to take part in special meetings and institutes on defense programs.

The assistant psychiatrist continued to act as consultant for the North Jersey Training School at Totowa and examined three special cases there. The psychologist gave 29 days to Rahway Reformatory, 5 days to the Training School at Totowa, $6\frac{1}{2}$ days to Annandale Reformatory, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days to the Passaic Children's Bureau and 1 day to the Vineland Training School. During the year the psychiatrists attended 15 professional meetings, the psychologists 13, and the social workers 72. Also various organizations were visited and numerous conferences held.

During the year 264 clinics were held as follows: Englewood, regular, 23; special psychological, 1; Franklin, regular, 9; Hackensack, regular, 22; special, 3; special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home, 48; special psychological at Westwood schools, 6; Jersey City, regular, 20; Morristown, regular, 23; special psychological, 22; special psychological at Flanders school, 2; special psychological at Mt. Arlington school, 2; Newark, regular, 20; special psychological at Theresa Grotta Home, 5; Newton, regular, 9; Passaic, regular, 22; special psychological, 1; Paterson, regular, 23; special psychological, 2; special psychological at Prospect Park school, 1.

CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

	Patients on Rolls						
	Total	*Total	16 years of age and over		Under 16 years of age		W.
			M.	W.	*Total	M.		W.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year (7-1-40)	1,415	576	265	311	839	580	259
2. Cases opened during year— total	773	199	61	138	574	382	192
a. New cases never attend- ing these clinics*	753	189	57	132	564	376	188
b. Readmitted cases**	20	10	4	6	10	6	4
3. Total open cases during year (1-2)	2,188	775	326	499	1,413	962	451
4. Cases closed during year...	680	170	61	109	510	330	180
5. Total open cases on rolls end of year (3-4)	1,508	605	265	340	903	632	271

6. Total different cases attending clinics during year (to be reported on June 30th only) 1,210 401 170 231 809 533 276

*New cases seen in clinics plus new cases seen by psychiatrists and psychologists in Central Office of Clinic and community.

**Cases re-opened through clinic interviews and for further social service work only.

The total patients attending the clinics numbered 1,887 of whom 14 came to consult the social worker only, 1,133 were continued cases, 15 were readmitted cases and 692 were new cases. There were 557 patients 16 years of age and over, and 613 were under 16. Of this number 147 were first interviews with new cases and 837 were interviews with continued cases, while 206 were interviews with those not having had previous psychiatric service this admission. Of the total interviews, 130 took place in the clinic office and 1,060 in the local clinics. There were also 888 interviews about patients.

The psychologists had a total of 893 interviews of which 148 were with those 16 years of age and over and 745 with those under 16. Of the total, 631 were first interviews with new cases, 250 were interviews with continued cases, and 12 were interviews with those who had not had previous psychological service this admission. Of the interviews, 64 took place in the central office of the clinic, 827 in the local clinics, and 2 in the community. The psychologists also had 344 interviews about patients.

The social workers had 815 interviews with patients and 4,584 interviews about patients; of the latter, 729 were in the local clinics, 146 in the central office, and 3,709 in the community. Histories taken numbered 212.

The tabulation of agencies referring new cases to the clinic showed that the greatest number, 228, were referred by the school group, welfare agencies sent in 100 cases; the State Board of Children's Guardians, 76; physicians, 79; while court groups, hospitals, clinics and health agencies, together with relatives and friends, accounted for most of the remainder. A total of 2,136 visits to the clinics were made by persons not patients.

The diagnosis of new cases showed 376 child guidance problems, 185 with mental deficiency, 36 social adjustment problems, 13 with psychoneuroses and neuroses. At the end of the year diagnosis in 67 cases was deferred.

Among the special services arranged were camp placements for 38 patients and convalescent home care for 3 patients. Advice was given regarding 76 individuals who were not clinic patients. Two special schools and four recreational centers were evaluated. During the year the staff held 20 conferences and sent out 6,583 letters and reports regarding patients and clinic matters.

School of Nursing and General Nursing Service

Throughout the year Miss Mary E. Corcoran, R. N., has been in charge of the important division covering all ward employees. Miss Lydia A. DuQuaine, R. N., B. S., has acted as educational director and assistant superintendent of nurses. Early in the coming year Miss Corcoran plans to submit her resignation and accept an attractive position in Washington, D. C. and Miss DuQuaine will then take over her work here. Miss Corcoran has served the hospital to the full limit of her strength as Superintendent of Nurses for the past seven years and as Educational Director for three years before that. She has kept her nurses continually conscious of the high requirements of their profession. She will be greatly missed for her personality, her wit, her professional attainments, and her active interest in the welfare of patients and nurses have made her an important factor, not only in this hospital, but in psychiatric nursing circles throughout the state and country. It is fortunate that Miss DuQuaine with excellent training and experience is immediately available so that there will be no sharp break in the work of the nursing division. Miss Corcoran has submitted a comprehensive report to me which I have summarized as follows:

The year ends with the following personnel on duty: graduate nurses, 64—62 women, 2 men; resident students, 25; affiliate students from 14 schools, 58; attendants, 360—185 women, 175 men. (These figures may differ slightly from those in Table 1 because of the variation between administrative and salary classifications.)

The graduate nurses included the Superintendent of Nurses, 3 assistants to the superintendent—educational director, general night supervisor, and charge on infirmary ward, Main building, north—16 nurses assigned to supervising duty, 9 day and 7 night; 4 nurses assigned to assistant supervising duty; 24 nurses in charge of wards, 19 day and 5 night; 13 on special duty assignments; 3 instructors. Of the Greystone Park student nurses, 5 were at Memorial Hospital, Orange, on affiliation. The others, and also the affiliate students were assigned to duty on wards

and in special divisions. The attendants were divided among ward duty, day and night, and special services. Of the men attendants, at the time of the report 5 were ill and absent and 5 were on military leave, making 165 on duty. The turnover was exceptionally high this year. Of the graduate nurses, 39 left the service and 30 entered it, making a loss of 9; the women attendants, 259 left the service and 216 entered it, a loss of 43; of the men attendants, 509 left the service and 408 entered it, a loss of 101.

The graduate nurse activities for the year included attendance at professional meetings and educational programs held in the community. In October a meeting of the New Jersey League of Nursing Education was held here, the program being presented by the mental hygiene nursing committee, of which Miss Corcoran was chairman. Both afternoon and evening sessions were well attended. On May 11th the annual Florence Nightingale Memorial Service was held in the hospital chapel; 130 nurses in uniform were present and the services were conducted by the Reverend J. G. Seacord of Morris Plains, assisted by several other clergymen and the choir of St. Paul's Church. From October to February a course in ward management was given here on Monday evenings by Mrs. Louise McManus from Teachers College, Columbia University; twenty-two graduate nurses took this course. Six attended a course in defense nursing given at the Hackensack Hospital and one attended lectures and demonstrations on the same topic at Teachers College in New York. The numerous changes in the nursing force were keenly felt, especially the resignation of Miss Lavonne Frey, R. N., B. S., who had been assisting with the teaching of students and in the work of the nursing office; she left to take a position as assistant nursing director at Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Maryland, and her place here has not yet been filled.

The Greystone Park Alumnae Association has had an active year. A card party was held in March to raise funds for various projects which included a twenty-five dollar incentive prize to the outstanding member of the graduating class, an eye model for the School to be used in teaching and the sending of delegates to various conventions. At the present time, ten graduates of the school are on duty at this hospital, while the two other state hospitals and many general hospitals in the state have Greystone nurses on their staffs.

Nursing School: The training school has functioned throughout the year as approved and accredited. By arrangement with the College of St. Elizabeth, a course in sociology was added to the curriculum; seven

students paid the fees for the course, enrolled in the regular class, and after examination were given two points of college credit for their work, in addition to the credit given by the school of nursing. In September five students entered the school, of whom one discontinued in January, and in February six students came for their probationary period.

Graduation exercises were held on October 28th at which Dr. George S. Stevenson, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, was the speaker. Four graduates received pins and diplomas: Dorothy Irene Boller, Laura Joyce Dziedzic, Mary Kathryn Petonak, and Marion Frances Wardell. Mrs. Grace Harquail, President of the Alumnae Association, presented the incentive prize to Miss Dziedzic for her excellent work.

By arrangement with Miss Anna Ketch, Executive Secretary of the Morristown Visiting Nurse Association, student nurses have been given a week's experience accompanying a graduate visiting nurse on duty. At the time of the disaster at the Hercules Powder Plant on September 12th, two Greystone student nurses were out with the visiting nurses and were taken with them to assist in the emergency. A record of this experience written by one of the girls was published in the October issue of the *American Journal of Nursing*.

On June 29, 1940, a conference of Nursing Directors from affiliating schools was conducted here by Commissioner Ellis. As a result it was agreed that students coming here for affiliation would be assigned to duty in all services, including Tuberculosis, no exceptions being offered to students from any school. Assignments would be made with due consideration of the individual student's physical and professional fitness. Two schools had objected to student nurses caring for psychotic patients having tuberculosis. These schools might have terminated their affiliation, but they did not. Since our housing space is limited and the number of students one instructor can accommodate should not exceed 60, it was decided that each school should be asked to reduce the number coming in proportion to the size of groups previously sent or the number stipulated in their contract. The adjustment affected nearly all the schools but only one, St. Peter's Nursing School in New Brunswick, terminated affiliation because all of their students could not be accommodated. During the year 239 students were received for the three months course in psychiatric nursing coming from fourteen schools.

Clothing: This year the clothing situation has been better in regard to the general supply, as replacements of condemned articles were

consistent. There was no extraordinary issue. The stock has been augmented by gifts from the relatives of deceased patients and others to the amount of about 1,760 pieces. Some patients have clothing supplied by their families, but the number depending upon the hospital increases. The shortage would be much more noticeable than it is were it not for the generous amount provided each year through the Christmas Fund.

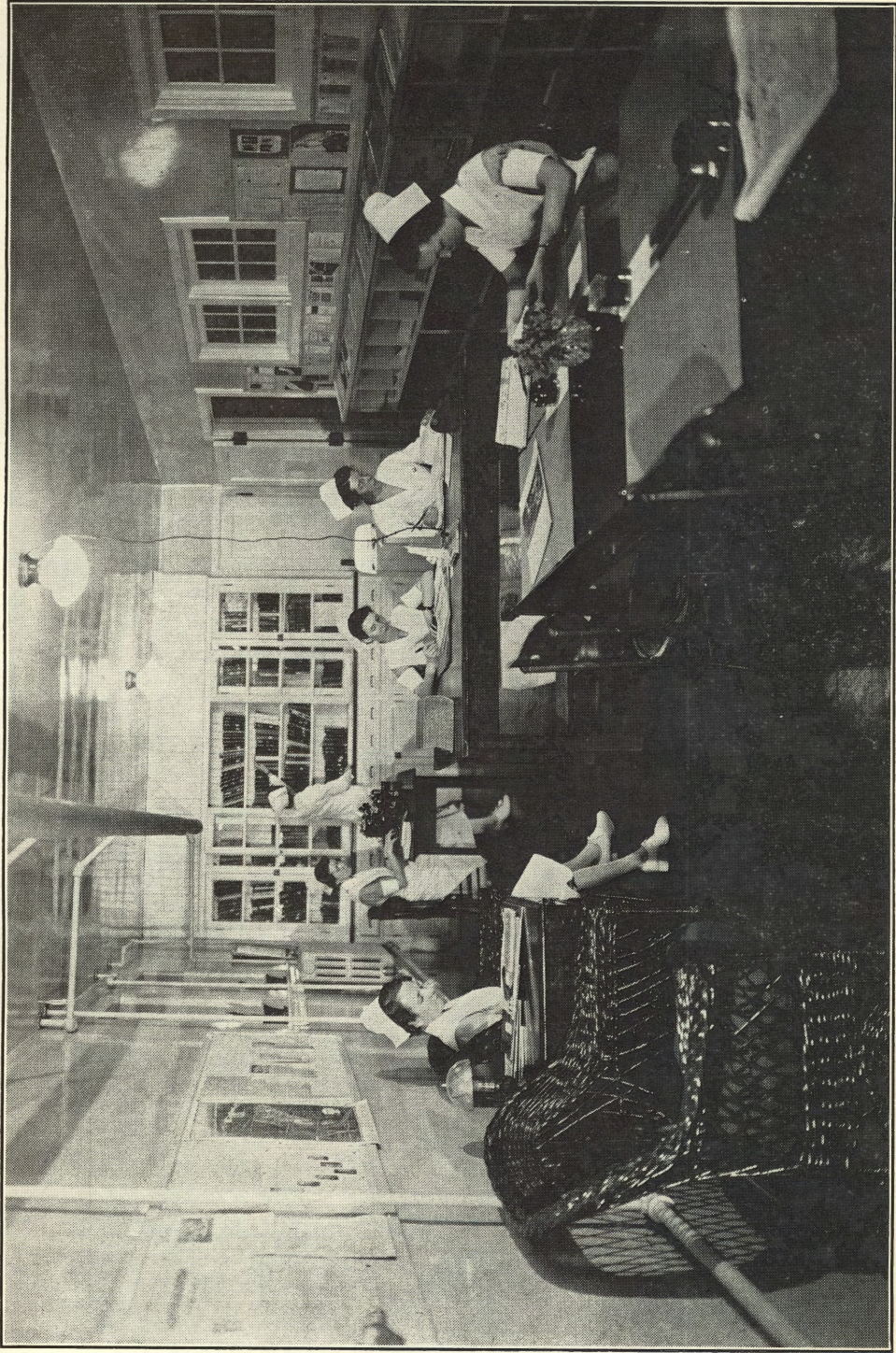
Sewing Room: About seventeen women patients, too active or too deteriorated to go to other working areas, have been employed in the sewing room for two or two and one-half hours morning and afternoon. Every effort has been made to supply attractive working conditions; light refreshments have been served twice a day and in suitable weather the patients have been taken for a walk or to sit outdoors. Special entertainment has been provided at Thanksgiving, Christmas, on birthdays and at summer parties held in the picnic area. The sewing done has included articles for hospital use made from condemned material; new articles, such as student caps, table covers, head kerchiefs for workers in the cannery; and general mending of articles from laundry before they are returned to the wards. This year the articles made and repaired totaled 50,458. The work has been in charge of Miss Catherine Salmon, assisted by an attendant, and the activity has been an important item in hospital economy as well as a useful rehabilitation service.

Personal Grooming Service for Women Patients: Two women attendants have been detailed to full-time duty improving the appearance of women patients. A total of 76,456 treatments were given during the year which included 50,798 hair cuts; 6,390 hair thinned; 3,666 waves; 6,380 scalp massage, and various manicures and other services.

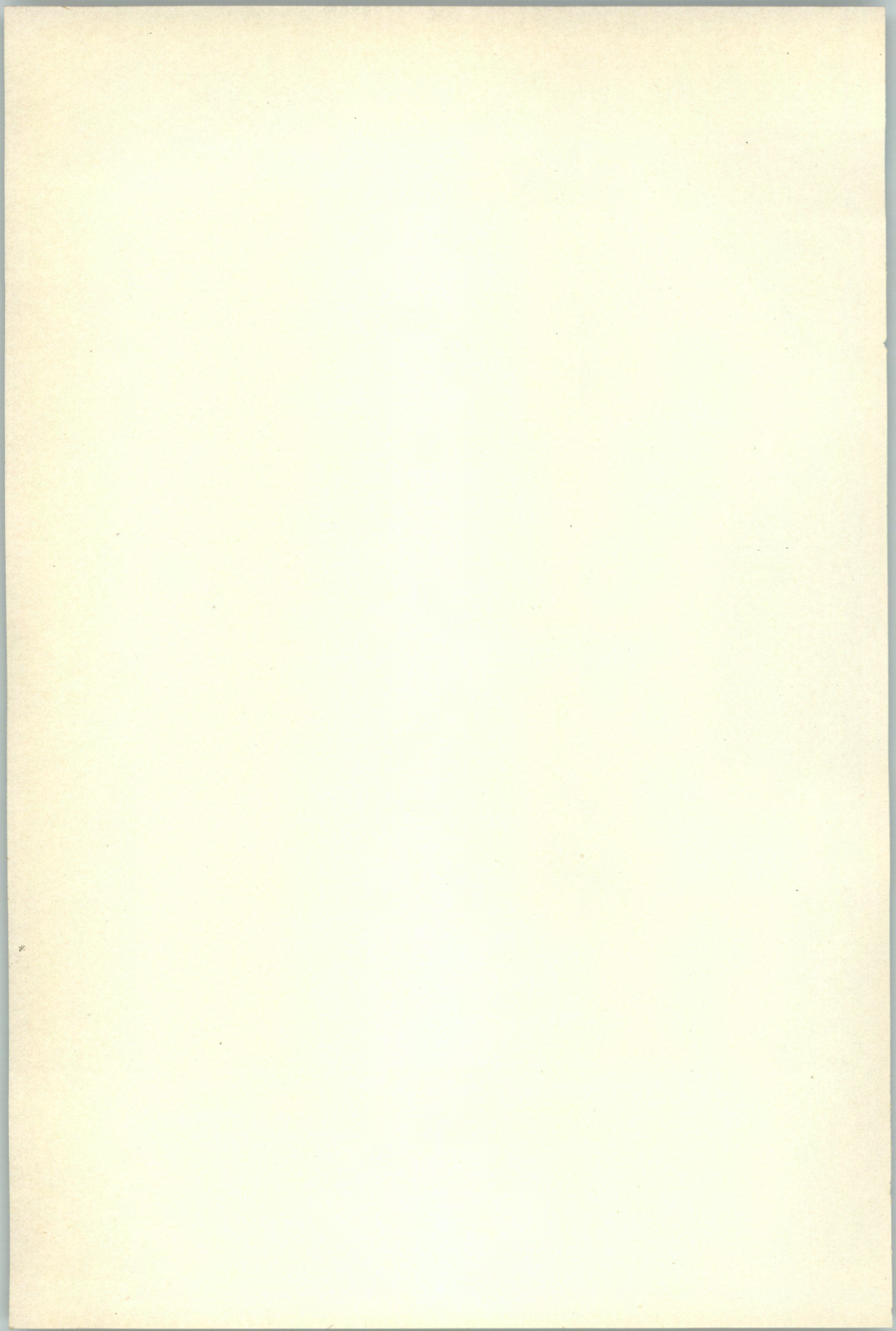
On the insulin ward a woman attendant gave a total of 4,912 treatments to the patients as a part of their special care.

Hydrotherapy: The tonic and sedative baths, given in the hydro rooms of the Reception building, Main building and Clinic building, totaled 28,692 during the year, of which 21,692 were given to women and 6,904 to men. Continuous baths were provided in the Reception building and Main building. In all, 5,072 were given, 3,443 to women and 1,629 to men. There were 7,250 packs given, 6,909 to women patients and 341 to men.

Special Assignments: In addition to nursing for the routine and special services already described, the personnel has also covered the out patient clinic and the employees' ward in the Clinic building, the extra requirements of the shock therapy wards, and the routine of trans-



READING ROOM IN THE NURSING SCHOOL



fering patients from ward to ward and building to building. The regular activities reported from wards throughout the hospital included 46,731 treatments, 57,262 dressings, 306,405 medications, and 3,318 trays prepared for hypodermoclysis, intravenous injections and blood transfusions.

Dietary Section: Mrs. Helene Bossle Melvin, who came as dietitian June 1, 1931, resigned July 1, 1940. During the years she was here she developed the work of diet therapy from a small special tray service to an extensive activity. She also taught nutrition and cookery and diet therapy to the hospital student nurses and directed the metabolic service.

In planning her replacement it seemed well to provide for further expansion and divide the duties. Miss Marie Plante, graduate of the New York School of Home Economics, who had been employed in the diet kitchen since July 1, 1937, was assigned as dietitian in charge of the metabolic kitchens. Mrs. Marjorie Jenkins Conover, a graduate of the New Jersey College for Women, who had been employed in the diet kitchen since November 6, 1939, was assigned as instructor in dietetics and allied subjects. When not engaged in teaching, Mrs. Conover has continued in the diet kitchen assisting Miss Plante. Mrs. Rita Pope MacGowan has continued in service at the Tuberculosis building. Miss Lillian M. Nugent started services as a dietitian in March, replacing Miss Olga Sundberg. Miss Nugent is a graduate of the New Jersey College for Women and is continuing work as a graduate student in Home Economics at New York University. In addition to the large amount of routine, the dietitians have provided favors and specially prepared delicacies for the various holidays and special occasions. The amount of extra work they have done without suggestion and the amount of decorations and extras that they provided from their own funds in the course of the year was considerable.

The detailed report from the diet kitchens prepared by Miss Plante is as follows:

The dietitians attended the various dietetic meetings held in the State and also the American Dietetic Convention in New York. We again have two student dietitians from St. Elizabeth's College for a six weeks summer project.

At the Tuberculosis building a check has been kept on the weight of all patients. The charts show maintenance of weight and in many instances gains. Employees in this area also receive nourishment twice daily and they, too, show gains in weight.

A perpetual inventory has been kept upon the store-room and

checked weekly upon the receipt of supplies from the storehouse. Supplies for the wards have been recorded and signed for by the charge on that service.

PART I.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—METABOLIC KITCHEN—CLINIC BUILDING

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed	Number each	Total
1. Cardio-vascular-renal conditions:		
a. High carbohydrate light diets	2,086	
b. High caloric, salt poor diets	486	
c. Low protein, salt poor diets	2,343	4,915
2. Diseases of the Blood:		
a. High nucleo-protein, high mineral diets	9,850	
b. High caloric, high protein, soft diets	36	9,886
4. Diseases of the Biliary Tract:		
a. Low fat diets	993	
b. Low fat, semi-soft diets	33	
c. Low fat, soft diets	273	
d. High carbohydrate, fat poor, soft diets	90	1,389
4. Diabetes:		
a. Edentulous diets, weighed, calculated, and served as prescribed	6,570	
b. Diabetic diets, weighed, calculated, and served as prescribed	17,536	
c. Liquid diets, weighed, calculated and served as prescribed	426	24,532
4. Avitaminosis:		
a. High caloric, high vitamin diets	8,037	
b. High vitamin diets	808	
c. High caloric, high vitamin egg allergy	21	
d. High caloric, high vitamin, soft diets	180	9,046
6. Diseases of the Gastro-intestinal Tract:		
a. Sippy diet routines	1,744	
b. Bland, non-stimulating diets	2,054	
c. Low residue diets	1,819	
d. Semi-soft diets	1,579	
e. Soft, non-stimulating diets	3,474	10,670
7. Obesity:		
a. Low caloric, high protein, high vitamin diets	1,098	1,098
8. Febrile Conditions and General Debility:		
a. Highly nutritious diets	20,980	
b. High caloric, soft diets	6,598	
c. High caloric, semi-soft diets	1,622	
d. High caloric, liquid diets	10,963	40,163
9. Post-operative Routines:		
a. Bland liquid diets (abdominal surgery)	1,414	
b. Surgical soft diets	3,768	
c. Tonsillectomy, semi-soft diets	1,021	

d. Tonsillectomy, liquid diets	487	
e. Tonsillectomy, soft diets	1,266	7,956
Total therapeutic diets, ward service.....		109,655

PART II.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—PERSONNEL SERVICE—SPECIAL DINING ROOM

Classification of Diets Prescribed	Number each	Total
1. High calorie diets	6,140	
2. Bland diets	764	
3. High calorie, alkaline diets	367	
4. High calorie, soft (edentulous) diets	2,275	
5. Corrective diets for allergic conditions.....	734	
6. Diabetic diets	1,098	
7. Low calorie, low cholesterol diets.....	2,190	
8. Colostomy routine diets.....	1,098	
9. Low calorie diets	814	
10. High calorie, liquid diets.....	366	
11. High protein, mineral and vitamin diets.....	913	
12. High calorie, light (cardiac) diets	205	
Total therapeutic diets, personnel dining room...		16,964

PART III.

ROUTINE AND THERAPEUTIC DIETS—ILL PERSONNEL—WORKING PATIENTS

	Number each	Total
1. Regular diets	8,318	
2. Post-operative diets.....	297	
3. Soft diets	5,501	
4. High calorie diets	792	
5. Cardio-nephritic diets.....	480	
6. High calorie, special diets.....	2,159	
7. Post-operative liquid diets.....	200	
8. High calorie, liquid diets	728	
9. Semi-soft diets	272	
10. Cardio-renal light diets.....	31	
11. High calorie, light diets	284	
12. Low calorie, low cholesterol and fat diets.....	272	
13. Diabetic diets	454	
14. Bland diets.....	633	
15. Low carbohydrate diets	22	
16. Low protein diets	49	
17. Low calorie diets	147	
18. High calorie, soft diets	69	
19. High calorie, low residue diets	118	
Total diets for ill personnel—Male 3.....		20,826
Diets for working patients, Male 3 and diet kitchen		26,280
Total diets.....		47,106

PART IV.

NOURISHMENTS-TUBE FEEDINGS-INFANT FEEDINGS-MISCELLANEOUS

1. Nourishments prepared and served from Nourishment Kitchen in Reception building:	Quarts
a. General Ward Nourishment	12,875
2. Nourishments prepared and served from Clinic Diet Kitchen:	
a. General Ward Nourishment	16,425
b. Employees Service—Male 3	7,300
c. Wards 14 and 15, Pure Citrus Fruit Juices, undiluted ..	861
d. Wards 14 and 15, Nourishment for Insulin Patients ..	19,100
Total Nourishments.....	56,561
3. Special feedings:	Each
a. Tube feedings	3,614
b. Infant feedings.....	805
Total	4,419
4. Lunches for Insulin Patients.....	43,800
5. Ward Supplies:	
a. 185 doz. oranges. b. 185 doz. grapefruit.	
c. 92 doz. lemons. d. 183 doz. eggs.	

PART V.

TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING

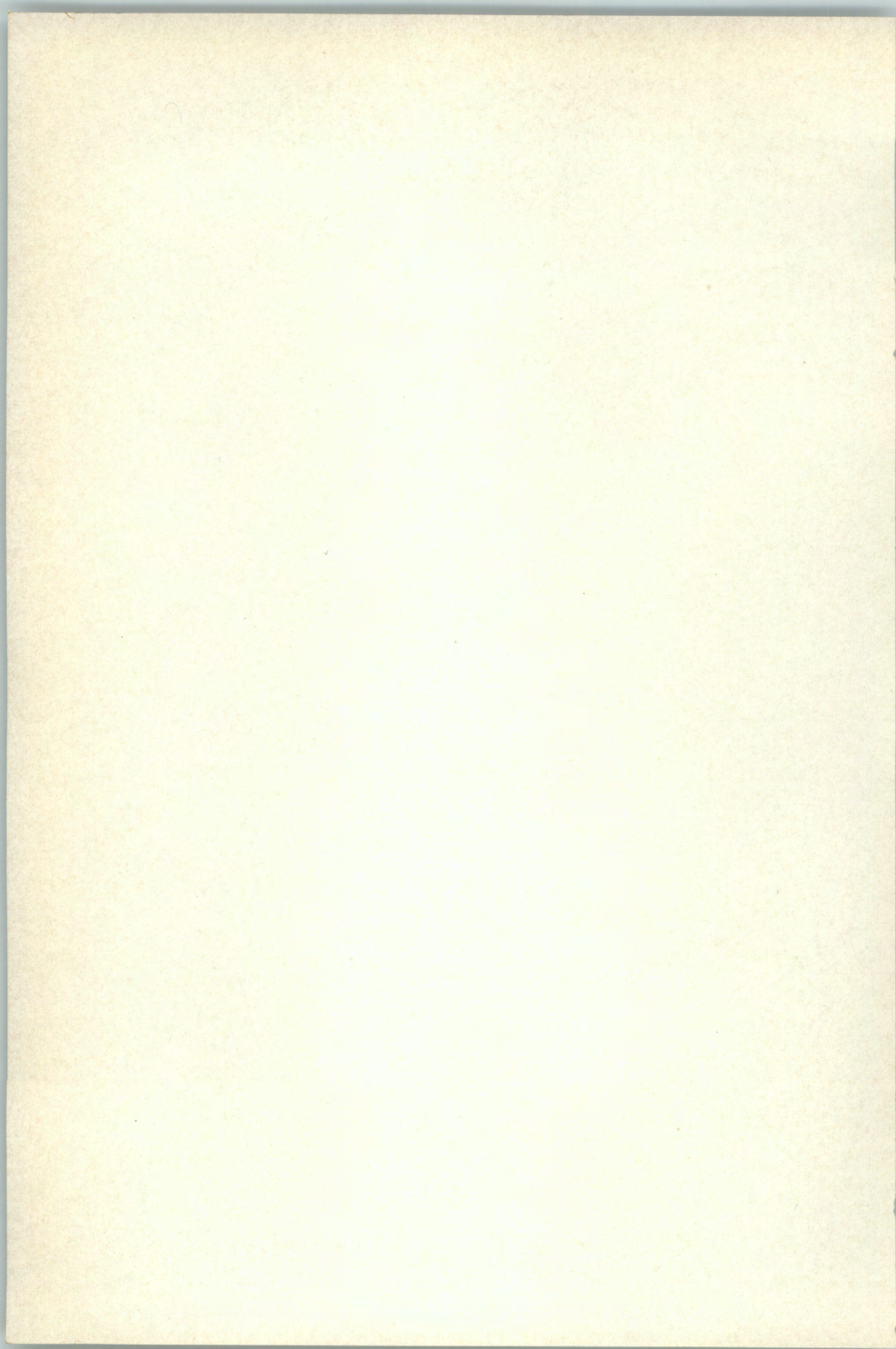
Patient Nourishments (served t. i. d.)	197,100
Employees' Nourishments (served b. i. d.)	22,008
Total.....	219,108
Therapeutic Diets (as modifications of the Regular House Diet)	10,458

SUMMARY

Total Yearly Output:	Number Each	Total
1. Therapeutic Diets (Clinic Diet Kitchen)		
a. Ward service	109,655	
b. Personnel Dining Room	16,964	
c. Ill Personnel—Male 3	20,826	
d. Working Patients.....	26,280	
Total.....		173,725
2. Therapeutic diets—Tuberculosis Building		
a. Ward service.....	10,458	
Total.....		10,458
Grand Total Diets Served.....		184,183
3. Nourishments:	Quarts	
a. From Reception Diet Kitchen.....	12,875	
b. From Clinic Diet Kitchen	56,561	
c. From T. B. Diet Kitchen.....	43,822	
Grand Total Nourishments.....	113,258	
4. Special Feedings:		
a. Tube Feedings and Infant Feedings	4,419	



STUDENT NURSES ENJOY GOLF ON THE HOSPITAL LINKS



Staff Matters

There were a number of changes in the medical staff in the course of the year. Dr. Arthur G. Lane, clinical director, retired and Dr. Laurence M. Collins who had been acting as his assistant was promoted to the position of clinical director. Dr. Archie Crandell, senior resident physician, was made assistant clinical director. Dr. Robert B. May resigned to accept a position in another state and Dr. George B. Coon died after a rather long illness. Three physicians were called into military service and placed on leave of absence from the hospital; Dr. William O'Gorman, Dr. William J. Longley, and Dr. Jack Oatman. Five physicians were appointed to the staff: Dr. Merna Mary Warne, Dr. Ernest Z. Bower, Dr. J. Lloyd Morrow, Dr. Laura E. Ehrlich and Dr. Edgar Braun. The last named was designated as a substitute during the military absence of Dr. O'Gorman and substitutes will be appointed to fill the vacancies left by Dr. Longley and Dr. Oatman.

At the end of the year there was one less physician on the staff than at the beginning, making thirty-one on full time. The two men on part-time, Dr. Hatch in the tuberculosis section and Dr. Hogan, proctologist, continued unchanged. There were slight modifications in the staff assignment: Dr. Collins continued to act as chief surgeon in conjunction with his duties as clinical director, while Dr. Kessler as junior surgeon relieved him to some extent. Dr. Minford continued in general charge of the Clinic building patients, with one junior man on general duty and Dr. Esposito, Dr. Boyd and Dr. Morrow on the shock therapy services; Dr. Donovan remained in charge of the service for sick employees, being assisted on M-3 and in the out-patient section by other physicians as needed. The x-ray and electro therapeutic work remained under the direction of Dr. Hampton and Dr. Gambill continued to handle the eye, ear, nose and throat service. At the Main building, Dr. McMurray acted as executive officer of the hospital in any temporary absence of the superintendent, supervised the occupational therapy division, and directed the service on the male wards assisted by three junior physicians; Dr. Harquail was in charge of the women's wards of the Main building, with junior physicians as assistants. At the Reception building, Dr. Judd was in charge of the women's service and Dr. Crandell of the men's, each with junior assistants. The Dormitory building area had Dr. Washburn in charge of the women's service and Dr. Riggs of the men's, each with junior assistants. Dr. Melvin was in charge of the Tuberculosis building with Dr. Hatch as part-time consultant. Dr. Lasley was regularly assigned

to the night service of the entire hospital. After acting in a temporary capacity for some months, Dr. Sagert was made pathologist in October.

Housing for the staff was not increased this year. Changes in residence were brought about by promotions. Dr. Sagert moved on to the hospital grounds to occupy the pathologist's cottage; Dr. Collins moved into the clinical director's cottage; Dr. Crandell moved from the staff house into the cottage previously occupied by Dr. Collins, and Dr. Voorhies moved his family to the hospital to the vacant apartment in the staff house. After Dr. Oatman was called into the army, Dr. Palagonia moved his family into the staff house. The need of more cottages for physicians continued to be keenly felt. One single physician who has been on the staff for seventeen years, most of the time in the far from quiet surroundings of the staff house, feels that he is entitled to a cottage. Two married senior physicians with more than ten years of service here to their credit are still living in small apartments. At the staff house the congestion is unfortunate; one physician there now has three children and most of the others one or two; the families eat in a common dining room and it is difficult to provide isolation for the sick children, with the result that ailments spread rapidly. This year, for instance, chicken pox was prevalent there for many weeks. Human nature being what it is, many stresses and strains are felt when families are housed in such proximity which would not develop under less crowded conditions and these tend to react to a degree upon the efficiency and harmonious functioning of the medical service.

Although there was considerable sickness, particularly respiratory infections, among the members of the staff during the year the general health seemed better on the whole. Dr. George B. Coon, resident physician, died of carcinoma of the stomach, aged seventy-two. Dr. William Lein who had retired because of poor health died of carcinomatosis, aged sixty-eight.

Members of the staff on their own time attended various clinics in New York connected with Vanderbilt Clinic. Each man went in one day each week, worked with the clinic staff and had the rating of "Volunteer". Dr. Crandell was at the Neurological Clinic and Dr. Judd at the Endocrine Clinic; Dr. Oatman was at the Neurological Clinic until he was called into the army and Dr. Palagonia was for a time at the Psychiatric Clinic. It was possible to grant a short leave and some financial assistance for special courses in certain instances: Dr. Kessler took a course in fractures and diseases of the peripheral circulatory system and Dr. Gambill attended

a week's symposium at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Sagert has completed arrangements to take a twelve day course at Harvard Medical College in August.

Members of the staff attended numerous general and special medical meetings and took an active part in the program. Dr. Collins served as President of the Neuropsychiatric Society of New Jersey for the year. Several meetings of the Morris County Medical Society were held at this institution, including three lecture classes of a course in post-graduate medicine. Dr. Crandell continued active in Boy Scout and Red Cross first aid courses. The annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association held in Baltimore in May was attended by Dr. Fuller and Dr. Gebirtig of the Mental Hygiene Clinics and Dr. Esposito and Dr. Curry of the hospital staff.

Pharmaceutical Division

The work of the hospital pharmacy has been continued under the direction of chief pharmacist Philip G. Roberts, Ph. G. with Louis G. Roberts, Ph. G. as assistant. Mr. Roberts has been in poor health throughout the year and was given a month's leave of absence in the late winter. His condition has finally been diagnosed and should respond to treatment.

The work begun last year of reorganizing the ordering, checking and dispensing of all medical and surgical supplies and equipment and of setting up and maintaining a perpetual inventory of the drug room and medical stores has been continued with Mr. George Zelenak from the Business Office handling the mass of figures and detail.

Mr. Roberts has submitted a tabulation in considerable detail covering not only the drug room routine but classified expenditures for supplies and equipment on the various services throughout the medical division. While this is highly valuable from the standpoint of hospital efficiency, I have not felt that it should be included in my report. Mr. Robert's data has therefore been summarized as follows:

There have been no changes in the permanent personnel of the pharmacy during the year. Mr. Zelenak had a W. P. A. man with him for about three months until he was withdrawn early in March. This year all paper work pertaining to quarterly requisitions, new equipment, repair and exchange of old equipment, and so on has been handled here rather than divided between the drug room and business office. All divisions have had their stockrooms overhauled and all excess stocks returned to the medical stores.

Increased storage facilities were provided by painting and reshelving an adjacent basement room. Several new forms have been devised, made up at the print shop, and placed in use. The clerical work is not yet in shape to give operating totals in the various divisions based upon actual issues from medical stores, but all purchases and costs have been listed under the proper assignment.

At the hospital pharmacy the prescriptions filled this year totaled 19,753 which was an increase of 2,947, or 17 per cent. over the previous year. The bottled and labeled goods showed an increase of 19 per cent. In this the total listed was 12,795, with 3,600 capsules filled in addition. The manufactured items showed a gratifying increase with approximate savings over the market price of \$5,157.75. These items were of 74 different kinds. The greatest savings were in metrazol solution, tincture of green soap, elixir terpin hydrate with codeine, liquor antisepticus, and vanilla flavoring for kitchen use, approximately \$3,600 having been saved on these five items.

Photography

For purposes of identification and to provide a means of showing condition and estimating changes each patient has been photographed soon after admission to the hospital, full face and side view. Two prints have been made of each exposure; one set suitably mounted has been filed in the case record and the other set kept in the studio. Similar photographs have been made of most patients before release on parole. Reprints have been made of the photographs of escaped patients to assist in their return to the hospital and passport pictures have been made of patients according to federal specifications preparatory to deportation. In addition to this routine work, special photographs have been made on order of other subjects of hospital interest, buildings and construction work, exhibits, views of activities, and so on. Pictures have also been made for the state and local police on request. The hospital studio has been carried on by Mr. Daniel J. Lutz.

Barber Shop

The hospital barbering has been carried on under the system set up some years ago by Mr. Adolf Eberle, chief barber. All men patients have been regularly shaved twice each week and about fifty have been shaved three times a week. A hair-cut has been given each man once in three weeks. The work has been done in the large central barber shop at the Main building and at smaller shops in the Reception building and Dormitory building; chairs have also been set up at a number of the

working centers, including the laundry and the occupational therapy building, in order to expedite matters for working patients. Special service has been arranged for bed patients, which includes most of those in the Tuberculosis building as well as many in the Clinic and infirmary areas. About nine assistant barbers have been regularly employed and patients have helped with the lathering. Shaves numbered about 5,350 per week and hair-cuts about 880, giving a yearly total of approximately 278,200 shaves and 45,760 hair-cuts. In addition to the work for patients, barber service has been regularly supplied for from 6 to 15 men employees ill on Ward M-3.

Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

In December of 1927 Mr. William G. Beucler was appointed as assistant to the superintendent and directed to take over such details and inspections as could be readily handled by a non-medical man. From that time on his duties steadily increased. He acted as liaison officer between the superintendent and the heads of various departments, divisions and activities and supervised a variety of useful services. Late in the current year he was called into the military service since he was a reserve officer in the army. His place has not been filled. Up to the present time many of his duties have been carried by Mr. William Knowles who had been acting for a number of years as his assistant. Mr. Beucler sent back from his army post a report of the work accomplished here during the year. The following is a brief summary:

A truly representative report of the various activities coming under my supervision is practically an impossibility because of the amount of detail involved and the fact that much of the work has been done in cooperation with the medical and nursing divisions and the business department. From time to time surveys and investigations were made at the request of the superintendent to coordinate activities, to better conditions in general, or to secure data required by the hospital or the Central Office.

A large amount of detail was involved in adjusting to most effective use the new housing areas in the Dormitory group. At the close of the previous fiscal year all but one of the sixteen areas had been placed in service—Ward B located under Ward 60, Rear. This was opened shortly after the beginning of this year. A major change was effected in the setting up of a permanent infirmary in the transformed Ward 61, rear and the new addition adjacent to it, making an area of 105 beds for the

accommodation of feeble or bed-ridden elderly female patients who had previously been cared for in various parts of the institution. A similar infirmary for men had previously been set up on Ward 60, rear, thus effecting centralized care for over 200 invalid patients and making possible better medical and nursing supervision with fewer personnel. Many transfers of patients were made in the course of the year in an effort to secure the best classification possible with the space available. Numerous patients from the Reception building were taken to the newly established infirmaries, thus relieving much of the overcrowding which is particularly objectionable on the active treatment service. The new Housing Units A and B which were opened last year functioned smoothly and provided excellent accommodations for a good type of appreciative working patients.

The detail work throughout the institution was particularly heavy, largely because of reduced ward personnel. All transportation of furnishings to and from the wards, shops and sterilizer which had previously been handled by the ward personnel was taken over by the detail force. One man was regularly assigned to the mattress shop to facilitate the daily distribution to and from this area.

The bed repair shop was able to accomplish a greatly increased amount of work, since an extra supply provided through the interest of Commissioner Ellis made it possible to maintain a surplus stock. Small trucks were made of scrap materials and utilized for the exclusive transportation of beds; these can be hooked together and are supplied with rubber tired wheels and brakes so that renovated beds can be readily taken down the hill from the Dormitory building shop to the wards without damage. For bringing the train of small trucks loaded with beds in need of repair up the long hill, the station wagon furnished sufficient power. This made it unnecessary to obtain the services of a large truck and resulted in less damage to the beds. Over 2,000 beds were renovated this year, including practically all those used in the Dormitory, Clinic and Reception buildings, as well as a considerable number in the Main building south. A large number of low cots were renovated and transferred to other institutions, particularly Skillman Village. Beds in the Reception building were largely replaced by those of a stronger and more vermin-proof type.

Condemnation of materials from wards and other areas on a weekly basis was continued with excellent results. All condemned articles were replaced by issue from the hospital storehouse and such of the condemned materials as could be utilized were sent to the sewing rooms, occupational

therapy division and so on. Cleaning rags were set aside for issue. Unusable materials were sent to the salvage yard to be sold.

The checking and distribution of Christmas gifts involved a considerable amount of work. Appropriate materials for decorations were assigned to the various wards and activities and after Christmas those that could be salvaged were collected and stored for future use.

Much time was spent in handling various personnel problems, especially those having to do with misconduct. It has been found that the system of fingerprinting of employees tends to discourage some undesirable applicants.

Floor maintenance was a constant problem, particularly in many of the buildings where the coverings or the floors themselves are urgently in need of renewal. Considerable new ward furniture was received for the Main building south, but there still remains a need for additional furnishings. The annual task of making inventories was accomplished with reasonable accuracy, considering the constant destruction to be expected of mental patients and the number of repair shops involved.

Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading

The work of the greenhouse division has been continued under the immediate supervision of Mr. Otto Koch who has also been in charge of the large vegetable gardens. His health has not been of the best, but he has been assisted, particularly in the grading and grounds work, by his son, Britton Koch. The report of the year's work as submitted to me was careful and detailed, but for the sake of space I have summarized it as follows:

A W. P. A. land clearing project was under the immediate supervision of this division. On this 1 foreman, 1 timekeeper and 40 men worked 272 hours. A hospital truck with a W. P. A. driver worked 609 hours hauling to the various projects.

Donations to the institution during the year included 116 chrysanthemum plants from the Charles H. Totty Company of Madison, and 300 evergreens from the State Highway Department.

Greenhouse and grounds employees were used in the garden division very extensively during the year, as were also the teams and trucks as well as the groups of working patients. The men were also used in rebuilding hot frames making hot bed shutters and vegetable crates for the garden and in constructing a new storage shed in the upper garden. Trucks were used in the fall collecting and hauling leaves to cover roots in the vegetable garden.

At the greenhouse 901 chrysanthemum plants in 38 varieties, 1,996 carnations in 12 varieties, and 500 roses in 2 varieties were planted on the benches and cared for throughout the growing season. Flower seeds were sown in 203 flats, transplanted and cared for. The list of plants and bulbs grown for cut flowers and flower beds totaled 90,095; the cut flowers reached a total of 60,277. The complete list of varieties and number of each will be found in the statistical appendix. The usual decorations in the hospital Chapel were arranged for the nurses' graduation in October, and for Christmas and Easter. Christmas trees were delivered to the wards, offices, amusement halls and cottages.

The greenhouses were all painted inside and out by patients. They were also employed in making and repairing flats and remodeling a coal bin no longer required and making it into a pot shed convenient to the potting room. Cinder blocks, cement and common brick were used, with roofing paper for the roof.

On the grounds the major winter activity was snow removal which was accomplished by large and small trucks equipped with plows, and by groups of patients and employees shoveling snow and hauling it away in trucks. A moderate amount of over-time work was required, Saturday afternoons, Sundays, nights and holidays, totaling 233 employee hours. Snow removal on working days required 243 employee days and 2,719 patient days. On slippery sidewalks about 25 tons of sand were used and on slippery roads 342 cubic yards of cinders.

Grass cutting was divided into three areas: one including the golf course and Dormitory group; the second, the Clinic building and Nurses' residences and the front of the Main building; the third, the Reception building and cottages along Central Avenue. For the most part each area was handled by one employee with a group of from eight to fifteen patients. Occasionally, extra help was added. In addition to grass cutting, the same men looked after the cleaning up of the grounds, the care of the flower beds and shrubbery and general grounds work. In all, 560 employee and 6,500 patient days were devoted to this activity. Tractors and power mowers were in use 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ days cutting grass and the tractor was used 5 days rolling lawns in the spring. Ten tons of pea gravel was hauled and spread on driveways. Spray was made up for Japanese beetles and 1,700 gallons was used on plants, shrubbery and trees on the grounds. The spray used was of a type not dangerous to human beings or warm blooded animals.

At the Reception building 280 privet hedge plants were set out.

Trees set out included 2 maples, 4 spruce and 1 oak; 338 maple trees were trimmed. One employee with 12 patients worked 5 days clearing out the woods south of the Main building.

The hospital willow holt was sprayed and kept in condition and the pond was cleared of mud before the cut willow was stacked. In all, 29 employee days and 400 patient days were devoted to this work. Diluted plant spray used amounted to 2,400 gallons.

In grading the gasoline shovel was used to remove and salvage top soil before the laundry extension was constructed and to fill this area and also washouts in the patients' garden field. In all, 2,016 cubic yards of soil were handled during the year. A repair garage has been maintained at the greenhouse and ten trucks, the power sprayer, a concrete mixer, all garden machinery, and trucks, sprayer and ensilage cutter belonging to the farm division have been repaired, painted and conditioned. An old Dodge car donated to the division was also placed in condition for use on the grounds.

At the Trenton Inter-State Fair decorations were arranged around the band stand in the State Building and in the Agricultural hall. Among the material used were 300 feet of sod, 153 small evergreens and numerous plants in 10 varieties. The annual Morris County Gardners' and Florists' Society was held at Morristown on November 1st and 2nd. Greystone Park arranged a group in the center of the room, with palms, crotons, pot chrysanthemums, ferns, petunias and cut hemlock. For this a gold medal and 1st prize were received, along with much favorable comment. In the cut chrysanthemums, special classes, 8 vases of 10 blooms each and 3 vases of 24 blooms each received 1st prizes. Mr. Koch served as a juror for the International Flower Show held at Grand Central Palace in New York from March 17th to 22nd, and he has continued to act as a member of the Board of Directors of the Morris County Fair.

Recreation: Amusements, Sports, Music and Entertainment

Dr. George B. McMurray has continued in charge of the amusements and recreations of the patients and has cooperated closely with Mrs. Johnson and the physical education division in arranging activities. Dr. McMurray has submitted the following data:

Moving picture entertainments were given for the patients on each alternate Thursday from the middle of September to the end of May. The pictures were selected with a view to the type of audience and each

program usually contained a feature picture, a comedy or cartoon, and a news reel. The average attendance was 550 patients.

The tennis courts have been kept in good condition and afforded enjoyment for patients and employees. Volley ball courts have been constructed and operated on full schedule. The sport is popular with both men and women patients. Other outdoor activities have included horse shoe pitching, badminton, golf, walking parties, picnics, and fishing in the brooks and reservoirs.

Camp Birchwood, headquarters for a group of parole patients, which was destroyed by fire last year, has been rebuilt and is now better in every respect. A building with tight roof and screen windows can be enjoyed during any weather. Furnishings have been supplied from condemned articles, and include picnic facilities. A barbecue fireplace with grates and chimney has been constructed of stone and serves for roasting hot-dogs and other meats or simply boiling coffee. Sanitary facilities have been improved. The gardens of individual patients have been made according to preference and run along both sides of the brook and include a wide selection of flowers and vegetables. Rustic benches, well built bridges, horse shoe courts, and a kennel for the pet dog are among the special features. Visitors are welcome and friends occasionally come with picnic lunches, which they share with the regulars at Birchwood.

On the wards the central radio system has been the source of a great deal of pleasure. Pianos, victrolas, and individual radio sets are in use in many parts of the hospital. Various card games, checkers, ping pong and pool are other popular ward amusements.

The numerous parties arranged throughout the year have already been described under the physical education division report. Special dinners were provided for Thanksgiving and Christmas with well planned menus and delicious food. On July 4th ice cream was served to all patients in the institution. Throughout the year, but especially during the winter holiday season, special dinner parties were arranged for working patients by the different activities where they were employed.

To quote from the closing paragraph of an article on recreation in an issue of *The Psychogram* (which is in itself a source of recreation to many patients, both readers and writers); "We can in fact think of no hotel that offers so much—even including the expensive health resorts—in the way of facilities for recreation. The reader will please remember that this summary of Greystone's Play Hours is no more than an eminently

fair presentation of facts. Moreover, it is written by a patient and is entirely unsolicited."

Library

The hospital libraries have shown steady progress under the direction of Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin. Her own interest and effort have made the service more attractive and brought enjoyment to an increasingly great number of patients. Her report runs in part as follows:

The Library Service here at this hospital is one of the units most active in rehabilitation work for the patients, and is available for all. This year the Clinic Building Library was redecorated and the furniture painted. A fine book cart was constructed for use in the area served by this Library. The patients in the Tuberculosis building have received many additional books as well as puzzles and playing cards. Donations have been numerous throughout the year and have included books and magazines, religious literature—including copies of the gospels, pocket testaments, papers and booklets—games, puzzles, playing cards and Christmas cards.

The Nursing School Library has received a new filing case for reference material. Talks were given to the student nurses by the librarian regarding the material available and its use. The librarian visited a number of hospitals to observe the library service available to student nurses in the schools from which our affiliates come.

Pictures were taken of the various units of the hospital library and were on exhibition at the meeting of the Special Libraries Association in Newark and at the National Convention in Hartford, Connecticut. The librarian contributed an article on the Greystone Park library service to the May issue of the Bulletin of the New Jersey Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. Numerous meetings were attended during the year of which the most outstanding was the National Convention of the Special Libraries Association at Hartford in June.

Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:

Fiction	14,242
Non-fiction	2,205
Foreign	95
Magazines	44,990
Total	61,532

Donations to the Hospital Library:

Books	630
Magazines	26,440
Papers	846

Packs of playing cards.....	204
Jig-saw puzzles	123
Christian Science Literature (distributed)	10,985
Games	14
Christmas cards	2,134
Copies of religious booklets	1,829
Copies of pocket Testaments	200
Copies of the Italian paper.....	93
Copies of the Jewish paper.....	83
Copies of sheet music.....	5
Pictures	7
Miscellaneous Post Cards	1,703
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>	
Books purchased by the State	132
Games purchased by the State.....	10
Books sent to the Print Shop	562
Books returned from the Print Shop	558
Books sent to the Tuberculosis building	206
Jig-saw puzzles sent to the Tuberculosis building.....	15
Jig-saw puzzles loaned.....	624
Packs of playing cards distributed	163
Games loaned	18
Christmas Cards distributed	951
Books sent to storage	534

Religious Services

The hospital has continued its established program for religious services. From the Roman Catholic standpoint the institution is a part of the parish of St. Virgil's at Morris Plains and priests have said Mass each Sunday morning in the chapel and have visited the sick and dying almost daily. The Protestant church services have been held each Sunday afternoon in the chapel. These have been arranged by ministers from the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of Morristown and Morris Plains. Occasionally special music has been provided by visiting choirs; regularly a fine organist employed here as an attendant and a choir of patients trained by the teachers of the physical education division, assisted by musicians from the hospital orchestra, have supplied the music.

Observances for Jewish patients have been arranged by leaders of their faith and a nearby Christian Science church has supplied a reader for weekly services and arranged for the distribution of literature. The hospital has made every effort to cooperate with recognized representatives of all religious creeds.

Fire Protection and Fires

This year we have experienced a greater loss of property from fire than in any year since the last large Main building fire in 1930. Fortunately, the major loss was in unoccupied buildings in favorable weather and no lives were endangered. The two chief structures burned were a cottage near the sewer beds, from which a family had moved not long before, and the hospital grandstand, also unoccupied. Both were completely destroyed. Because these fires were included in a series which caused considerable property loss in this section of Morris County little doubt was felt that they were of incendiary origin, and the arson squad of the Underwriters Bureau, as well as police and hospital officials made every effort to apprehend those responsible. Sufficient definite proof was not established, but as a result of the investigation the fires stopped.

The hospital force and equipment has been under the direction of Fire Chief Charles H. Acker who has been active and interested. He has submitted a detailed report together with a number of recommendations which will be given consideration. His report runs in part as follows:

The personnel has consisted of a paid fire chief, one paid operator-driver who has acted as assistant chief and one paid supervisor in the Fire House Dormitory, qualified to drive and operate the pumping engine; this last man left the hospital on April 22nd and at the time of this report had not been replaced. About fifty men, employed in the various outside divisions of the hospital, have been certified for duty as call men; twenty-four of these have living quarters at the Fire House. They received no additional compensation for assignment to fire duty.

The apparatus consisted of one Ahrens-Fox triple combination pumping engine purchased in 1924; one Pirsch combination ladder and chemical tank mounted on a White chassis, purchased in 1925; and a squad car, Chevrolet, rebuilt and placed in service in 1938. The ladder equipment has been improved and a life net, first aid equipment, and gas masks are assigned to the ladder truck. Fire hose throughout the institution is of the unlined linen type, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", totaling about 18,000 feet. This is kept in cabinets and racks and has been frequently tested and that found unfit for service has been replaced. There are 3,600 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " rubber lined cotton double jacket hose, of which 1,500 feet is on the engine, 600 feet on the squad car, and 1,500 feet held in reserve.

There are 451 hand type fire extinguishers available throughout the institution buildings, 400 of the soda acid type, 34 of the foam type, and 17 of the vaporizing liquid type. Carried on the apparatus are 4

extinguishers of the carbon dioxide type. All extinguishers have been subject to frequent inspection and were recharged once during the year.

Up to October 11th, fourteen weekly day-time drills were held. The attendance was low, and beginning October 22nd the drills were changed to once a month and held in the evening at 7:00. The number attending has been increased, but recently the number of available call men has dropped because of depleted hospital personnel. The semi-voluntary set-up has not been completely satisfactory so far as routine practice was concerned. At the January drill Chief Nelson in charge of the training program in East Orange gave a lecture accompanied by moving pictures of fire department evolutions; and at the February drill, Chief Green of the Morris Township Department and a representative of fire equipment manufacturers gave a demonstration of extinguishing agents.

There are 52 fire hydrants on the hospital grounds, 44 on the high pressure system and 8 on low pressure mains. These have been inspected and tested twice during the year. Frequent inspections have been made of other equipment, including fire-alarm boxes, sprinkler systems and areas of possible fire hazard. During January and February a special inspection and inventory was made in all buildings except cottages and a complete list with recommendations submitted to the Business Manager.

The record for the year showed 42 calls for the fire department. Two of these were false alarms, 18 were to investigate and check upon fires already extinguished by employees in the vicinity, 6 were still alarms for grass and brush fires, 1 was a request for the engine company to remove water from a cellar, and 15 were alarms for fire, of these, 3 were general alarms. One of the general alarms was for a fire in the reception room of the Dormitory building, October 15 at 4:10 p. m.; damage done to floor and so on amounted to \$200 and was covered by insurance. The second general alarm was for the Grandstand on Hallowe'en night at 9:30 p. m. The building with articles stored in it was a total loss; \$2,252.23 was allowed by the insurance companies. At the time this fire started eleven men and an officer of the Department were on duty at the patients' Hallowe'en party and remained there until all patients were out of the Amusement hall. Most of the remaining force was responding to a still alarm for a fire in a garden tool shed—also of incendiary origin—in the grove below the nurses' cottages. This small shed was a total loss. Although the Grandstand was not far from the hospital garage and various other buildings, the fire was confined to the one structure. The last general alarm of the season was for a brush fire on Sunset

Avenue. The fire at the cottage near the sewer bed was not observed until far advanced; the alarm came in at 3:50 a. m. on October 5th, by telephone, and no general alarm was sounded. The building was in an isolated location and this fact together with the time of the fire permitted it to escape observation. The cottage was a total loss and a claim of \$2,000 was allowed by the insurance companies. The other fires have been in various areas in hospital buildings, in the laundry, kitchen, elevator shafts, in electrical equipment and several on the wards for burning rags in radiators, leader pipe, and similar places where they can be stuffed by patients and then ignited. The total damage for the year was estimated at \$5,557., of which \$4,477.84 was replaced by insurance adjustment.

The Fire Chief was given time and tuition for a course in municipal fire administration at Rutgers University. He found this highly beneficial. Various informal meetings have been held during the year with fire chiefs of Morristown, Morris Township and Morris Plains. On one occasion hose was loaned to the Borough of Morris Plains Department and on another hose was borrowed from the Morristown Department. Close cooperation exists among these departments and at the Grandstand fire, for instance, individual firemen from each of the three neighboring communities responded to the alarm and offered their services. A defence meeting was called by Chief John Cullinan of Morristown on May 14th at which a lecture on incendiary material used in warfare was given and a talk on the part to be played by police and fire departments in a major catastrophe.

All of the usual fire prevention and protection activities were continued this year. The fire chief instructed the student nurses in the use of ward equipment and the methods of transmitting alarms. All large parties for patients were covered by members of the Fire Department and at the Christmas Party every available member of the force was kept on duty until the patients had been returned to their wards.

Water Supply

For the past twelve months the water supply has been adequate at all times. Even during a rather extended spring drought the reservoirs were kept filled. Monthly reports on potable water have been sent to the State Health Board and there have been no adverse comments. Certain conditions still cause concern to the hospital officials, such as the acid reaction of the water, the absence of a large enough line from the high pressure reservoir to carry an adequate emergency flow, and

the sediment in the low pressure supply to the laundry. Chlorination has been carried on regularly for the supply from the reservoirs, except in the case of the irrigation system in the garden and the supply used for watering plants in the greenhouse, where it is felt to be detrimental. The chief drinking supply has been furnished by spring water, bottled and transported to the various points of delivery.

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

W. P. A. projects of several types were continued throughout the year. As noted in the succeeding divisional report on construction, practically all of the building done during the year has been under some form of W. P. A. A project under the direction of Mr. Koch of the grounds division covered the clearing of farm land which had grown up to trees and bushes. A great deal of necessary painting was carried on under the immediate supervision of the engineering division, and three carpenters were also assigned to this division for part of the year.

In all, thirty-seven clerical workers were assigned to duty here in the course of the year, but the number on duty varied constantly. The services of many were terminated during the first half of the year; others were taken off each month, and the remainder are scheduled to cease work at the institution on July 2. Of those here during the year, 22 were assigned to the business office, 6 to the construction office, 4 to the mental hygiene clinics office, 2 to the social service office, and one each to the record office, garden office and drug room. Some of these people had been employed here since 1939, others did not report for duty until February of this year, and one came in March and one in May.

New Buildings and Improvements

The Department of Institutions and Agencies has continued to operate a Construction Office at this institution under the management of Stanley J. Sailer, M. E. Close cooperation has been maintained between this office and the local officers and mechanics, so that frequently parts of a job have been supervised by the construction office and other parts by Mr. Smith, Mr. Landesman and other resident officers. Mr. Sailer has submitted a report of the work carried on under his direction this year:

New construction has consisted almost entirely of W. P. A. Projects, with the Federal Government furnishing all of the required labor and the Department of Institutions and Agencies supplying the necessary materials. With the increase in defense industries it has been increasingly difficult

to secure skilled labor for our projects. The men available have been for the most part those whom industry considered unfit for service because of age, physical handicaps, or lack of skill. In all cases a satisfactory grade of work has been produced through careful and constant supervision and the maintenance of a pace intended to produce quality rather than quantity.

The largest project for the year has been the addition to the laundry, begun in December of 1940 and now at a stage where installation of machinery can be started. This addition is approximately 110 feet by 50 feet and will contain all washers, extractors and dry tumblers. There will also be space for receiving and sorting soiled clothing, for the storage of supplies, and for a men's toilet room and an electrical control room. The building is similar in design to the older structure, with brick walls, cement floor, and a 2" plank roof provided with overhead ventilation. The back wall of the old building has been broken out to make all parts of the new addition readily accessible. At the end of the fiscal year new machinery has been delivered to the building and its installation will start shortly.

Demolition of the old stucco shacks, constructed as an emergency war measure and opened for use in 1917, was started in November, 1940, and completed by the end of February. All possible material was salvaged for re-use, the foundation walls were completely demolished, earth fill was placed over the area and finish grading done.

At the dairy barn, 70' x 34' is under construction. The exterior walls are of cinder concrete block; the roof structure is of wood covered with slate. The hayloft floor, supporting beams, and slate roof are all salvaged materials. When completed, the barn will provide quarters for eight bulls. At the end of the year finishing was incomplete because of the lack of workmen.

Various general repairs were made to the dairy under a project of repairs to farm buildings. In the lower hog pen adjacent to the incinerator building new cement floors were laid and feeding troughs and alleys resurfaced. Three hundred feet of 8 inch sanitary sewer was laid from the upper pen area to a collecting manhole.

Under a painting project about twenty men on an average were engaged in exterior and interior painting of the different buildings of the institution. Under another project sidewalks and curbs were installed at many locations, including 800 feet along the lower end of the south side of Central Avenue.

Road work under the State Highway Department included the extension of amiesite surface on the Dover Road to State Highway No. 10. A service road was extended from this to the Klondike reservoir. Another service road leading to the main pumping station on the banks of the ice pond reservoir was improved. The road to the entrance of the Clinic was widened, as was the curve at housing Unit A. Other roads about the institution were repaired as needed.

At the hospital bakery two coal fired brick ovens were demolished and one new gas fired oven of the revolving type was installed. The work was started in November and completed at the end of January. Included was a new cement floor, laid Saturday afternoons and nights to interfere as little as possible with the normal operation of the service.

A sputum cup incinerating unit was purchased and installed under contract. A brick stack lined with high temperature fire brick was erected from the foundation below the basement floor to a point above the highest ridge of the roof. The unit has been placed in operation.

To provide colder water for rapid cooling of milk, a turbine type electric pumb was installed in an unused artesian well near the dairy group. The well supplies about 35 gallons per minute of fifty degree water throughout the year. Water and electric lines were installed.

In an effort to find a method to overcome unsatisfactory floor conditions throughout the three lower floors of the Main building, south, an asphaltic tile type of flooring was laid in Ward 23 directly over the existing yellow pine flooring. The installation is now about six months old and is wearing well.

The acquisition by the State last year of Jaqui Pond and property gave the hospital an old house on Hanover Avenue. This house is now being remodeled and renovated so that it may be occupied by a member of the hospital staff. Funds for this work were secured from the \$2,000 fire loss credit received after the complete destruction of the sewer field cottage. The work is being carried out partly by contract and partly by the hospital maintenance force and shops,

Business Department

This year the many routine activities in this department have been further complicated by rising prices on most commodities and difficulty in maintaining an adequate working force with the selective service act taking some of the young men and numerous defense industries, some of them located within a short distance of the institution, offering higher

wages and shorter hours for both men and women. As yet there has been no serious curtailment of essential work, but the degree of success attained has been reached only by continued readjustments. Mr. H. Brevoort Smith, Business Manager, has been zealous and energetic in carrying on the work of his department and has continued to bring about improvements in many of the services. Mr. E. I. Coursen, Assistant Business Manager, has supervised the animal industries and the farm; Mr. Henry Landesman, Chief Engineer, has directed the service plants and the mechanical force; Mr. Robert A. Lowery as Chief Clerk and Treasurer has been in charge of accounting and office work. Mr. Smith reports as follows:

One change was made in schedule this year. The hospital mechanical division requested an eight-hour day. This was discussed by the hospital officers and then presented to the Board of Managers by the Superintendent. The Board left the matter with Commissioner Ellis and Dr. Curry with power, and after they had met with a committee of mechanics it was decided that the same amount of work could be accomplished in the shorter day, providing a general speed up was put into effect. The eight-hour day schedule was begun on April 14th and the results have been very gratifying.

In the course of the inventory made of storage areas in attics and basements during the winter, a general clean-up campaign was instituted. During this period the ducts of the Main building were cleaned and the walls white-washed. All odds and ends that had accumulated were sorted, usable material was put into service and the remainder sent to the salvage yard for disposal. Other changes and improvements will be mentioned in connection with the various divisional reports which follow:

Engineering Division

Mr. Landesman as Engineer in Charge has handed in a somewhat detailed report of the varied activities under his direction this year. This material I have summarized as follows:

The water station records show a total of 417,516,000 gallons of water consumed and 395,534,000 gallons pumped. This was a daily average consumption of 1,292,000 gallons and a daily per capita average of 238.7 gallons, an increase of 27.1 gallons over the previous year. The daily K. W. load for the pumps was 1,920, with a high in March of 61,116 K. W. hours, a considerable decrease over the year before. At the power house the total consumption of coal was 28,422 tons, a daily average of 77 tons. July was low with a daily average of 47 tons and

February was high with 107 tons. All figures on coal consumption are lower than for the preceding year and the total is 1,402 tons less. At the dynamo room the total K. W. load for the year was 4,037,623 with a maximum and minimum on the A. C. of 490 and 108 and on the D. C. of 354 and 60. Ice production for the year amounted to 23,932 cakes, a daily average of 65.5 cakes; August was high with 2,646 cakes and March was low 1,515 cakes. At the sewage disposal plant the average daily flow was 923,000 gallons; September was low with a daily average of 825,000 gallons, while July was high with 1,009,000 gallons.

At the power plant the coal received during the year excelled in heating content any fuel supplied in over fifteen years. This resulted in more steam per pound of coal and less wear on furnace linings, less ashes, and lower coal consumption. During the summer of 1940 extensive repairs were made to the plant and the boilers are now in excellent condition. However, since the new additions in the Dormitory area have increased the steam requirements and the pumping requirements have been added to, thought should be given to boiler capacity expansion.

In the dynamo room one generating unit burned up the insulation on an armature coil and damaged two other coils. The cost of replacement was cared for by the insurance company. In September one unaflo engine had to have a piston and rings installed; the work was done by the engineering force. A new steam separator had to be installed on one of the direct current engines. A new sheet metal roof was put on the area over the dynamo room, electric shop, and a section of the bakery.

The water plant has been operating well. No sizable leaks or breaks occurred in the mains. Two hydrants were replaced during the year. On the new alternating current pump a starting relay burned out and had to be replaced twice. In March a freak wind storm took a ventilator and part of the roof off the direct current pumping station, but repairs were promptly made. Routine daily inspections were made of chlorinating machinery; it was necessary to get a new propeller element and shaft for the chlorinating machine at the water treatment station.

In August Mr. J. W. Radcliffe took over Professor Ridenour's work at Dr. Rudolf's office and since that time he has called here once each month to inspect the water and sewage plants. First he devoted several days to a complete study involving numerous tests of the sewage disposal plant. His report and subsequent check-ups indicate a well operated

plant in good condition. During the year the operator at the plant was permitted to take short sewerage courses at Rutgers, Maryland and New York Universities at his own expense. He has taken the State Health Board examination for operator's license and has been granted a certificate. Almost no trouble was experienced this year with stoppage in mains; a section from the Service Unit was damaged by tree roots and had to be relaid. The sewage disposal pump was overhauled, necessitating discontinuance of pumping for three days.

Refrigeration units have been increased at the institution over a period of years and now the total amount of water required for these cooling units, including the dairy and the dynamo generating units, is estimated at a quarter million gallons daily. Ice has still been used in considerable quantity in water coolers, the remaining ice boxes, and so on. The various units have been kept in proper running order. Difficulty has been experienced with the ammonia unit at the Cafeteria, but a new appropriation available during the next fiscal year will make it possible to rearrange the refrigeration in this area.

In painting of institutional buildings the W. P. A. continued to serve to extremely good advantage. During the year the quota of painters assigned here was raised from sixteen to twenty-eight men, working about three and one-half days a week. This force together with the regular hospital employees was able to improve materially the condition of most buildings, both exterior and interior. The total accomplished was far in excess of that done in any previous year. In connection with the painting project, doors, windows, plaster, woodwork and even electrical work were repaired.

Routine and extraordinary repairs and installations have been carried on throughout the year and include practically all buildings and most pieces of equipment. At the laundry in addition to assigning an electrician and machinist for daily inspection and repairs, the engineering division cooperated with the Construction Office in the erection of a new addition by providing copper roof sections, iron welding for beams, numerous parts in wood, iron and piping. Power drives and transmissions were changed for cabinet and chain dryers and plumbing fixtures removed, much of the work being done at night in order not to interfere with laundry operations. At the Tuberculosis building many repairs were made to leaders, gutters and cornices, and to metal covered doors. At the Dormitory building all sheet metal roofing was replaced by new; extensive repairs were made in the slate roof of the Amusement hall. At

the Clinic building, gutters were repaired temporarily, but the renewal really required was too extensive to be undertaken by the maintenance force. Numerous changes and installations were made in the different treatment divisions, including toilets, lavatories, surgeon's sinks, cabinets, electric wiring, shelving and so on. Several of the cottages received extensive repairs including the pharmacist's and pathologist's. At the Service Unit numerous additions and changes were carried out in connection with which the engineering division ran new electric, gas, steam and water lines and installed storage facilities. At the sheet metal shop a great quantity of pans, cans, bread boxes, steamers and other kitchen equipment was made; eight food cars with containers were constructed for conveying food from kitchens to servieg rooms, a back bar and a set of coffee urns were made for the Service Unit and a proofing cabinet with steam injection was made for the bakery. Many of the larger jobs were of stainless steel, and were built at a cost considerably less than market price.

The monthly average of repair orders was 2,560, with a total of 30,721 for the year. Furniture repairs were the most numerous with a total of 6,036. At the large sterilizer were processed 944 mattresses, 477 pillows, 22 bed spreads, 110 bundles of clothing, 466 sheets, 660 blankets, 75 rugs, and 20 bundles of hair, a total of 2,774 pieces.

The employees in the mechanical division have continued to cooperate in giving faithful service and answering every emergency summons or overtime requirement.

Laundry

Conditions at the hospital laundry have been increasingly difficult throughout the year. The equipment has not been increased and with the construction of the new addition part of the very limited space in the old building was taken up to permit connections to be made. More frequent changes in personnel have caused a lack of experienced workers which has been felt in many ways. Less difficulty has been experienced with muddy water than last year, although the condition has been present from time to time. Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan has continued in charge of this highly important activity and has submitted the following figures:

The number of pieces laundered in the past year was 6,991,406, an increase of 388,342 over the previous year. The total included 1,886 curtains which were washed, starched and placed on stretchers and 4,411 curtains which were ironed. The average monthly number of pieces was 582,676.

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The laundry patients were served a special turkey dinner on January 16th. An eight piece orchestra played during the dinner and for dancing afterward. This party was immensely enjoyed by the patients.

Two appropriations were made for the new addition to the laundry, one for the extension and one for the machinery. The appropriation for the building was not sufficient to permit of a contract being let, so a W. P. A. project was requested. This was approved and the appropriation utilized to cover the cost of materials, while the project provided the labor. It is expected that the addition will be completed and the machinery installed by fall.

Food Service

During the past year a gradual improvement in the food and food service has been noted. This has been accomplished in spite of the rising commodity prices. The old method of serving "boiled foods" is being slowly discarded. With the addition of modern ovens and extra equipment a more attractive and appetizing menu was possible. Although our dietary is still too high in starch, due to our low per capita allowance, more fresh vegetables and fruits are being added to our menus.

Mr. William Walton has been in immediate charge of the kitchens and food service with Mr. Smith in close and constant touch with all phases of the work. In order to improve the attractiveness of the diet and give greater economy, cheese and butter spreads were made in the kitchens by mixing the original supply with an equal weight of milk; during the year there were so prepared 114,286 lbs. of butter spread and 5,500 lbs. of cheese spread. Doughnuts made by machine supplied an attractive and inexpensive dessert and about 35,000 dozen were turned out during the year.

Bakery

This year the bakery was completely remodeled and renovated. An appropriation was available for the purchase of a modern gas operated revolving tray type oven. The old coal fired brick ovens were torn out, the new oven installed, all the bread making equipment was rebuilt and refinished, a new floor was put in, closets and other sanitary improvements were made, and a new proofing oven was installed. All of this work was done in a manner to interfere as little as possible with the necessary activity of the division, although for a time it was necessary to bake bread in the kitchen oven. The production for the year was listed as follows:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf.....	618,000
Cake, 8 lb.....	14,982
Apple cake, 8 lb.....	340

Coffee cake, 1½ lb.....	8,394
Pies, 8 lb.	15,835
Jelly roll, 8 lb.....	113
Apple dumplings.....	88
Total.....	657,752
Buns, dozen.....	8,010
Muffins, dozen.....	2,719
Rolls, dozen.....	5,480
Cookies, dozen.....	2,116
Cinnamon buns, dozen .	1,532
Tarts, dozen.....	156
Total dozen.....	20,013

Cannery

The operation of the hospital cannery was carried on successfully this year and sufficient amounts were processed to meet the needs of the hospital as follows:

TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR 1940-1941

	<i>No. 10 Cans</i>
Tomatoes, whole.....	38,244
Tomato puree.....	18,800
Peppers and puree.....	777
Chili sauce.....	1,844
Pickle relish.....	1,144
Tomato catsup.....	1,370
Total.....	62,179
	<i>Pounds</i>
Grapefruit rind marmalade.....	400
Sauerkraut.....	40,400

Service Unit

During the year various changes have been made in the Service Unit. In January Mr. William H. Allen was made manager under the direct supervision of the Business Office. At that time plans for the renovation and remodeling of the Unit were presented to the Board of Managers and approved. Following this, the information booth was moved to the south end of the building and with the additional space available it was possible to enclose the restaurant area. At the front a modern soda counter was installed while at the rear, opposite this, alcoves with tables were built, and the old lunch counter was remodeled to match the fountain. The units were made of formica, counter and table tops trimmed with stainless steel. The whole interior was then redecorated to harmonize with the new fittings. At present a new entrance is being built at the south end of the building since it was necessary to close off one

of the two original entrances to provide room for the new installation. Sales have increased and the attractive set-up has brought many favorable comments.

Garage

The central garage service has continued under the direction of Mr. John T. Murphy, an employee who has served the institution faithfully for almost half a century. There have been several changes and considerable illness among the garage personnel, but the work has progressed smoothly. The vehicles housed and serviced at this garage included small passenger cars used by the social workers of the hospital and the mental hygiene clinics, station wagons and heavier passenger cars for general hospital use, a bus, an ambulance, light and heavy trucks and tractors. Fire department equipment was stationed at the fire house but serviced at this garage. All supplies of gas and oil, tires, equipment and replacements of parts were checked through the garage office and the drivers and cars were assigned and checked in and out by Mr. Murphy.

Two Ford Tudor sedans 1940 models were received in August; one Ford Tudor sedan, one Ford station wagon, and one five passenger Buick sedan, all 1941 models, were received in February. Sold were a 1934 Chevrolet coach in August; a Ford Tudor sedan, 1935, and a Buick seven passenger sedan, 1934, in February. In June a Ford truck, 1929 was received from the Alcoholic Beverage Commission and is being overhauled for hospital use. Senator Abell gave an old Dodge sedan to the hospital for use of the greenhouse and grounds division. This has been overhauled and is now in service.

Upholstery Division

Mr. Albert Olin continued to supervise the work of the upholstery shop and himself do many of the more exacting tasks until he retired on pension April 30, 1941. Mr. Olin had been in the employ of the institution since May 23, 1890, and was an expert and an artist at his trade. On May 24th a dinner was tendered him by his hospital friends and associates at the Bernards Inn in Bernardsville and nearly 200 persons attended. Many members of the medical staff as well as most of the divisional heads and older employees of the business department were present; a few intimate friends of the family had been invited from Morris Plains, and several formerly associated with the hospital were present, including Mr. A. J. VanWinkle, former head of the business office and Mr. Orlando M. Bowen, former warden. In the course of the evening a purse was presented to Mr. Olin and a basket of red roses to Mrs. Olin.

After Mr. Olin retired, Mr. William T. Barry who had been working with him for some time was promoted to the position of chief upholsterer. He has submitted the following list of the work done during the year:

NEW WORK

Mattresses made, special.....	10	
Single mattresses made.....	225	
Hair pillows made.....	1,583	
Feather pillows made.....	87	
Double mattress ticks made.....	5	
Single mattress ticks made.....	338	
Special mattress ticks made.....	7	
Pillow ticks made.....	1,828	
Pieces furniture upholstered.....	83	
Chair cushions made.....	44	
Slip covers made.....	34	
Sofa pillows made.....	10	
Linoleum laid.....	13	
Curtains made, pairs.....	88	
Curtains hung, pairs.....	61	
Shades made.....	409	
Pieces of harness made.....	36	
Awnings made, new.....	57	
Ticking mits made, pairs.....	91	
Flags made.....	3	
Miscellaneous work.....	262	
Total pieces new work.....		5,274

REPAIRS

Double mattresses made over.....	10	
Single mattresses made over.....	2,477	
Hair pillows made over.....	2,553	
Carpets repaired.....	100	
Shades repaired.....	291	
Mattress ticks repaired.....	1,285	
Awnings hung.....	435	
Awnings taken down.....	425	
Pieces of harness repaired.....	23	
Shoes repaired, pairs.....	2,155	
Miscellaneous.....	80	
Total repairs.....		9,834
Total pieces work done.....		15,108

Tailor Shop

The tailor shop of the institution furnishes employment for a considerable number of patients with the direction and assistance of experienced tailors. The routine work included repairing and pressing patients'

clothing both that sent from the wards, that sent from the laundry after washing, and that sent from the storehouse. Clothing was also pressed for the resident officers. Uniforms for the members of the hospital police force and for the chauffeurs were made at the tailor shop. The work has all been under the direction of James Fay, Chief Tailor, who has submitted the following list of the work done:

Patients' suits pressed and repaired	144
Patients' suits pressed and cleaned	8
Patients' suits pressed	2
Patients' suits repaired	2
Patients' trousers shortened	779
Patients' trousers pressed and repaired	231
Patients' trousers pressed	218
Patients' trousers repaired	476
Patients' trousers pressed and cleaned	2
Patients' trousers shortened and repaired	10
Patients' trousers pressed for Storehouse	135
Patients' trousers shortened for Storehouse	30
Patients' coats pressed and repaired	22
Patients' coats repaired	1
Patients' coats pressed	1
Patients' vests repaired	10
Patients' vests pressed and repaired	1
Patients' overcoats pressed and repaired	6
Patients' overcoats pressed	3
Patients' overalls pressed and repaired	183
Patients' overalls pressed	31
Patients' overalls pressed for Storehouse	772
Patients' overalls repaired	286
Doctors' and officers' suits pressed and repaired	827
Police officers' uniforms made	3
Police officers' trousers made	1
Chauffeurs' uniforms made	7
Jackets repaired	1
Heavy canvas articles made	508
Heavy canvas articles repaired	2,422
Total	7,167

Work for Laundry:

Patients' trousers pressed and repaired	21,613
Patients' coats pressed and repaired	15,959
Patients' vests pressed and repaired	1,246
Total	38,818
Grand total	45,985

Garden

Mr. Otto Koch continued in immediate charge of the hospital vegetable gardens this year. As usual, chief attention was given to staples, such as cabbage, carrots, onions, spinach, lettuce and tomatoes, but in all about thirty varieties were listed. Mr. Koch has submitted a 20-page report covering in detail the different kinds of seeds sown, the quantities raised in each variety and the distribution to the various kitchens of the institution. It seems necessary, however, to summarize this briefly as follows:

At the greenhouse leek, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, celery, egg plant and peppers were sown in a total of 452 flats; over 60 varieties were listed. In the hot bed frames beans, endive, lettuce, parsley, radish, spinach, celery, broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage were sown. Seeds sown directly in the garden fields included beans, Chinese cabbage, cucumbers, kohlrabi, leek, spinach, Swiss chard, parsley, kale, onions, turnips, beets, carrots, pumpkin and squash. The largest quantities by weight of seeds were beans, over 1,900 pounds, onions 62 pounds, carrots 56 pounds, and beets 376 pounds. Plants transplanted in the garden frames included cabbage, cauliflower, celery, endive, egg plant, lettuce, tomato and pepper. The total so transplanted was over 346,000 plants. Plants transplanted in the garden fields included cabbage, celery, celeriac, leek, lettuce, onion, tomato and peppers. Over 200,000 plants were listed in some 80 varieties. Rye, vetch, alsike clover and wheat were sown as cover crops, totaling 17,272 pounds of seed. Fifty-one bushels of onion sets were planted out in the garden.

Manure carted from the dairy totaled 418 truck loads and 607 team loads; considerable quantities were also carted from the horse barn and the hennery. Other products used on the garden fields included 14,900 lbs. nitrate of soda; 9,300 lbs. bone meal; 59,295 lbs. of lime; and 29,179 lbs. of fertilizer, as well as 7,750 lbs. of salt and 310 lbs. of arsenate of lead.

In the garden frames 145 cubic yards of ashes were used and for filling and grading the irrigation area 558 cubic yards of soil were required. A total of 1,355 tomato crates were made, repaired and painted by the patients during the year. They also made, painted and repaired 98 sash. Bean poles cut and trimmed for the garden numbered 200.

An attractive exhibit was arranged for the institutional competition at the State Fair in Trenton. The booth received second prize and the vegetables and fruit a total of 14 first prizes, 18 second prizes and 14 third prizes. The slight decrease in prize winning was ascribed to the

weather conditions which prevailed in this area. At the Morris County Gardeners' and Florists' show in November a group display of vegetables was set up; a special prize and gold medal was awarded for the display, with 2 first prizes on pumpkins and seconds on carrots and red cabbage.

The list of vegetables raised and their assigned cash value will be found in the statistical appendix. In addition to the quantities raised, a large number purchased were sorted and delivered to the kitchens by the garden force. The total valuation of garden produce this year including green rye and straw to the dairy and vegetables, plants and seedlings to other institutions was \$21,892.46.

Farm

During April and May of 1940 when preparation of soil and planting of seed was in progress for the farm crops the work was delayed by continuous rains. Later severe heat with accompanying dry weather checked growth of ensilage corn and affected adversely the beet and carrot crop. Favorable weather conditions in August stimulated the corn and turnips, but the beet yield was small and the carrots were so few and small that they were not recorded. Corn harvesting started in September and when completed showed a total tonnage of 1,433, a very substantial quantity. The turnip yield was exceptionally good. Green grass, oats and alfalfa cut and fed to the cows in lieu of pasture amounted to 386 tons. The total production and item valuation will be found listed at the end of this Report. The valuation was \$19,011.99 which is \$5,133 above the previous year and in fact tops the record for many years. Mr. P. F. Havens has continued in charge of the farm under the general direction of Mr. Coursen.

Stable

At the beginning of the year there were 16 farm and garden draft-animals. Of these, 8 horses were assigned to the farm and 4 horses and 4 mules to the garden. In July, 1940, one of the farm horses, 21 years of age, died of a heart attack. No animals were purchased or exchanged during the year. On June 30, 1941, there was a total of 15,—7 farm horses and 4 horses and 4 mules assigned to the garden.

Dairy

The dairy has been continued under the immediate management of Mr. Hugh McLellan, with Mr. Coursen having general oversight. Improvements during the year have been observed in the cooperation of employees and the condition of the herd. The number of cows had

increased and also the valuation of the herd. A number of animals inferior in type, size and producing qualities have been eliminated. Sanitary measures pertaining to persons, buildings, utensils, and cattle have been observed and the entire plant reflects the result of competent supervision and direction.

The tuberculin test was given April 28, 1941, and the herd continues accredited. Eight tests for Bang's disease were given during the year. In the last one, three animals were reported as slightly suspicious and were segregated to be disposed of when dry. There has been no infectious mastitis and the number of occasional cases found has been less than in former years, indicating that good sanitary conditions, proper feeding and milking, and prompt isolation are effective to a considerable extent. The strip cup has been used daily on each cow prior to milking to ascertain the presence of flakes. Milk showing flakes has been given the bromol test and if that was also positive the case has been reported to the veterinary. He has also made periodic examinations of the herd for mastitis—udder, foremilk and thymol. All animals found positive have been removed to the isolation stable until dry and then beefed. Milk from affected quarters has not been used for human consumption.

During the year 28 cows, 2 bulls and 107 calves were slaughtered and passed for food. Two sick cows were destroyed. A total of 148 calves were produced, 81 males and 67 females. All calves were injected at birth with serum and vaccine and older calves were also injected at intervals for the prevention of calf pneumonia. In April, May and June, 16 calves died during a virulent outbreak of hemorrhagic septicemia, despite serum and medicinal treatment.

It has been difficult to find sufficient good pasture. At the end of June, 45 heifers were in a rented pasture at Oldwick, N. J., and 17 were in a pasture on the Ketch property near the institution. Fifteen more were soon to be sent to each pasture. Difficulty has also been experienced in securing enough good milkers, either patients or employees. This condition has caused some anxiety and has no doubt somewhat decreased the milk production.

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

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1941	
Milking cows	188
Dry Cows.....	32
	220
Heifers.....	66
Heifer calves.....	55
	121

Bulls	6
Bull calves.....	<u>9</u>
	15
Total.....	<u>356</u>

This is an increase of 23 cows and 14 heifers over last year. The daily average number of cows milked was 180 and the daily average production was 2,974 quarts. The total production for the year was 1,085,384 quarts and was valued at \$86,830.76. The total valuation of dairy production was \$103,708.97 which was an increase of \$8,550.89 over the previous year.

Piggery

During the year 328 pigs were born, 204 young pigs and one boar were purchased. A total of 209 pigs died, of which 176 were sucklings and weanlings and 26 shoats; hemorrhagic septicemia and pneumonia was the chief cause of death, but a number died of injuries. The total number slaughtered was 333 and the average dressed weight was 302 pounds. Total pork production was 100,679 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and the valuation was \$11,932.86. The total valuation of piggery products for the year was \$13,699.86, an increase of \$2,427.16 over the preceding year.

PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1941

Sucklings	10
Shoats.....	216
Boars.....	4
Sows.....	41
Fattening hogs	<u>115</u>
Total.....	386

Hennery

The poultry plant had a good year. A total of 3,062 young chicks were purchased, the pullets added to the flock and the males raised to broiler size and then killed; the hens past the peak of production were also killed for food. A total of 799 fowl died, chiefly young chicks and pullets. There was little paralysis and no coccidiosis during the year, and the flock was free from the picking habit. Production for the year included 22,763 dozen eggs, 2,641 lbs. of broiler and 4,088 lbs. of fowl. Total valuation of products was \$8,248.23, an increase of \$473.36 over the preceding year.

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1941

Chicks.....	924
Young stock.....	456
Pullets.....	1,034
Hens.....	<u>536</u>
Total.....	2,950

Miscellaneous

The usual amount of varied institutional work was carried on throughout the year under the general direction of Mr. Coursen.

Trucking Service: The hospital trucks, large and small, have been in constant use taking supplies and equipment to points of delivery about the grounds. Coal, ashes, farm products, laundry, milk, vegetables, drinking water, materials for the mechanics, manure, garbage, refuse, freight and express,—all these and many more have required transportation. Longer trips have been required in exchange of products between institutions, arranging exhibits at fairs, transporting cattle to and from distant pastures, and bringing in various pieces of equipment. W. P. A. workmen employed here have been regularly carried from and to Morristown on hospital trucks. In all a total of 824 longer trips were made with a mileage of 26,429.

Coal and Ashes: Coal shipped to the institution by the car load has to be unloaded on the stock pile. This has been regularly done by a crew of patients and employees. During the year 522 cars were unloaded, a total of 30,392 tons. About 2,000 tons more were in the stock pile on June 30, 1941, than a year ago. Ashes have been used on roads and other construction work and have been given to the State Highway Department and to various other state and municipal authorities without charge. Some cinders were sold to private individuals for which payment received amounted to \$17.44. Carbon from the heating plant has been used at the piggery and the disposal plant and the surplus taken to the dump.

Drinking Water: Water has been piped from a spring to the basement of the Dormitory building where 3 and 5 gallon bottles have been filled for distribution throughout the institution. During the year a total of 91,741 bottles were delivered.

Exterminator: By continuous and efficient work the number of rats was noticeably decreased, not only in the large buildings, cottages and residences, but also in the dairy buildings, piggery, horse barn and on the grounds. Roaches were kept down; beetles inside buildings were not numerous and were readily kept under control. Flies were numerous and kitchens and other rooms were sprayed with a preparation put up by the State Use Division.

Railroad: The upkeep of the spur line from Morris Plains to the institution has been carried on as time permitted. Rails and ties have been replaced, joints leveled, and weeds and grass removed from road bed.

Working Patients: Under the general oversight of Mr. Coursen and with one or more employees with each group, patients were employed throughout the year in various outside activities. On an average about 5 were at the poultry plant; 5 employed in excavating, grading, and care of the railroad tracks; 4 engaged in handling coal and ashes; 6 at the dairy as milkers and 15 employed in general work; 38 on the farm. On an average, 82 working patients were assigned to these different activities. They were carefully watched and supervised and those working as milkers received a number of special privileges.

Recommendations

Social Workers

The hospital social service staff is carrying an excessive case load of parole patients. This work is valuable economically as well as socially since each patient enabled to live outside the institution means a saving in the cost of maintenance. Close supervision is essential if the confidence of the communities in parole work is to be maintained. Also, plans are being developed for boarding elderly patients in private homes and this will automatically increase the number to be supervised. If the supervision of parole patients is to be carried on satisfactorily and the number on parole increased as it should be it is absolutely essential that the staff of social workers be enlarged. Accordingly, I recommend that provision be made for two additional social workers.

Mental Hygiene Clinics

Some individuals are being weeded out by the draft boards because of mental illness; others are being eliminated after reaching the training camps. If these men are to be enabled to live and make satisfactory adjustments in the community they will need help and the mental hygiene clinics are in a position to meet this need. Accordingly, I recommend that if possible the appropriation for mental hygiene clinics be increased as a means of assisting in the national emergency.

Cottages for Physicians

Again I most earnestly urge that a housing program for the hospital staff be instituted whereby one or two small cottages shall be constructed each year until adequate housing has been provided for resident physicians and their families.

Housing for Employees

At the time of writing this report, we have an excess of employee beds. This condition is abnormal and regrettable, since present housing is far from adequate to provide for the force needed to man the institu-

tion. When the defense emergency has passed or when the shift in economic conditions closes some of the present opportunities for employment there will be a decided rise in applications with no time to carry on construction work. I recommend accordingly that employees' living quarters be increased at once in order that we may be ready to take advantage of any opportunity to obtain an adequate working force.

Water System

Items for extending the high pressure mains to the Klondike reservoir and Dairy group as well as for cleaning and repairing various reservoirs were not allowed last year. These requests are of vital importance to the protection of the institution and should be given immediate attention.

Boiler House

The present boiler capacity is insufficient to insure economical operation of our plant. During the severe winter months the boilers are operated at two hundred per cent. of their rated capacity in order to supply adequate heating and power generation for the institution. This practice is not economical as fuel is wasted and the boilers are subjected to excessive strain which causes a high maintenance and repair cost. In case of failure of any one of the boiler units the institution has no reserve protection. When the boilers were originally installed, there were fewer buildings to be heated and at that time one unit could be held in reserve, but this is no longer possible. It is recommended that an extension be made to the Power House and two additional boilers be installed.

Jaqui Pond

This pond, used as the outlet of the flow from the sewage plant, has been slowly filling in until the water area is insufficient to function as an efficient natural sterilizing agent and avoid objectional odors. Numerous complaints have been received, many of them undoubtedly justified. It is recommended that a sum be appropriated for the dredging and cleaning of this pond.

Dairy Group

Re-wiring buildings. For the past ten years the electric wires in the dairy have been considered a fire hazard. As the value of the plant and herd is increased the amount involved in the hazard grows greater.

Installation of sprinkler system in the dairy buildings. The upper floors of the main barn and also the north and south barns at all times contain a quantity of hay, feed and bedding. A number of fires started in the south shed at a time when employees were present and were

extinguished before damage resulted. Since 1935 the matter of installing a protecting sprinkler system has been under consideration but action has not been taken.

Additional pasteurizing unit. The plant for pasteurizing milk is equipped with one tank of 800 quart capacity. At times it has been necessary to run four batches of milk daily to process the quantity produced. Any breakdown in the one unit would necessitate the delivery of unpasteurized milk to the institution. The procuring of a second unit is recommended, both to decrease the processing time and to safeguard the institution.

Fire Fighting Apparatus

The Ahrens-Fox Fire Engine Company is no longer manufacturing fire engines except to complete orders and supply parts and service. On November 22nd the transmission clutch broke down on the pumper while responding to a fire; it was nine days before the machine was back in service. As time goes on it will become impossible to buy parts for this machine, which is now 17 years old. Since the earliest delivery time for a fully equipped pumping engine is four months after the receipt of order, and government priorities may extend this period, it seems advisable for immediate arrangements to be made to obtain a new engine. Other replacements and extensions of equipment should be made, including fire hose extinguishers, and so on.

Clerical Force

As the work on the different services increases it becomes necessary to put on additional clerical workers. This is particularly true in the social service and mental hygiene divisions. For a time assistance was given by W. P. A. employees, but this is no longer available. Accordingly I recommend that 6 additional clerks be allowed this institution.

Additional Automobiles for Hospital Social Workers

The number of cars has not been adequate for the present staff. Since the time of the worker is the most expensive factor in any professional set-up, it is poor economy to waste time and impair efficiency by insufficient transportation facilities. Also, with the addition of the two more workers requested, the transportation problems will be even more serious. Accordingly, I recommend that two more cars be provided for this division.

Floors

Much of the flooring in the institution, particularly through the three lower floors of the south side, Main building, is in bad condition.

Either new floors or suitable floor coverings are urgently needed and should be given adequate appropriation.

Infirmiry Building

Because of the steady increase in the number of elderly bed-ridden patients of a type for whom the project of boarding in the community offers no solution, I still feel that an infirmiry building should be constructed with at least space for 250 beds and designed with these patients in mind. Our present infirmiry areas in the Dormitory building, placed in service early this year, already are becoming overcrowded, while the number coming into the Reception building clogs the active treatment service there.

Loss of Employees—Deaths and Retirements

Miss Stella McClurkin, director of occupational therapy, retired on December 31, 1940. Miss McClurkin came to the institution as an occupational therapist on October 11, 1924, and was employed as a teacher in the curative workrooms. On March 16, 1929, she was made director of that section in which capacity she continued until her retirement.

Dr. Arthur G. Lane, clinical director, retired on February 28, 1941. Dr. Lane came to the hospital on February 15, 1921, as the first clinical director of the hospital and served continuously in that capacity until poor health made him feel that it was advisable to retire.

Albert Olin, upholsterer, retired on April 30, 1941. As already described in the report of the upholstery division, Mr. Olin had a long record of faithful service to the institution, having begun his employment here on June 23, 1890.

Charles F. White, charge attendant and hydrotherapist, resigned on June 14, 1941. Mr. White entered the service of the hospital on May 13, 1927, and for a number of years has been head of the treatment baths on the men's side at the Reception building.

George Willoughby, attendant, died suddenly on July 1, 1940, of a heart attack. He had been in the employ of the hospital since June 29, 1929.

Harry Wetton, attendant, organist and pianist with the orchestra, died on September 18, 1940, of chronic heart disease; he had been in poor health for considerable time. He entered the hospital services on January 13, 1931.

Dr. George B. Coon, resident physician, died January 18, 1941 of

carcinoma of the stomach. Dr. Coon came on the staff December 13, 1930, and was on the service at the Dormitory building.

Dr. William J. Lein, retired, died on January 30, 1941, of carcinoma. Dr. Lein entered the service of the hospital on November 1, 1922, and for many years was in charge of the women's service at the Reception building. Failing health compelled him to retire on September 15, 1939, but he remained closely associated with the hospital until his death.

William J. Heinken, greenhouseman, died on March 11, 1941, of a complication of diseases. He was first employed on February 2, 1916, and was a faithful and interested worker at the greenhouse for twenty-five years.

Edwin Searing, carpenter, died about May 26, 1941, suicide by hanging. He had been in poor health for two or three years and became despondent. He entered the service of the hospital on February 11, 1929, but had worked here before that from time to time.

Distinguished Visitors

Many hundreds of visitors have come to the hospital during the year, brought by a variety of errands. The majority, of course, have come to visit friends or relatives who were staying here for treatment; many others have come to see officers and employees of the hospital on personal matters. Still others have come in order to learn about the work of a mental hospital or about some particular phase of activity, such as nursing, mental hygiene clinics, social service, or some phase of the medical examination and treatment program.

Official duties in connection with the hospital have brought numerous visitors, Freeholders, municipal authorities, State officers and occasionally individuals connected with the Federal Government. On March 24-25 the Joint Appropriations Committee of the New Jersey Legislature paid its annual visit to the hospital. Others present at the time of the Committee's visit included Commissioner Ellis and members of the Central Department; Mrs. Thompson of the State Board of Control; Senator Pierson and Assemblymen Young and Kennedy of Morris County; and Mrs. Garrison and Senator Abell of the local Board of Managers.

Throughout the year Commissioner Ellis and others from the Central Office have made numerous visits and inspections. The Commissioner has attended many of the meetings of the Board as well as

committee meetings and conferences having to do with hospital matters. Dr. Raycroft has visited the hospital in various capacities, once as President of the Board of Managers of the State Hospital at Trenton accompanied by members of that Board.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

Merna Mary Warne, M. D.....	August 31, 1940
Ernest Z. Bower, M. D.....	January 27, 1941
J. Lloyd Morrow, M. D.....	February 1, 1941
Laura E. Ehrlich, M. D.....	February 1, 1941
*Edgar Braun, M. D.....	May 16, 1941

Resident Physicians Promoted:

Carl M. Sagert, M. D. Resident Physician to Pathologist	October 16, 1940
Laurence M. Collins, M. D. Senior Resident Physician to Clinical Director.....	March 1, 1941
Archie Crandell, M. D. Senior Resident Physician to Assistant Clinical Director.....	June 1, 1941

Resident Physicians' Resignations:

Robert Bertrand May, M. D.....	November 30, 1940
Arthur G. Lane, M. D. Clinical Director, <i>retired</i>	February 28, 1941

Resident Physicians' Leave for Military Service:

William O'Gorman, M. D.....	February 13, 1941
William J. Longley, M. D.....	April 10, 1941
Jack Oatman, M. D.....	April 22, 1941

Resident Physicians' Deaths:

George B. Coon, M. D.....	January 18, 1941
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Other Staff Appointments:

Charles K. Doland, D. D. S., Junior Resident Dentist	August 1, 1940
Margaret DeVries, Director of Occupational Therapy	May 1, 1941

Other Staff Resignations:

James F. Weisert, D. D. S., Junior Resident Dentist.	July 31, 1940
Stella A. McClurkin, Director Occupational Therapy, <i>retired</i>	December 31, 1940

*Substitution during military absence of Dr. William O'Gorman.

Acknowledgments

Throughout the year hundreds of friends of the hospital have brought and sent gifts to individual patients, to groups in a shop or ward and to the institution as a whole. Many of these have been acknowledged either orally, by letter, or in the pages of *The Psychogram*: for others no direct thanks was ever given, though they were appreciated and enjoyed by the recipients. At Christmas time in particular, quantities of well selected gifts were donated, some to designated patients,

others for general distribution where they would meet the greatest need. Money was also contributed in considerable sums; if sent for the general fund, this was used to purchase attractive and useful gifts for patients not remembered otherwise or for those deserving and in need of certain specific articles. If the money was sent for an individual patient, the nurses ascertained what this individual wished to have and then made a careful personal selection. All gift money was properly listed, acknowledged, and expenditures recorded. The extra work was carried by the regular hospital force as their contribution to the patients' happiness. Many other contributions to the patients were made by resident officers and employees in the form of special dinners and parties for certain groups, much of the expense for which was borne by the individuals in charge of arrangements. Even the patients have themselves contributed to individual and general cheer by sharing generously with others when special treats came their way and by making and doing many things to brighten their surroundings or to benefit those less fortunate.

I take this opportunity to express the appreciation of the hospital and its patients and personnel for each and every gift, whether in material form or in the less tangible time, energy, thought and interest, which has contributed to the happiness and well being of any individual here during this past year.

Conclusion

As I bring to a close this review of the years' work I am again impressed by the general willingness to accept conditions and to make the best of them which has prevailed in all parts of the hospital. The partial relief to overcrowding and the better segregation of patients made possible by the opening of the additional housing facilities just before and just after the beginning of the fiscal year, the improved recovery rate, the expansion of the shock therapy service,—all these factors inspired patients, employees and hospital officers with the feeling that something was being accomplished. This was further supported by the improvement in the kitchens and food service and by the increased production in the dairy and other agricultural industries. On the other side of the picture was the steadily diminishing force of workers, as the draft and defense industries drained off many of the younger people, and the reduction in essentials as priorities and rising prices began to affect the obtaining of supplies and equipment.

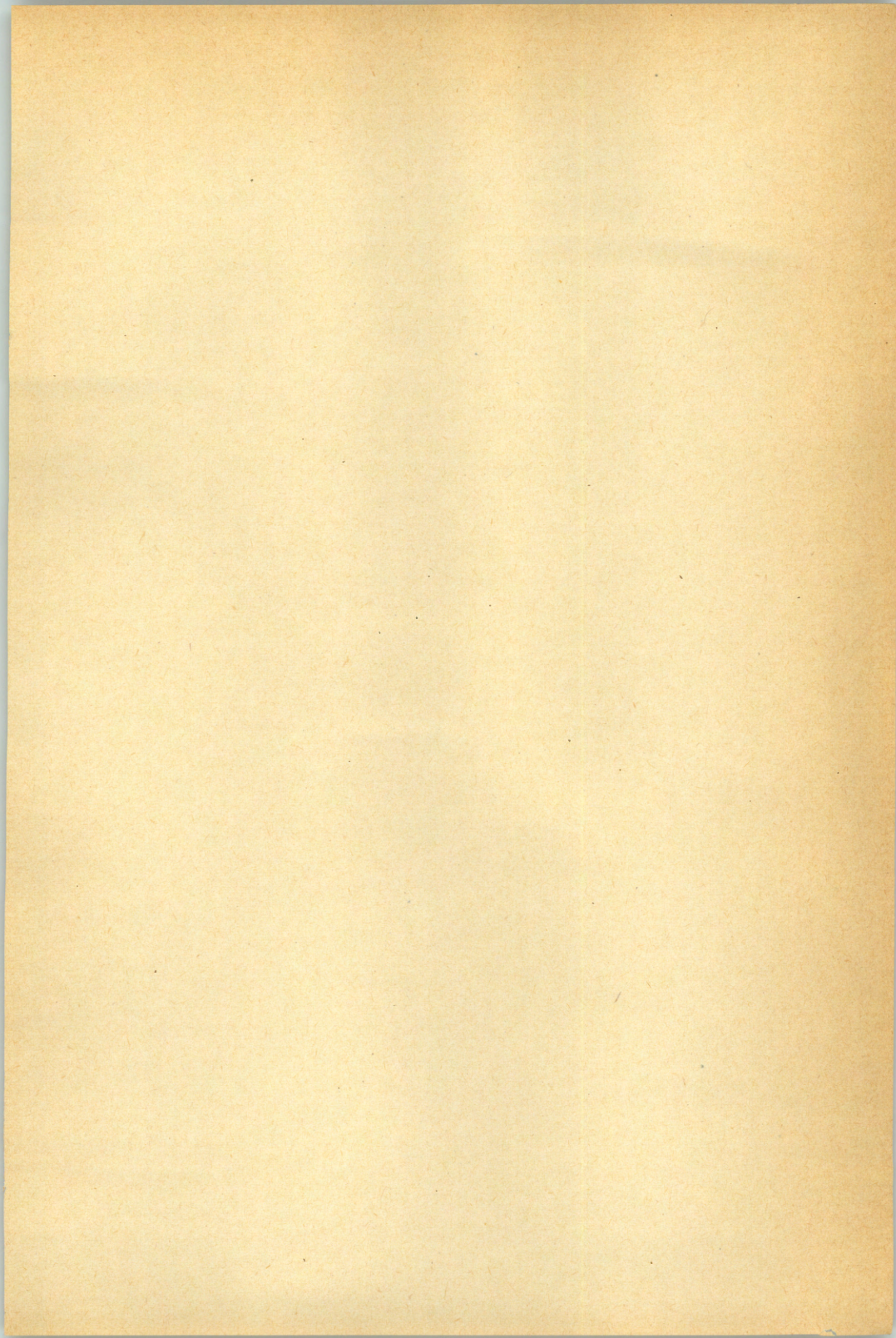
Although in some divisions, lack of sufficient employees has resulted in work being doubled and even trebled for those remaining on duty they have managed to carry on. The doctors, nurses, attendants, and other employees throughout the hospital deserve much credit for the fine results that have been obtained under existing conditions. But all of them have been sustained by the certainty that those in authority are going to provide proper care for the mentally ill and that as soon as it is humanly possible to do so conditions will be improved.

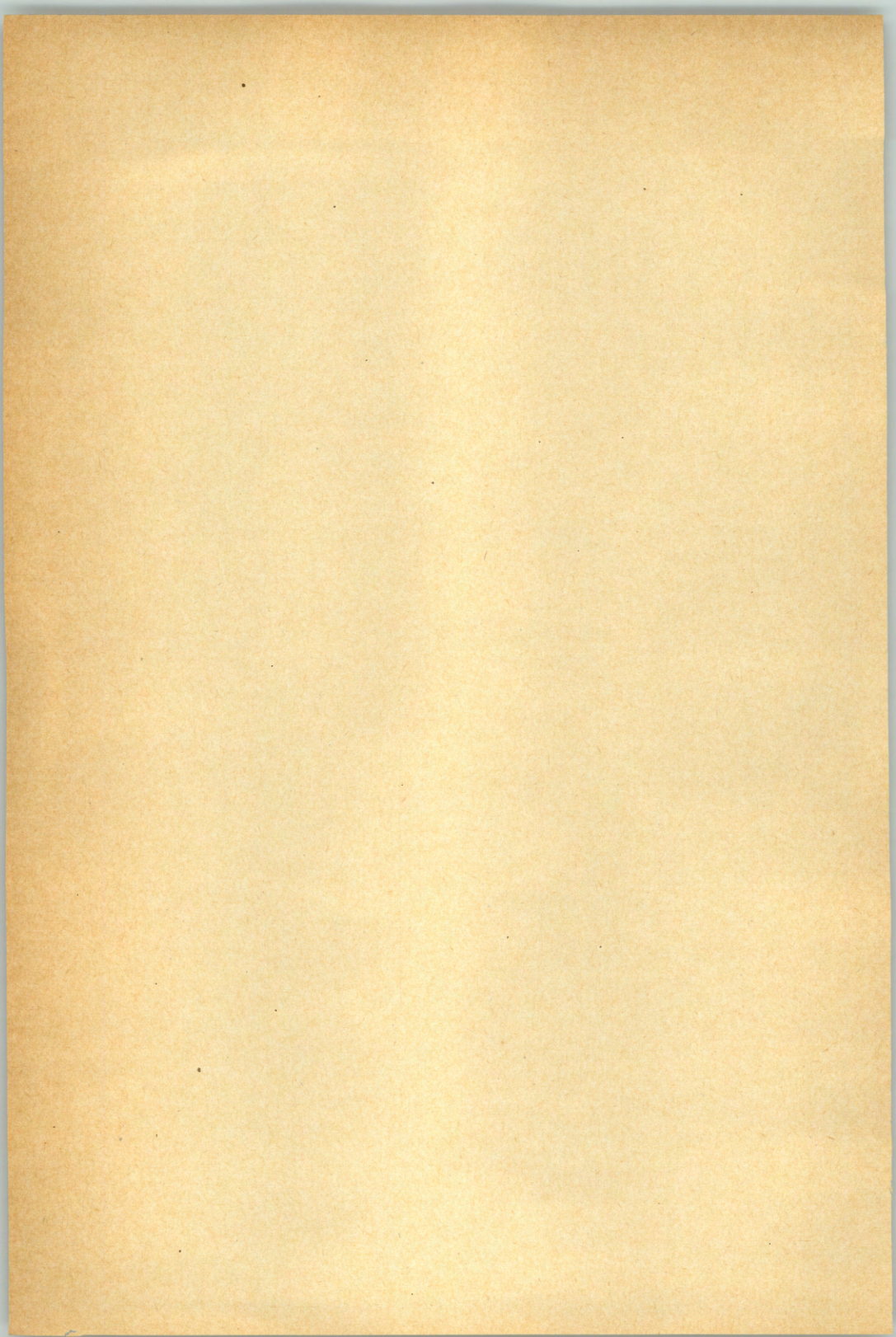
I wish to thank the Board of Managers for their constant close attention to the needs and progress of the institution and for their advice and inspiration. All have contributed from their knowledge and experience and Doctor Knight in particular has kept in touch at all times with activities throughout the hospital, and by his generous sharing of the burdens has lightened them for all the resident officers. Commissioner Ellis and the members of his staff have been unfailing in their attention to this institution and in their efforts to mitigate the effects of world conditions upon the sick and dependent here. Mr. Earle and the State Board of Control, the Legislature and State Officials in general have done all within their power to promote welfare and progress, knowing that whatever else may be asked of them, the people of New Jersey intend to see that their own are given adequate care.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.

*Medical Superintendent and
Chief Executive Officer*





STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S
REPORT

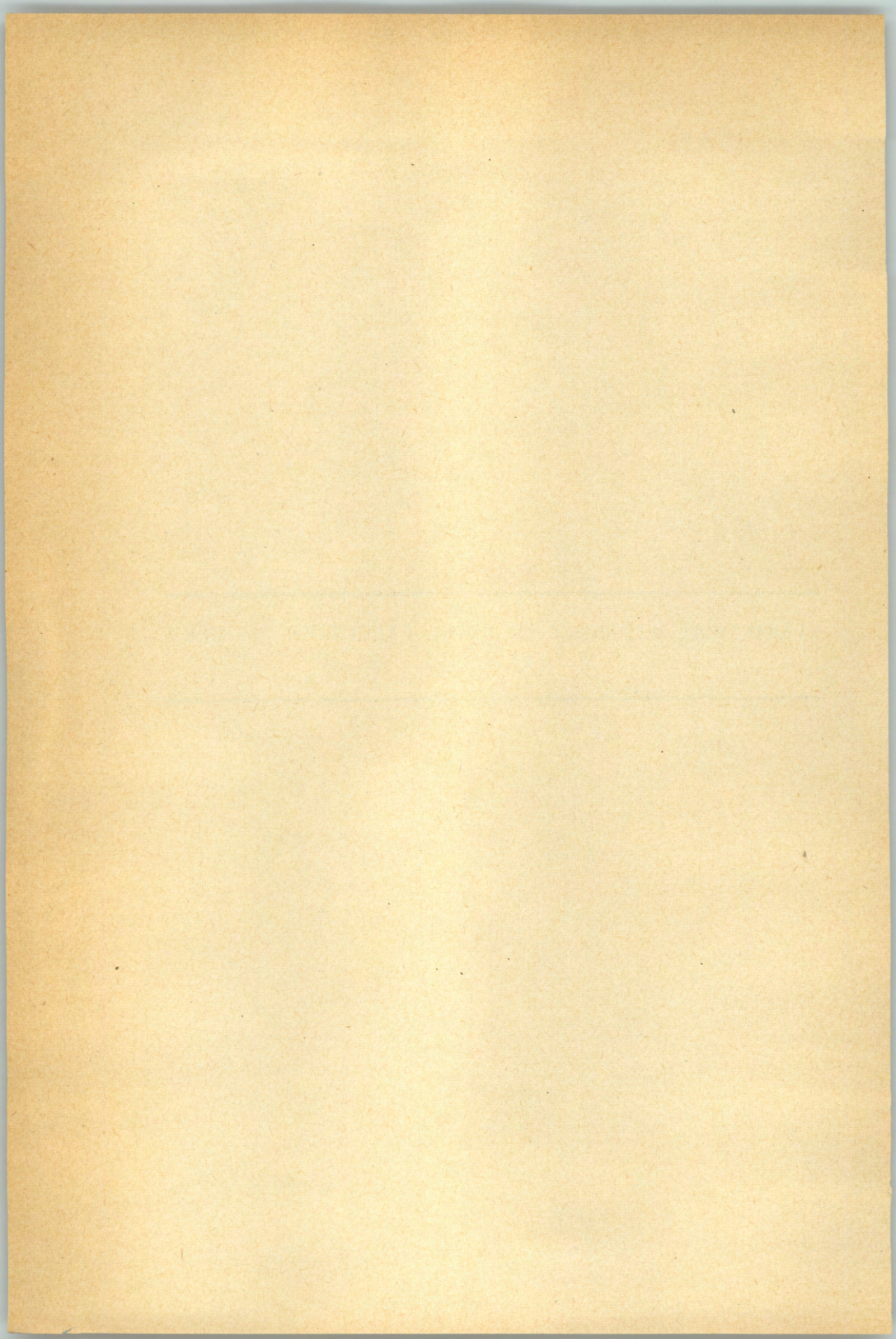


TABLE I.
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Date of opening as a hospital for mental diseases.....	August 17, 1876
2. Normal capacity.....	4,170
3. Value of hospital property—Total.....	\$13,119,409.08
Real estate, including buildings.....	12,014,326.05
Personal property.....	1,105,083.03
Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.)	929.49
Additional acreage rented.....	25.00
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....	225.00

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total.....	5,201	2,558	2,643	697	328	369
Insane.....	4,928	2,415	2,513	676	317	359
Epileptics.....				..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	273	143	130	21	11	10
Alcoholics.....				..	..	..
Drug addicts.....				..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....				..	..	..
All other cases.....				..	..	..
COLORED—Total.....	292	115	177	73	38	35
Insane.....	276	108	168	70	37	33
Epileptics.....				..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	16	7	9	3	1	2
Alcoholics.....				..	..	..
Drug addicts.....				..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....				..	..	..
All other cases.....				..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL.....	5,493	2,673	2,820	770	366	404

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report.....	2,790	1,322	1,468
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	143	89	54
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics dur- ing year.....	1,210	703	507

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time			
	M.	W.	M.	W.
Grand Total.....	512	435	2	
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	245	369	2	
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.....	1			
2. Other Physicians—Total.....	29	4	2	
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	23	4		
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty.....	5		2	
c. Pathologists.....	1			
3. Dentists.....	2			
4. Dental Internes.....	2			
5. Pharmacists.....	2			
6. Graduate Nurses (excluding occupational therapists)....	2	61		
a. Supervisory or administrative duty.....		17		
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	1	34		
c. Special duty (X-ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy laboratory, etc.).....	1	10		
7. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 58 affiliate nurses).....	187	225		
a. Ward duty (including 25 student nurses).....	151	210		
b. Special duty.....	36	15		
8. Occupational Therapists and assistants.....	11	16		
a. Professional.....	4	6		
b. Attendants assigned to special service.....	7	10		
9. Physical education directors and teachers.....		8		
10. Medical Clerks.....	4	31		
11. Other Employees.....	5	13		
12. Hospital Social Service—Parole Division—Total.....		11		
a. Directors.....		1		
b. Social Workers.....		10		
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	264	55		
13. Business Manager.....	1			
14. Assistant Business Manager.....	1			
15. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers.....	17	6		
16. Housekeeping Employees.....	2	27		
17. Farm Employees (excluding attendants).....	21			
18. Other Employees.....	222	22		
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC—Total.....	3	11		
a. Physicians.....	2			
1. Director.....	1			
2. Assistant Director.....	1			
b. Director Clinic Social Workers.....		1		
c. Assistant Psychologists.....	1	1		
d. Social Workers.....		5		
e. Clerical Employees.....		4		

TABLE II.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1941

RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand from previous fiscal year	\$ 0.00
Received from appropriations.....	2,042,765.10
Received from paying patients.....	134,356.78
Received from all other sources.....	971,256.86
Total receipts	\$3,148,378.74
DISBURSEMENTS	
1. Expenditures for maintenance of patients	
Salaries and wages	\$1,109,097.60
Provisions (food).....	374,996.60
Fuel, light and power	144,933.38
All other expenditures for maintenance...	365,354.64
Total expenditures for maintenance.....	\$1,994,382.22
2. Expenditures for all purposes other than maintenance, including new buildings, other additions and permanent betterments.....	
	41,294.68
3. Expenditures for repayment of loans and interest on loans.....	
	0.00
Total expenditures	\$2,035,676.90
Amount returned to state treasurer or other officials.....	1,112,701.84
Balance on hand at close of year.....	0.00
Total disbursements, including balance on hand.....	\$3,148,378.74

TABLE III.
MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
1. Patients on books at beginning of year	6,197	3,055	3,142
a. Resident	5,396	2,648	2,748
b. Transferred from special care	2		2
c. On parole	671	312	359
d. On temporary visit	49	21	28
e. On escape	79	74	5
2. Admissions during year—Total*.....	1,392	690	702
a. First admissions.....	1,103	561	542
b. Readmissions	249	111	138
c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	40	18	22
3. Total on books during year*	7,589	3,745	3,844

New Jersey State Library

TABLE III. (Continued.)
MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
4. Discharged during year*	778	439	339
a. As recovered	407	224	183
b. As improved	319	175	144
c. As unimproved	28	17	11
d. As without psychosis	24	23	1
5. Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases*	41	30	11
6. Died during year*	510	237	273
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year*	1,329	706	623
8. Patients on books last day of year*	6,260	3,039	3,221
a. Resident	5,490	2,673	2,817
b. In family care			
c. On parole	696	327	369
d. On temporary visit	52	18	34
e. On escape	22	21	1
9. Average daily resident population*	5,414.03	2,651.55	2,762.48
10. Average daily population on books*	6,215.93	3,044.25	3,171.68
11. Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books* (count the total number of times patients were transferred from resident to absent status)	2,964	1,409	1,555
12. Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, escape, etc., status*	2,386	1,124	1,262
4 (Supplement)			
a. Discharged directly from institution	171	113	58
b. Discharged while on parole or otherwise absent (excluding deaths)	587	311	276
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital	20	15	5

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

	Total	Men	Women
Receiving special care beginning of year	4		4
Admitted for special care	8		8
Discharged from special care	6		6
Transferred to regular mental population	2		2
Died while receiving special care	1		1
Receiving special care end of year	3		3

TABLE IV.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

NATIVITY	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	Total	Men	Women	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers
Africa.....									
*Asia.....	2		2			1	5	5	5
Australia.....									
Austria.....	20	7	13	16	19	22	18	20	18
Belgium.....	1	1		1	2	1			
†Canada.....	7	3	4	3	6	4	4	8	6
Central America.....									
China.....	2	2		1	1	2			
Czecho-Slovakia.....	18	4	14	7	8	7	17	17	19
Cuba.....									
Denmark.....	1	1			1	1			
England.....	16	9	7	12	15	13	9	16	16
*Europe.....									
Finland.....	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	3
France.....	5	4	1	5	9	6	4	5	4
Germany.....	46	20	26	32	41	37	52	58	56
Greece.....	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1
Holland.....	3	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hungary.....	8	2	6	3	3	6	9	9	10
India.....									
Ireland.....	30	15	15	40	49	47	34	41	44
Italy.....	83	44	39	80	84	80	67	70	69
Japan.....				1	1	1			
Jugo-Slavia.....	1	1		2	2	2			
Lithuania.....	7	2	5	7	7	7	9	9	9
Mexico.....									
Norway.....	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Philippine Islands.....									
Poland.....	38	16	22	29	31	32	32	33	32
Portugal.....									
Roumania.....	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia.....	23	11	12	22	25	23	26	29	26
Scotland.....	9	5	4	7	8	11	5	7	8
South America.....									
Spain.....	2	2		2	3	2			
Sweden.....	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3
Switzerland.....	2		2			1	4	6	5
Turkey-in-Asia.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey-in-Europe.....	3	3		3	3	3			
*United States.....	759	401	358	211	226	235	174	189	198
Wales.....						1	1	1	1
† West Indies.....									
Other countries.....									
Unascertained.....									
Total.....	1103	561	542	499	561	561	486	542	542

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

TABLE IV. A

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

AGE GROUPS	Total			NATIVE BORN PARENTAGE									FOREIGN BORN TIME IN UNITED STATES BEFORE ADMISSION										
				Total			Native		Foreign		Mixed		Total			Under 5 years		5-9 years		10-14 years		15 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	
Total.....	1103	561	542	759	401	358	211	174	134	130	56	54	344	160	184	4	4	2	2	13	19	141	159
Under 15 years..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15-19 years....	55	31	24	55	31	24	15	8	13	9	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 years....	80	46	34	73	41	32	18	14	20	14	3	4	7	5	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..
25-29 years....	100	49	51	93	45	48	10	18	24	25	11	5	7	4	3	2	..	..	..	3	2	2	..
30-34 years....	104	47	57	86	45	41	27	21	13	15	5	5	18	2	16	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	10
35-39 years....	103	64	39	70	47	23	22	12	16	7	9	4	33	17	16	1	2	1	1	3	4	12	9
40-44 years....	103	56	47	71	41	30	23	14	13	10	5	6	32	15	17	..	..	..	..	4	2	11	15
45-49 years....	90	43	47	54	30	24	23	14	4	5	3	5	36	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	21
50-54 years....	86	43	43	42	19	23	15	9	2	9	2	5	44	24	20	..	..	..	..	3	1	21	19
55-59 years....	70	41	29	44	25	19	13	7	7	10	5	2	26	16	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	10
60-64 years....	85	38	47	43	16	27	9	17	3	7	4	3	42	22	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	20
65-69 years....	61	33	28	39	22	17	12	12	9	2	1	3	22	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
70 years and over	164	70	94	88	39	49	24	27	10	17	5	5	76	31	45	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	44

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth.....	759	401	358
Citizens by naturalization.....	185	89	96
Aliens.....	159	71	88
Citizenship unascertained.....	..	..	..
Total.....	1103	561	542

TABLE VI.
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	1103	561	542
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis. (Gen. paresis) ..	63	51	12
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system ..	42	35	7
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	42	35	7
b. With intracranial gumma			
c. Other types (to be specified)			
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2		2
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3
a. With tuberculosis meningitis			
b. Delirium of unknown origin	1		1
c. With acute chorea (Sydenham's)	1		1
d. With other infectious disease (to be specified)	2	2	
e. Post-infectious psychoses	1		1
5. Alcoholic psychoses	42	36	6
a. Pathological intoxication	2	2	
b. Delirium tremens	11	10	1
c. Korsakow's psychosis	6	3	3
d. Acute hallucinosis	20	19	1
e. Other types (to be specified)	3	2	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	5	2	3
a. Due to metals (to be specified)	1	1	
b. Due to gases (to be specified)			
c. Due to opium and derivatives	1		1
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified)	3	1	2
7. Traumatic psychoses	2	2	
a. Traumatic delirium	1	1	
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders	1	1	
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration			
d. Other types (to be specified)			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	286	121	165
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	5	2
a. With cerebral embolism			
b. With cardio-renal disease	7	5	2
c. Other types (to be specified)			

TABLE VI. (Continued.)

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	15	5	10
a. Epileptic deterioration	4	1	3
b. Epileptic clouded states	11	4	7
c. Other epileptic types.....			
11. Senile psychoses.....	57	26	31
a. Simple deterioration	50	24	26
b. Presbyophrenic type	2		2
c. Delirious and confused types.....			
d. Depressed and agitated types	5	2	3
e. Paranoid types			
12. Involutional psychoses	67	11	56
a. Melancholia	23	5	18
b. Paranoid types ..	16	1	15
c. Other types (to be specified)	28	5	23
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	4	9
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands			
b. Exhaustion delirium			
c. Alzheimer's disease	2		2
d. With pellagra	2	1	1
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified)	9	3	6
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1
a. With intracranial neoplasms	1	1	
b. With other neoplasms (to be specified)	1		1
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	9	2	7
a. With multiple sclerosis	5	1	4
b. With Parkinson's disease.....	1		1
c. With Huntington's chorea	2	1	1
d. With other brain or nervous diseases	1		1
16. Psychoneuroses.....	32	16	16
a. Hysteria			
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states.....	3	3	
c. Neurasthenia	4	3	1
d. Hypochondriasis			
e. Reactive depression	9	6	3
f. Anxiety state.....	4	1	3
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis	12	3	9

TABLE VI. (Continued.)
 PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	127	67	60
a. Manic type	42	24	18
b. Depressive type	33	21	12
c. Circular type	5	3	2
d. Mixed type	42	18	24
e. Perplexed type			
f. Stuporous type	5	1	4
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	181	82	99
a. Simple type	4	1	3
b. Hebephrenic type	111	55	56
c. Catatonic type	20	7	13
d. Paranoid type	46	19	27
e. Other types			
f. Type not specified			
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	28	19	9
a. Paranoia			
b. Paranoid conditions	28	19	9
20. With psychopathic personality	36	20	16
21. With mental deficiency	33	18	15
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	32	19	13
23. Without psychoses	17	17	
a. Syphilis of central nervous system	3	3	
b. Alcoholism	5	5	
c. Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (Gen. paresis)	2	2	
d. Cerebral arteriosclerosis	1	1	
e. Psychopathic personality	6	6	
f1. Alcoholic episode	4	4	
f2. Criminal episode	2	2	
24. Primary behavior disorders			
a. Simple adult maladjustment			
b. Primary behavior disorders in children			
b1. Habit disturbance			
b2. Conduct disturbance			
b3. Neurotic traits			

TABLE IX.
DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Illiterate			Reads and writes*			Common school			High school			College		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL.....	1103	561	542	87	40	47	163	74	89	624	321	303	198	101	97	31	25	6
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1086	544	542	86	39	47	160	71	89	618	315	303	194	97	97	28	22	6
1. General paresis.....	63	51	12	5	2	3	10	9	1	42	34	8	6	6				
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	42	35	7	4	3	1	7	5	2	27	23	4	3	3		1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2		2				1		1	1	1	1						
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3							4	1	3	1	1				
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	42	36	6				7	6	1	27	24	3	7	6	1	1		1
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons.....	5	2	3				1		1	3	1	2	1	1				
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	2	2								1	1		1	1				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	286	121	165	45	20	25	63	26	37	151	63	88	25	10	15	2	2	
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	7	5	2				2	2		4	2	2				1	1	
10. With convulsive disorders..	15	5	10	1		1				12	5	7	2		2			
11. Senile.....	57	26	31	8	6	2	5		5	39	18	21	4	1	3	1	1	
12. Involutional.....	67	11	56	7		7	13	4	9	34	4	30	12	3	9	1		1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	13	4	9				5	3	2	6	1	5	2		2			
14. Due to new growth.....	2	1	1				2	1	1									
15. With organic changes of the nervous system.....	9	2	7	1		1	2		2	4	1	3	2	1	1			
16. Psychoneuroses.....	32	16	16				1	1		18	7	11	10	5	5	3	3	
17. Manic-depressive.....	127	67	60	2		2	5	2	3	73	38	35	39	21	18	8	6	2
18. Dementia Præcox.....	181	82	99	3	2	1	15	3	12	99	46	53	58	27	31	6	4	
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	28	19	9	1	1		3	1	2	17	10	7	5	5		2	2	
20. With psychopathic personality.....	36	20	16				7	4	3	17	11	6	11	4	7	1	1	
21. With mental deficiency....	33	18	15	8	5	3	9	2	7	16	11	5						
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	32	19	13	1		1	2	2		23	14	9	5	2	3	1	1	
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	17	17		1	1		3	3		6	6		4	4		3	3	
24. PRIMARY BEHAVIOR DISORDERS.....																		

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

TABLE X.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Urban			Rural		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	1086	544	542	995	504	491	91	40	51
1. General paresis.....	63	51	12	60	48	12	3	3	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	42	35	7	40	33	7	2	2	
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	2		2	2		2			
4. With other infectious diseases.....	5	2	3	5	2	3			
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	42	36	6	39	35	4	3	1	2
6. Due to drugs and other exogenous poisons.....	5	2	3	5	2	3			
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	2	2		2	2				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	286	121	165	252	108	144	34	13	21
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	7	5	2	7	5	2			
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	15	5	10	15	5	10			
11. Senile psychoses.....	57	26	31	50	23	27	7	3	4
12. Involutional psychoses.....	67	11	56	62	11	51	5		5
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	13	4	9	11	4	7	2		2
14. Due to new growth.....	2	1	1	2	1	1			
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	9	2	7	7	1	6	2	1	1
16. Psychoneuroses.....	32	16	16	29	13	16	3	3	
17. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	127	67	60	121	63	58	6	4	2
18. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia)...	181	82	99	167	78	89	14	4	10
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions...	28	19	9	28	19	9			
20. With psychopathic personality.....	36	20	16	34	19	15	2	1	1
21. With mental deficiency.....	33	18	15	30	16	14	3	2	1
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	32	19	13	27	16	11	5	3	2
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	17	17		15	15		2	2	
24. PRIMARY BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	1103	561	542	1010	519	491	93	42	51

TABLE XI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO
PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	1086	544	542	239	119	120	786	396	390	61	29	32
1. General paresis.....	63	51	12	7	6	1	53	42	11	3	3	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	42	35	7	8	7	1	33	27	6	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	2		2	1		1	1		1			
4. With other infectious diseases.....	5	2	3	1		1	4	2	2			
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	42	36	6	5	4	1	35	31	4	2	1	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	5	2	3				5	2	3			
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	2	2					2	2				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	286	121	165	107	50	57	164	63	101	15	8	7
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	7	5	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	
10. With convulsive disorders.....	15	5	10	4	2	2	9	3	6	2		2
11. Senile psychoses.....	57	26	31	34	15	19	23	11	12			
12. Involutional psychoses.....	67	11	56	6	1	5	55	9	46	6	1	5
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	13	4	9	2	1	1	11	3	8			
14. Due to new growth.....	2	1	1	1	1					1		1
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	9	2	7				8	2	6	1		1
16. Psychoneuroses.....	32	16	16	1	1		27	12	15	4	3	1
17. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	127	67	60	13	6	7	104	56	48	10	5	5
18. Dementia Praecox.....	181	82	99	20	10	10	152	68	84	9	4	5
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	28	19	9	4	2	2	22	16	6	2	1	1
20. With psychopathic personality.....	36	20	16	9	4	5	24	15	9	3	1	2
21. Undiagnosed psychosis.....	32	19	13	5	5		26	14	12	1		1
22. With mental deficiency.....	33	18	15	8	2	6	25	16	9			
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	17	17		4	4		13	13				
24. Primary Behavior Disorders.....												
Total.....	1103	561	542	243	123	120	799	409	390	61	29	32

TABLE XIII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	Total			Single			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1086	544	542	348	212	136	463	221	242	197	63	134	59	38	21	19	10	9
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	63	51	12	13	11	2	38	33	5	6	4	2	4	2	2	2	1	1
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	42	35	7	7	6	1	24	21	3	4	2	2	5	5		2	1	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis	2		2	2		2												
4. With other infectious diseases	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2									
5. Alcoholic psychoses	42	36	6	15	15		17	12	5	3	2	1	7	7				
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	5	2	3	1	1		3	1	2	1		1						
7. Traumatic psychoses	2	2		1	1								1	1				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	286	121	165	46	25	21	114	57	57	110	30	80	9	5	4	7	4	3
9. With other disturbances of circulation	7	5	2	1	1		3	2	1	1		1	2	2				
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	15	5	10	8	3	5	5	1	4	1		1	1	1				
11. Senile psychoses	57	26	31	6	3	3	10	5	5	40	17	23	1	1				
12. Involutional psychoses	67	11	56	9	1	8	44	7	37	11	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	13	4	9	4	1	3	5	2	3	2	1	1	2		2			
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1				2	1	1									
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	9	2	7	1		1	7	2	5				1		1			
16. Psychoneuroses	32	16	16	11	7	4	18	7	11	1	1		1	1		1		1
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	127	67	60	56	37	19	64	26	38	3	1	2	1	1		3	2	1
18. Dementia Præcox (schizophrenia) ..	181	82	99	104	62	42	60	16	44	5	1	4	9	2	7	3	1	2
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions ..	28	19	9	7	6	1	15	10	5	3	1	2	3	2	1			
20. With psychopathic personality	36	20	16	19	10	9	12	8	4	1		1	4	2	2			
21. With mental deficiency	33	18	15	27	15	12	4	1	3				2	2				
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	32	19	13	8	6	2	15	8	7	5	2	3	4	3	1			
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	17	17		6	6		8	8		1	1		1	1		1	1	
24. Primary behavior disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1103	561	542	354	218	136	471	229	242	198	64	134	60	39	21	20	11	9

TABLE XIV.
PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

PSYCHOSES	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL.....	249	111	138
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	244	106	138
1. General paresis.....	8	6	2
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	8	4	4
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	3	1	2
4. With other infectious diseases.....	3	2	1
5. Alcoholic.....	3	2	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	1		1
7. Traumatic.....			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	35	15	20
9. With other disturbances of circulation ..			
10. With convulsive disorders.....	2		2
11. Senile.....			
12. Involutional.....	13	5	8
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....			
14. Due to new growth.....	1	1	
15. With organic changes of the nervous system.....			
16. Psychoneuroses.....	8		8
17. Manic-depressive.....	58	23	35
18. Dementia præcox.....	65	28	37
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	8	5	3
20. With psychopathic personality.....	22	11	11
21. With mental deficiency.....	4	2	2
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	5	3	2
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	5	5	
Epilepsy.....			
Mental deficiency.....			
Alcoholism.....	4	4	
Drug addiction.....			
Personality disorders due to epidemic enceph.			
Psychopathic personality.....	1	1	
Unclassified without psychoses.....			
24. Primary behavior disorders.....			

TABLE XV a.

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

PSYCHOSES	Total			Under 6 mos.			6 - 11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5 - 9 years			10 yrs. & over		
	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re	T	1st	Re
TOTAL DISCHARGED.....	758	560	198	403	304	99	141	108	33	98	69	29	46	31	15	28	17	11	15	10	5	24	18	6	3	3	
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	734	541	193	383	287	96	140	107	33	98	69	29	45	30	15	27	17	10	14	10	4	24	18	6	3	3	
1. General paresis.....	40	33	7	20	15	5	7	5	2	2	2		6	6		4	4					1	1				
2. Other forms of syphilis of the C.N.S....	19	17	2	10	9	1	1	1		3	2	1	3	3		1	1		1	1							
3. Epidemic encephalitis.....	4	3	1	3	2	1							1	1													
4. Other infectious diseases.....																											
5. Alcoholic.....	41	35	6	28	23	5	5	5		6	6		1		1							1	1				
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons....	3	2	1	3	2	1																					
7. Traumatic.....	4	3	1	4	3	1																					
8. Cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	68	54	14	39	28	11	14	12	2	5	5		3	2	1	3	3		1	1		3	3				
9. Other disturbances of circulation.....	4	4		4	4																						
10. With convulsive disorders.....	10	10		5	5		1	1		1	1		1	1								2	2				
11. Senile.....	3	2	1	2	2					1		1															
12. Involutional.....	53	44	9	21	17	4	17	15	2	6	6		2	2		4	2	2	2	2		1		1			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases...	4	4		2	2		2	2																			
14. Due to new growth.....	1	1		1	1																						
15. With organic changes of nervous system.	1	1																				1	1				
16. Psychoneuroses.....	37	29	8	23	21	2	9	6	3				2	1	1	1	1	1				2	1	1			
17. Manic-depressive.....	147	97	50	90	61	29	26	17	9	21	14	7	7	3	4	2	1	1				1	1	1			
18. Dementia praecox.....	178	118	60	69	48	21	41	30	11	30	19	11	12	6	6	8	3	5	6	4	2	10	6	4	2	2	
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	26	19	7	9	5	4	3	3		7	5	2				1	1		3	2	1	2	2		1	1	
20. Psychopathic personality.....	70	48	22	41	31	10	8	5	3	11	5	6	7	5	2	3	2	1									
21. With mental deficiency.....	14	13	1	5	5		5	5		3	3								1		1						
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	7	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1															
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	24	19	5	20	17	3	1	1					1	1		1	1	1			1						

TABLE XV c.
DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE ON PRESENT ADMISSION OF PATIENTS
DISCHARGED ALIVE BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE	TOTAL DISCHARGED ALIVE					
	Total	Total with condition	Recovered	Improved	Un- improved	Without psychoses
Total.....	758	734	403	315	16	24
1st admission.....	560	541	314	216	11	19
Readmission.....	198	193	89	99	5	5
Under 6 months.....	403	383	233	137	13	20
1st admission.....	304	287	180	98	9	17
Readmission.....	99	96	53	39	4	3
6 - 11 months.....	141	140	78	61	1	1
1st admission.....	108	107	62	44	1	1
Readmission.....	33	33	16	17		
1 year.....	98	98	37	60	1	
1st admission.....	69	69	27	41	1	
Readmission.....	29	29	10	19		
2 years.....	46	45	28	16	1	1
1st admission.....	31	30	23	7		1
Readmission.....	15	15	5	9	1	
3 years.....	28	27	12	15		1
1st admission.....	17	17	10	7		
Readmission.....	11	10	2	8		1
4 years.....	15	14	4	10		1
1st admission.....	10	10	3	7		
Readmission.....	5	4	1	3		1
5 - 9 years.....	24	24	11	13		
1st admission.....	18	18	9	9		
Readmission.....	6	6	2	4		
10 years and over.....	3	3		3		
1st admission.....	3	3		3		
Readmission.....						

TABLE XV d
DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

TOTAL DISCHARGED	778
Less than one month	34
1 month	70
2 months	69
3 months	76
4 months	60
5 months	44
6 months	31
7 months	24
8 months	28
9 months	27
10 months	22
11 months	30
1 year	113
2 years	47
3 years	38
4 years	21
5 years	18
6 years	8
7 years	8
8 years	1
9 years	3
10 - 14 years	3
15 - 19 years	2
20 - 24 years	1
25 - 29 years	
30 - 34 years	

TABLE XVII.

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

PSYCHOSES	Total			Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
TOTAL.....	510	237	273			2		4	3	8	5	9	3	9	14	9	11	11	18	26	19	17	25	31	18	21	38	90	119
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	508	236	272			2		4	3	8	5	9	3	9	14	9	11	11	17	26	19	17	25	30	18	21	38	90	119
1. General paresis.....	41	32	9						1					2	1	3	2	3		8	2	2	2	5		3	1	2	
2. With other forms of syphilis of C.N.S.....	18	14	4			1		1				1		1	2	1			1	3	2	2	1	3		1			
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1								1																			
4. With other infectious diseases.....																													
5. Alcoholic.....	4	3	1											1		2	1												
6. Drugs or other exogenous poisons.....																													
7. Traumatic.....	1	1																											
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	218	98	120											1				1	1	5	4	8	8	11	17	15	25	58	65
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	8	4	4													1	1		2		1	2		1					
10. With convulsive disorders.....	4	1	3															1	1					1				1	41
11. Senile.....	68	23	45																							1	4	22	1
12. Involutional.....	6	3	3													1				1			1	1		1			1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	7	1	6							1									2			4							
14. Due to new growth.....	3	1	2																1			1	1						
15. With organic changes of nervous system.....	5	4	1									2						2	1										
16. Psychoneuroses.....	1	1						1												1	1		3				2		3
17. Manic-depressive.....	20	3	17		1			1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	7	1	3	4	4	3	8	2	5	8		5	2
18. Dementia præcox.....	73	35	38					1	1	5	2	3	1	3	7	1	3	4	4	3	8	2	5	8		2	5	5	2
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	10	4	6															1		1	2					1	2	3	3
20. With psychopathic personality.....	5	2	3							1					1				1	1	2								
21. With mental deficiency.....	10	3	7					1	1		1				1		1			1	2		1					1	3
22. Undiagnosed.....	5	2	3														1		2	1		1							
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	2	1	1																1					1					

TABLE XVIII.

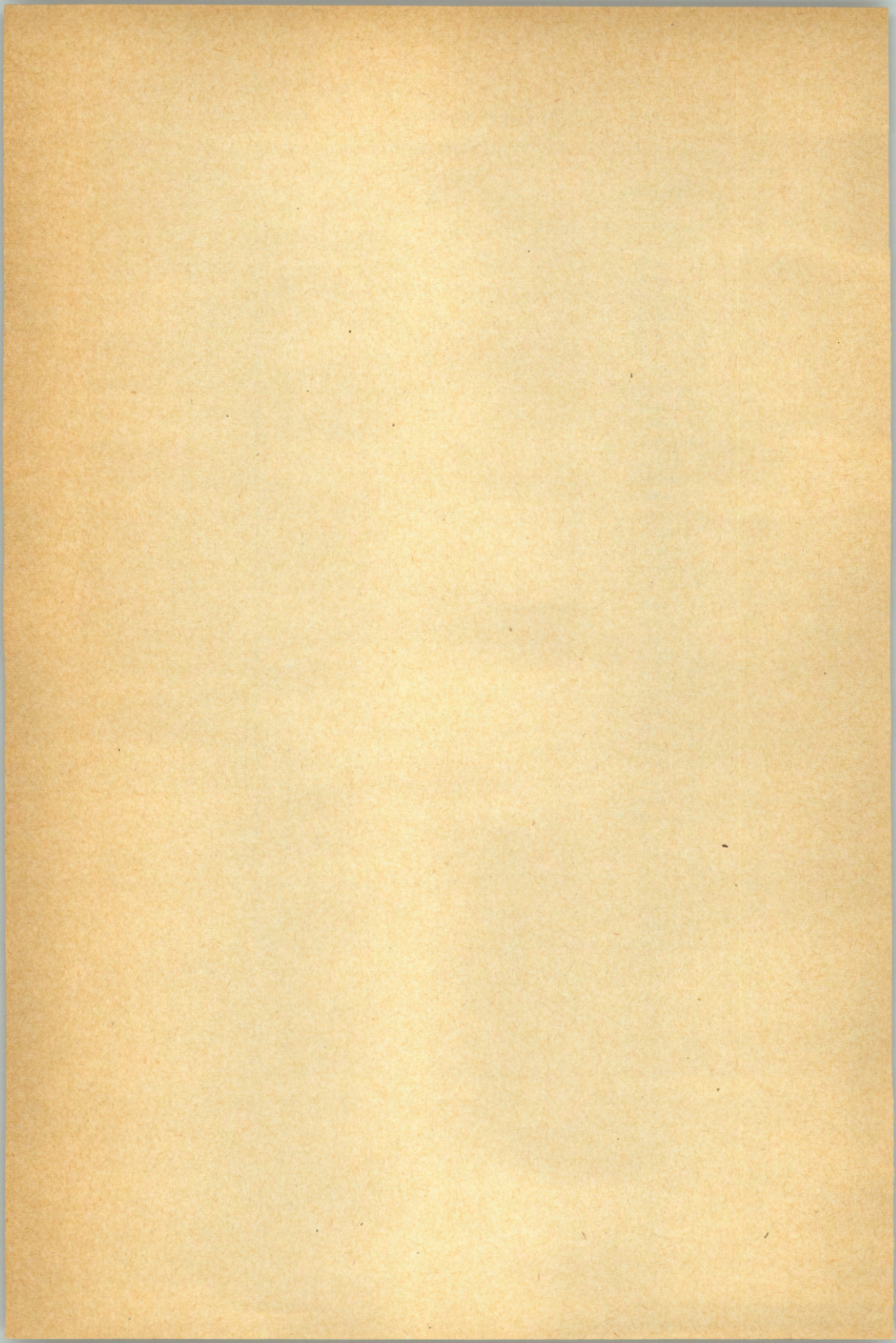
TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING IN HOSPITAL CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

PSYCHOSES	TOTAL			Less than 1 month		1-3 months		4-6 months		7-11 months		1 year		2 years		3-4 years		5-9 years		10-19 years		20 years and over	
	T.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
TOTAL	510	237	273	47	42	29	28	18	19	14	18	21	22	17	24	20	25	36	48	16	27	19	20
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	508	236	272	47	42	28	28	18	19	14	18	21	22	17	24	20	25	36	47	16	27	19	20
1. General paresis	41	32	9	6		2	1	1		1		2		4	3	3	1	6	4	6		1	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	18	14	4	2	1	3	1	2	1			3	1	1		1		2					
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1																1					
4. With other infectious diseases.....																							
5. Alcoholic.....	4	3	1	1		1	1							1									
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....																							
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	1	1																					
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	218	98	120	24	25	14	15	7	13	10	7	11	12	10	8	10	13	10	17	1	10	1	
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	8	4	4	2	2	2	2																
10. With convulsive disorders.....	4	1	3					1				1					1		1				
11. Senile.....	68	23	45	10	8	2	4	6	5	3	6	1	6		9		2		1	5			
12. Involutional.....	6	3	3				1									1		2	1				1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	7	1	6		2		1				1							1	2				
14. Due to new growth.....	3	1	2		1	1	1																
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	5	4	1											1				4					
16. Psychoneuroses.....	1	1						1															
17. Manic-depressive.....	20	3	17	1	2	2	1				3		1		1		1		3				5
18. Dementia præcox.....	73	35	38								1	1	1	1		5	3	5	10	8	14	15	9
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	10	4	6									1					1		1	1	3	1	2
20. With psychopathic personality.....	5	2	3									1			1		1		1				
21. With mental deficiency.....	10	3	7									1			1		1		1			1	3
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	5	2	3	1	1	1										1		1					
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	2	1	1			1													1				

TABLE XVIIIa.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING

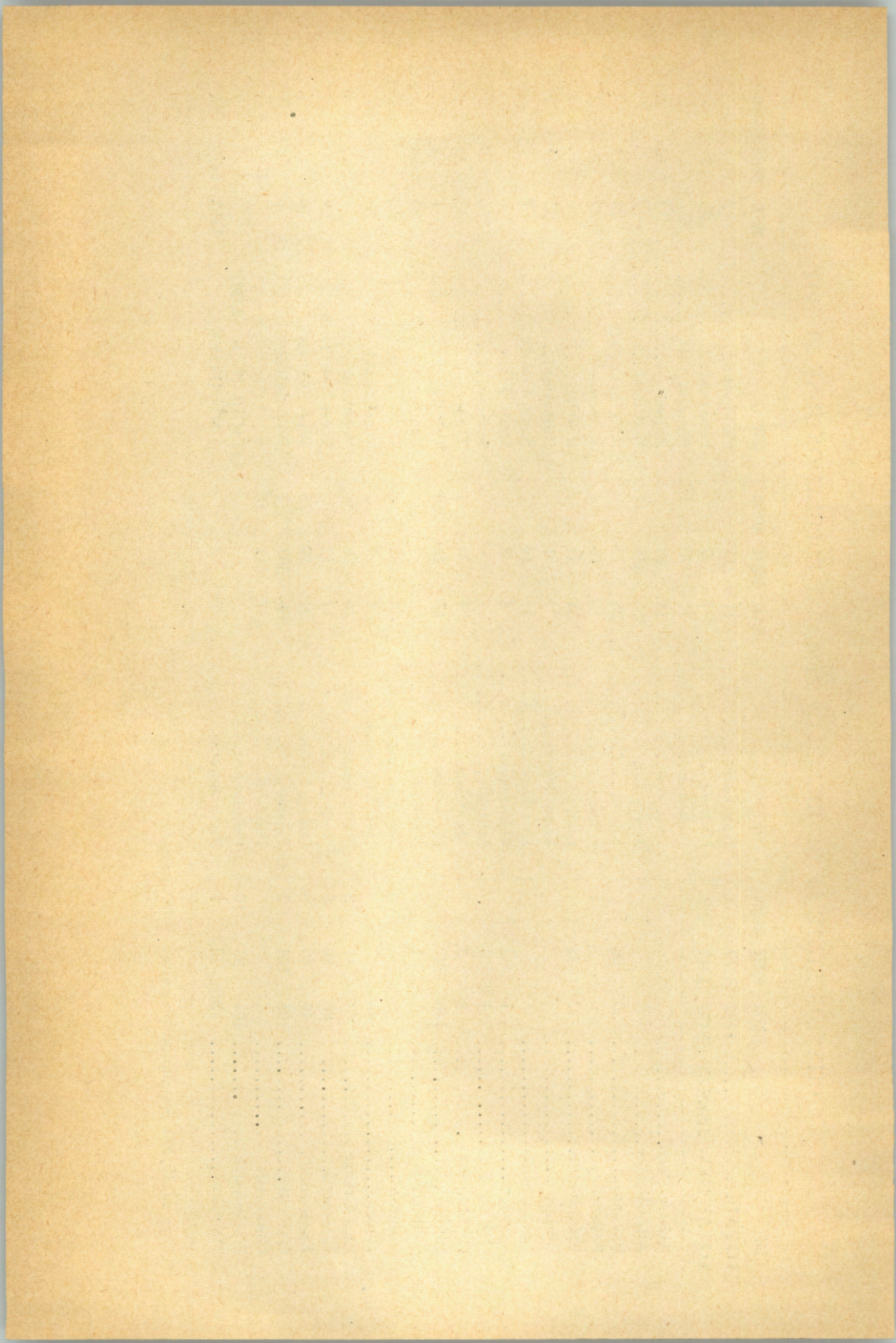
Total died.....	510
Less than one month	89
1 month	23
2 months	20
3 months	14
4 months	17
5 months	13
6 months	6
7 months	5
8 months	2
9 months	12
10 months	7
11 months	7
One year.....	43
2 years	41
3 years	24
4 years	21
5 years	21
6 years	21
7 years	17
8 years	12
9 years	13
10 years	7
11 years	6
12 years	4
13 years	2
14 years	4
15 years	5
16 years	4
17 years	4
18 years	4
19 years	3
20 years	
21 years	1
22 years	3
23 years	1
24 years	3
25 years	2
26 years	4
27 years	1
28 years	3
30 years and over.....	21



CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF RESIDENT POPULATION JUNE 30, 1941

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL.....	5493	5217	276	Hawthorne.....	11	11		Phillipsburg.....	2	2	
TOTAL NEW JERSEY..	5493	5217	276	Hillside.....	7	7		Plainfield.....	33	31	2
Asbury Park.....				Hoboken.....	71	70	1	Pleasantville.....			
Atlantic City.....				Irvington.....	18	18		Rahway.....	13	12	1
Bayonne.....	50	50		Jersey City.....	356	345	11	Red Bank.....			
Belleville.....	6	5	1	Kearny.....	28	28		Ridgefield Park.....	22	22	
Bloomfield.....	22	22		Linden.....	10	10		Ridgewood.....	32	30	2
Bridgeton.....				Lodi.....	34	34		Roselle.....	6	5	1
Burlington.....				Long Branch.....	1	1		Rutherford.....	33	32	1
Camden.....	1	1		Lyndhurst.....	44	44		South Orange.....	7	7	
Carteret.....	1	1		Maplewood.....	8	8		South River.....			
Cliffside Park.....	3	3		Millville.....				Summit.....	16	16	
Clifton.....	140	140		Montclair.....	27	20	7	Teaneck.....	35	33	2
Collingswood.....	1	1		Morristown.....	86	76	10	Trenton.....	1	1	
Cranford.....	5	5		Neptune.....				Union City.....	50	50	
Dover.....	43	43		Newark.....	1334	1180	154	Union (Twp).....			
East Orange.....	44	41	3	New Brunswick.....	1	1		Weehawken.....	18	18	
Elizabeth.....	86	80	6	North Bergen.....	26	26		Westfield.....	12	9	3
Englewood.....	49	40	9	Nutley.....	12	12		West New York.....	29	29	
Garfield.....	105	104	1	Orange.....	24	19	5	West Orange.....	18	17	1
Gloucester.....				Passaic.....	305	303	2	Woodbridge.....	1	1	
Hackensack.....	101	91	10	Paterson.....	627	611	16				
Harrison.....	13	12	1	Pennsauken.....				OTHER N. J. COM-			
				Perth Amboy.....	2	2		MUNITIES.....	1463	1437	26

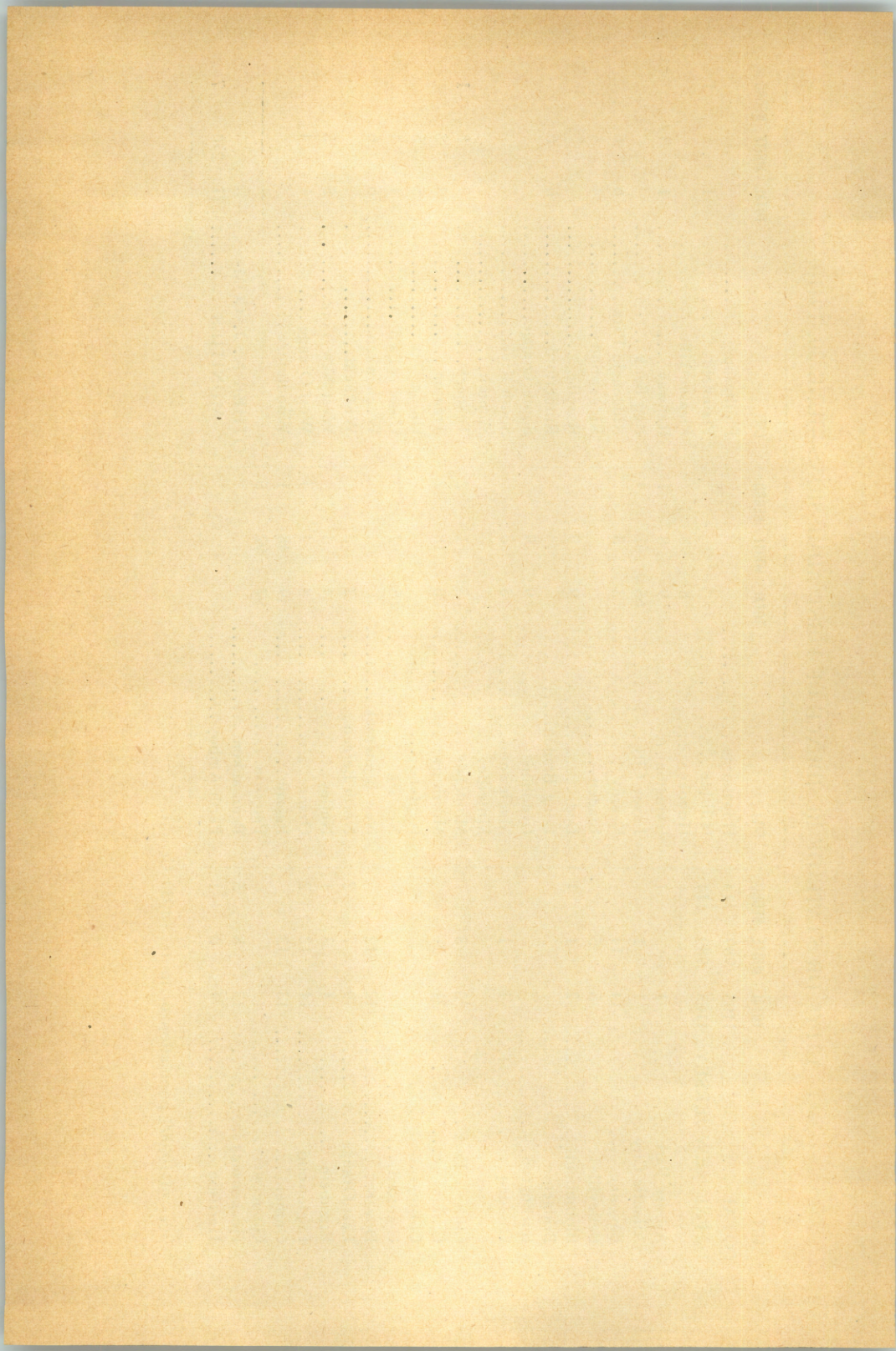
*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1930 Census.



CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1941

CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL.....	1103	989	114	Hawthorne.....				Phillipsburg.....			
TOTAL NEW JERSEY..	1103	989	114	Hillside.....				Plainfield.....	1		1
Asbury Park.....	1		1	Hoboken.....	8	8		Pleasantville.....			
Atlantic City.....	1	1		Irvington.....	9	8	1	Rahway.....	1	1	
Bayonne.....	14	14		Jersey City.....	65	61	4	Red Bank.....			
Belleville.....	5	5		Kearny.....	3	3		Ridgefield Park.....	6	6	
Bloomfield.....	2	1	1	Linden.....				Ridgewood.....	4	4	
Bridgeton.....				Lodi.....	9	9		Roselle.....			
Burlington.....				Long Branch.....				Rutherford.....	6	6	
Camden.....	1	1		Lyndhurst.....	9	9		South Orange.....			
Carteret.....				Maplewood.....	3	3		South River.....			
Cliffside Park.....	3	3		Millville.....				Summit.....			
Clifton.....	21	21		Montclair.....	3	1	2	Teaneck.....	9	8	1
Collingswood.....				Morristown.....	20	18	2	Trenton.....	3	3	
Cranford.....				Neptune.....				Union City.....	5	5	
Dover.....	12	12		Newark.....	365	292	73	Union (Twp).....	4	4	
East Orange.....	9	7	2	New Brunswick.....				Weehawken.....	6	6	
Elizabeth.....	4	3	1	North Bergen.....	3	3		Westfield.....			
Englewood.....	14	12	2	Nutley.....	4	4		West New York.....	5	5	
Garfield.....	13	13		Orange.....	8	4	4	West Orange.....	4	4	
Gloucester.....				Passaic.....	49	48	1	Woodbridge.....			
Hackensack.....	13	8	5	Paterson.....	97	92	5				
Harrison.....	4	3	1	Pennsauken.....				OTHER N. J. COM-			
				Perth Amboy.....				MUNITIES.....	277	270	7

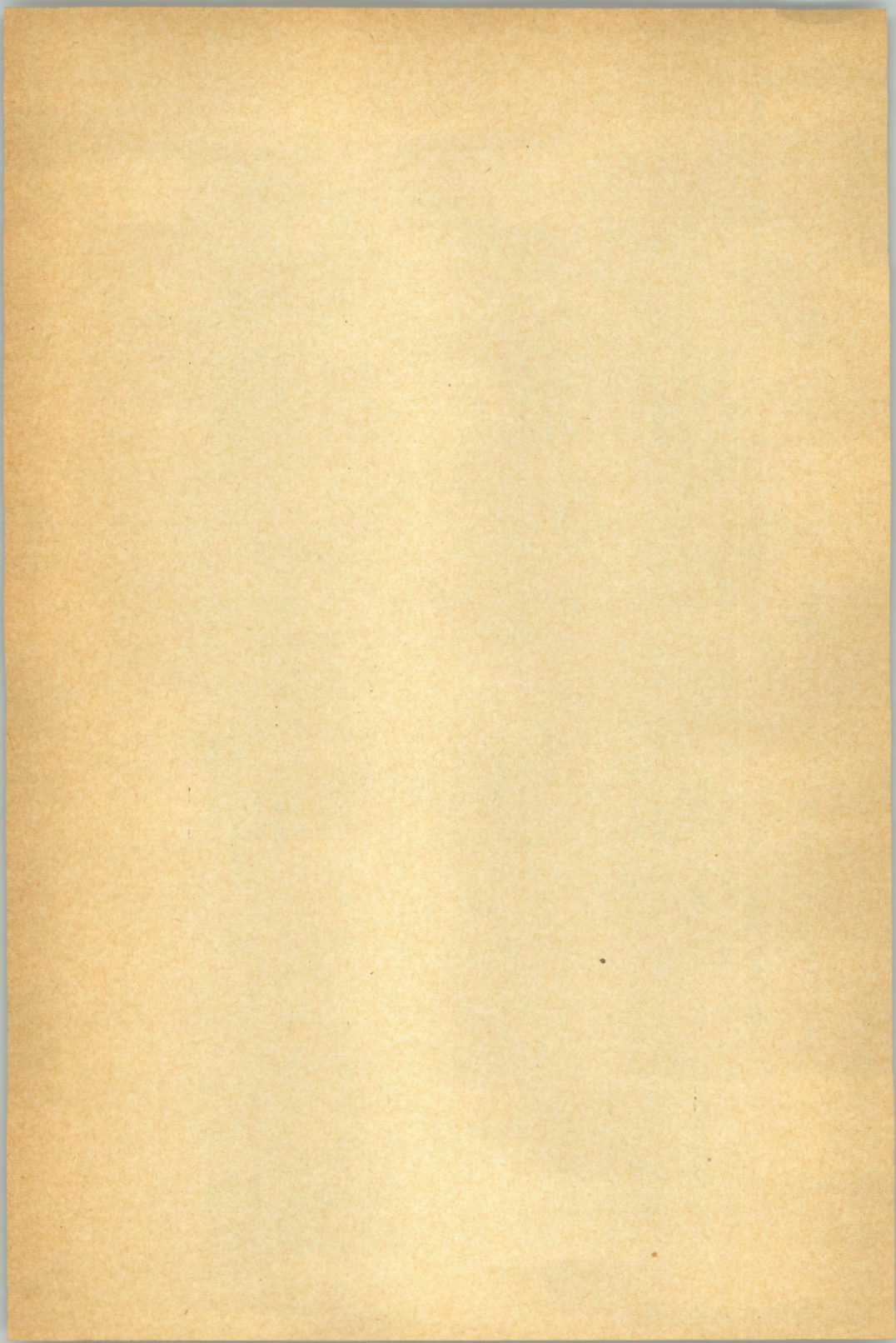
*Cities of 10,000 population or more. 1930 Census.



CITY* OR STATE OF RESIDENCE OF READMISSIONS—JUNE 30, 1941

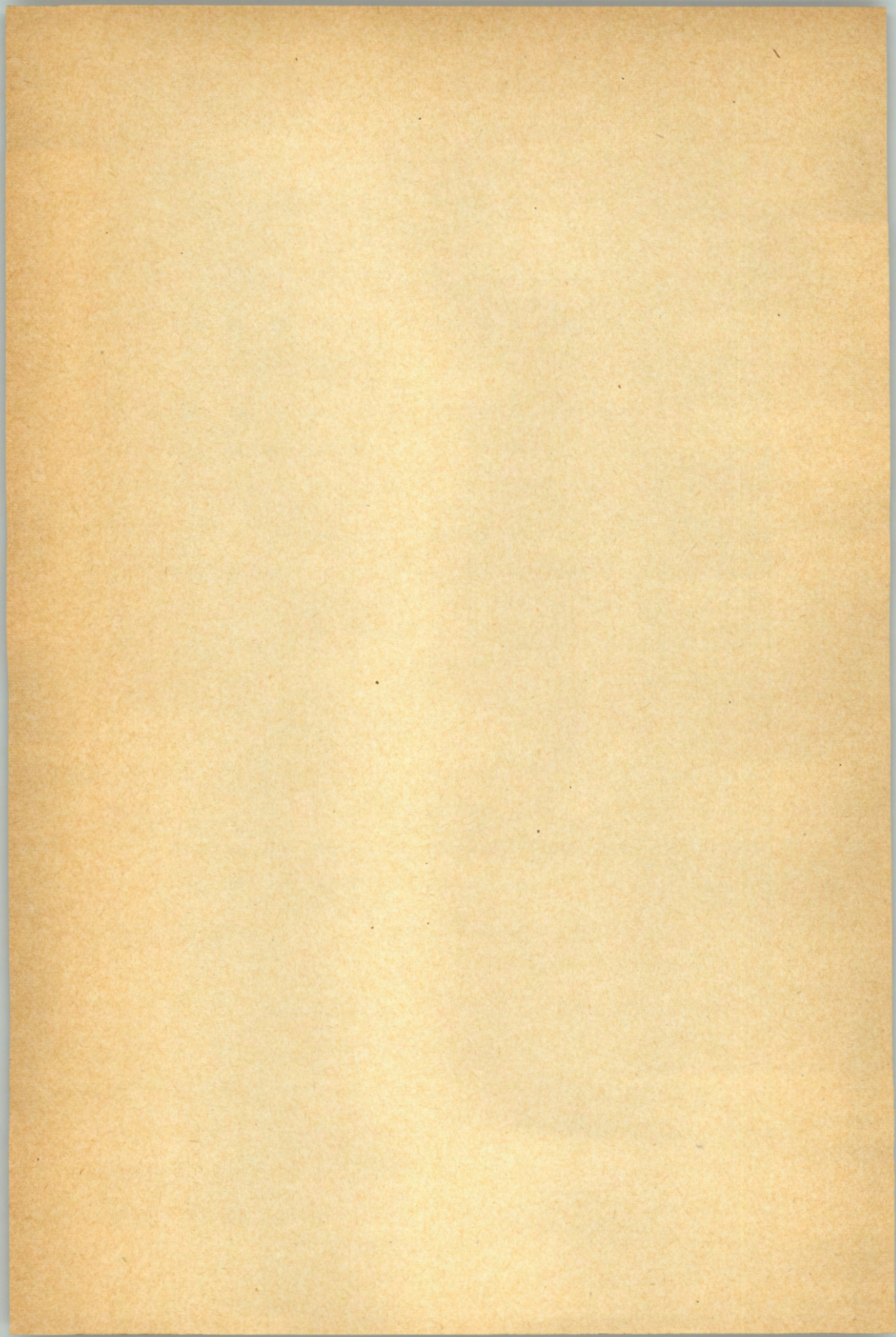
CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL.....	249	233	16	Hawthorne.....	1	1		Phillipsburg.....			
TOTAL NEW JERSEY..	249	233	16	Hillside.....				Plainfield.....	2	2	
Asbury Park.....				Hoboken.....	1	1		Pleasantville.....			
Atlantic City.....				Irvington.....	1	1		Rahway.....			
Bayonne.....				Jersey City.....	16	13	3	Red Bank.....			
Belleville.....				Kearny.....	2	2		Ridgefield Park.....	1	1	
Bloomfield.....	2	2		Linden.....				Ridgewood.....	1	1	
Bridgeton.....				Lodi.....	3	3		Roselle.....			
Burlington.....				Long Branch.....				Rutherford.....	3	3	
Camden.....				Lyndhurst.....	2	2		South Orange.....	1	1	
Carteret.....				Maplewood.....				South River.....			
Cliffside Park.....				Millville.....				Summit.....	1	1	
Clifton.....	3	3		Montclair.....	5	5		Teaneck.....	2	2	
Collingswood.....				Morristown.....	5	5		Trenton.....			
Cranford.....				Neptune.....				Union City.....	5	5	
Dover.....	2	2		Newark.....	65	56	9	Union (Twp).....			
East Orange.....	2	2		New Brunswick.....				Weehawken.....	1	1	
Elizabeth.....	1	1		North Bergen.....	1	1		Westfield.....			
Englewood.....	2	1	1	Nutley.....				West New York.....	3	3	
Garfield.....	4	4		Orange.....	4	4		West Orange.....	1	1	
Gloucester.....				Passaic.....	11	11		Woodbridge.....			
Hackensack.....	3	3		Paterson.....	20	20					
Harrison.....				Pennsauken.....				OTHER N. J. COM-			
				Perth Amboy.....				MUNICIPALITIES.....	72	69	3

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



COUNTY AND COLOR OF POPULATION AND ADMISSIONS

COUNTY	Resident population			Non-resident population			First admissions during year			Readmissions during year		
	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.	T.	W.	N.
Total.....	5493	5217	276	770	697	73	1103	989	114	249	233	16
Atlantic.....	2	2		1	1					1	1	2
Bergen.....	1092	1061	31	161	153	8	218	207	11	48	46	
Burlington.....												
Camden.....	1	1					1	1				
Cape May.....												
Cumberland.....	1		1									
Essex.....	1601	1423	178	269	213	56	433	348	85	88	78	10
Gloucester.....				1	1		1	1				
Hudson.....	729	713	16	92	88	4	118	112	6	30	27	3
Hunterdon.....	7	7		2	2							
Mercer.....	3	3		1		1	2	2				
Middlesex.....	10	10								1	1	
Monmouth.....	7	7		1	1							
Morris.....	461	447	14	60	58	2	103	98	5	31	30	1
Ocean.....	2	2										
Passaic.....	1231	1207	24	145	143	2	187	181	6	40	40	
Salem.....												
Somerset.....	16	16		5	5		6	6		1	1	
Sussex.....	115	115		12	12		25	25		4	4	
Union.....	207	195	12	18	18		8	7	1	5	5	
Warren.....	8	8		1	1		1	1				
New York State.				1	1							
CITY												
Atlantic City.....				1	1		1	1				
Camden.....	1	1					1	1				
Elizabeth.....	86	80	6	10	9	1	4	3	1	1	1	
Jersey City.....	356	345	11	51	48	3	65	61	4	16	13	3
Newark.....	1334	1180	154	234	187	47	365	292	73	65	56	9
New Brunswick..	1	1										
Paterson.....	627	611	16	66	65	1	97	92	5	20	20	
Trenton.....	1	1					3	3				



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		8	NORTHERN EUROPE			
Connecticut.....	11	11		Denmark	1	1	
Delaware	1	1		Finland	3	3	
District of Columbia...	1		1	Norway	4	4	
Florida	5		5	Sweden	4	4	
Georgia	20	1	19	SOUTHERN EUROPE			
Illinois	5	5		Greece	2	2	
Indiana	4	4		Italy	83	83	
Iowa	1	1		Jugo-Slavia.....	1	1	
Kentucky	1		1	Spain	2	2	
Louisiana	2		2	Turkey in Europe...	3	3	
Maine	4	4		EASTERN EUROPE			
Maryland	3	1	2	Russia	23	23	
Massachusetts.....	13	13		WESTERN EUROPE			
Michigan	1	1		England.....	16	16	
Minnesota	2	2		France	5	5	
Mississippi	1		1	Ireland.....	30	30	
Missouri	5	4	1	Scotland	9	9	
New Hampshire	1	1		CENTRAL EUROPE			
New Jersey	431	416	15	Austria.....	20	20	
New York	116	113	3	Belgium.....	1	1	
North Carolina.....	26	2	24	Czecho-Slovakia....	18	18	
Ohio	4	4		Germany.....	46	46	
Pennsylvania	40	39	1	Holland	3	3	
Rhode Island	3	2	1	Hungary	8	8	
South Carolina	15	2	13	Lithuania.....	7	7	
Virginia	18	1	17	Poland	38	38	
West Virginia.....	2	2		Roumania	1	1	
Wisconsin.....	2	2		Switzerland.....	2	2	
United States	13	13		OTHER COUNTRIES			
				Canada.....	7	7	
				China	2	2	
				Asia	2	2	
				Turkey in Asia	3	3	
TOTAL	759	645	114		344	344	

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	24	
1 year less than 2	12	12
2 years less than 3	12	12
3 years less than 4	8	8
4 years less than 5	16	16
5 years less than 10	33	33
10 years and over	654	654
Not stated		
TOTAL	759	735

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

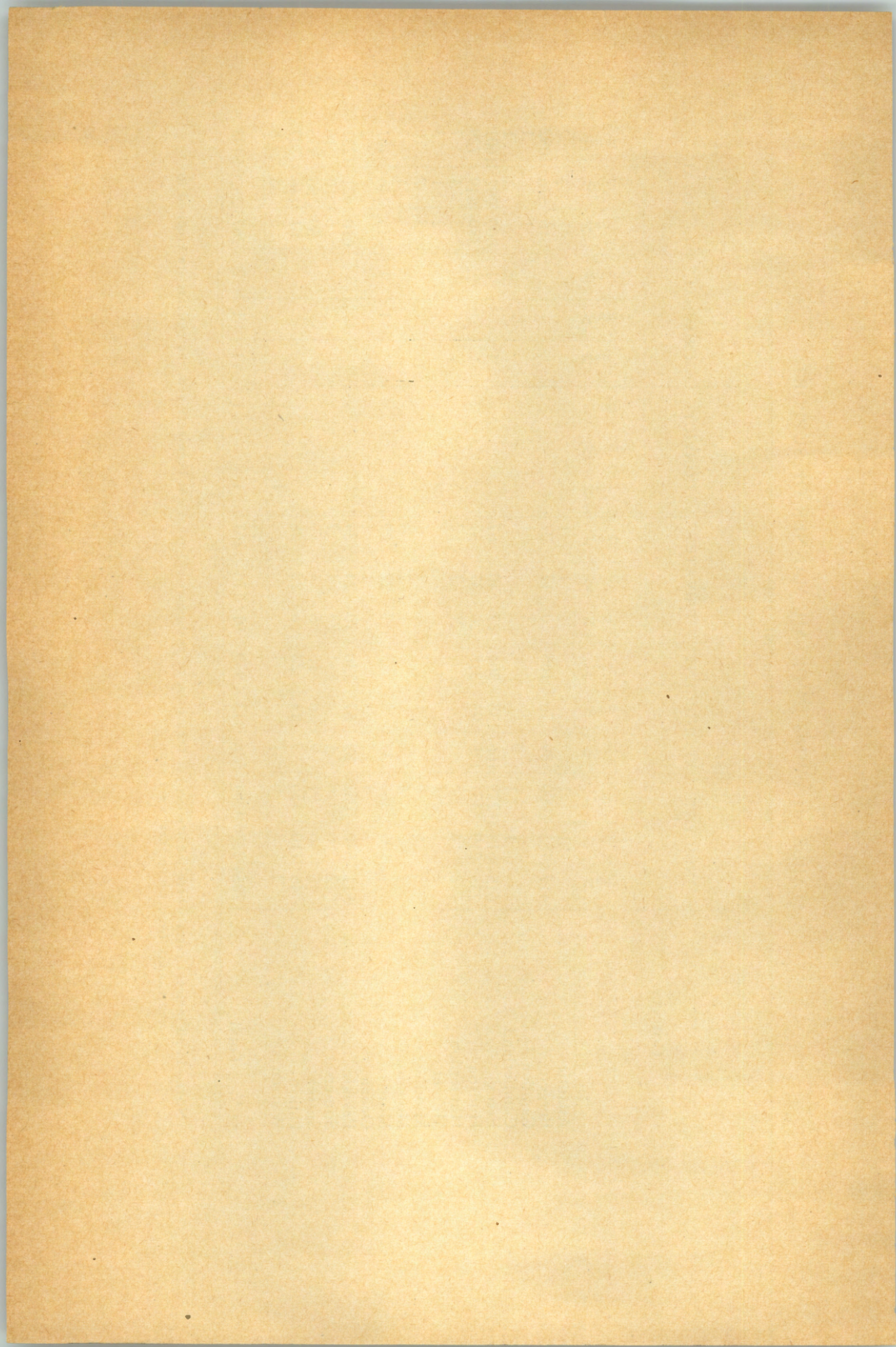
Length of Time	Total	Who spent spec. time in New Jersey	Who spent spec. time in U. S.
Less than 1 year	14		11
1 year less than 2	6		5
2 years less than 3	8		8
3 years less than 4	6		4
4 years less than 5	4		2
5 years less than 10	16	16	16
10 years and over	290	290	290
Not stated			
TOTAL	344	306	336

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

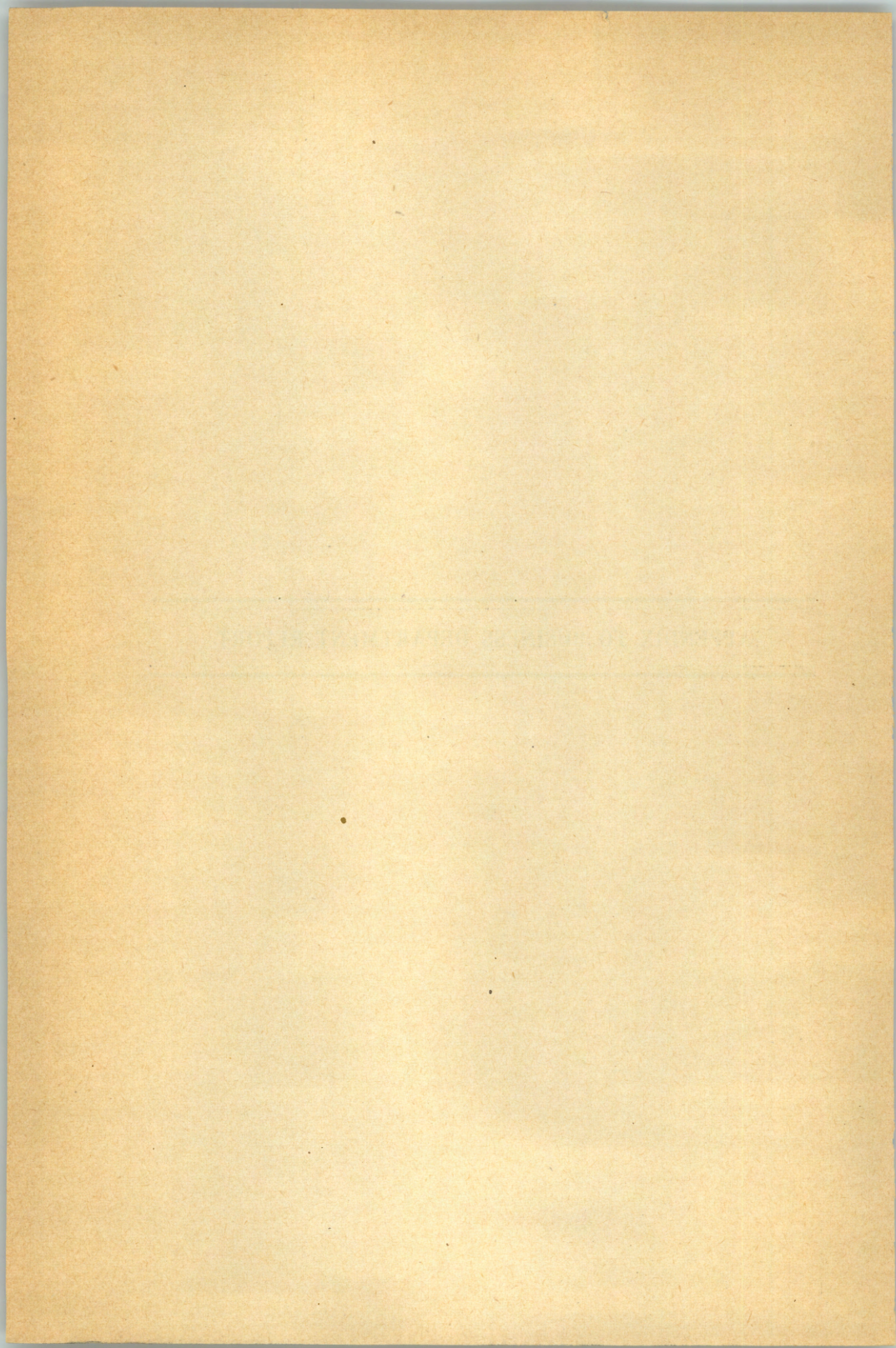
June 30, 1941

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Atlantic		1	1					1	1								2	2
Bergen	417	483	900	89	76	165	10	17	27							516	576	1092
Camden							1		1							1		1
Cumberland		1	1														1	1
Essex	615	614	1229	166	138	304	27	40	67				1		1	809	792	1601
Hudson	235	219	454	125	93	218	20	37	57							380	349	729
Hunterdon	2	3	5				1	1	2							3	4	7
Mercer	2	1	3													2	1	3
Middlesex	3	5	8		1	1		1	1							3	7	10
Monmouth	2	2	4				1	2	3							3	4	7
Morris	171	195	366	37	28	65	7	22	29					1	1	215	246	461
Ocean		1	1					1	1								2	2
Passaic	511	540	1051	89	57	146	10	24	34							610	621	1231
Somerset	2	6	8	1		1	3	4	7							6	10	16
Sussex	45	46	91	9	6	15	5	4	9							59	56	115
Union	46	110	156	9	14	23	6	22	28							61	146	207
Warren	3	3	6	1		1				1		1				5	3	8
Total.....	2054	2230	4284	526	413	939	91	176	267	1		1	1	1	2	2673	2820	5493

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



APPENDIX TO BUSINESS DEPARTMENT REPORT



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

FARM

344.8725 tons green alfalfa	3,448.74
14.7325 tons green oats	117.86
26.55 tons green grass	159.30
1.765 tons mixed hay	8.83
143.5 pounds mutton	15.58
1433.210 tons corn ensilage	12,898.90
18.5075 tons mangel beets	185.08
6,116 baskets turnips	1,863.70
157 tons manure	314.00
	\$ 19,011.99

DAIRY

1,085,384½ quarts milk	86,830.76
16,273½ pounds beef	2,983.40
6,548 pounds veal	1,022.53
Hides	988.28
5,942 tons manure	11,884.00
	\$ 103,708.97

POULTRY

22,763 1-12 dozen eggs	6,408.39
2,641½ pounds broilers	586.14
4,088½ pounds fowls	813.70
88 tons manure	440.00
	\$ 8,248.23

PIGGERY

100,579½ pounds pork	11,932.86
589 tons manure	1,767.00
	\$ 13,699.86

GARDEN

1,877 bunches asparagus	318.31
1 basket lima beans .....	.75
501 1-16 baskets green string beans	307.65
271 baskets wax string beans	162.30
811 baskets beets	214.70
6,972 bunches broccoli	259.40
88,416 pounds cabbage	906.03
9,785 stalks Chinese cabbage	898.82
3,954 5-16 baskets carrots	1,304.37
69 heads cauliflower	2.65
23,879 stalks celery	477.58
374 12-16 baskets cucumbers	194.85
1,816 8-16 baskets egg plant	716.71
4,395 heads endive	151.65
9 33-36 barrels kale	9.90

12,967 bunches kohlrabi	304.67
42,754 bunches leek	932.26
35,903 heads lettuce	1,504.48
4,107 7-16 baskets onions	2,097.93
1,615 bunches parsley	17.96
748 11-16 baskets peppers	247.29
2 8-16 baskets peppers, cayenne .....	.88
19,905 pounds pumpkin	233.06
33,596 bunches rhubarb	904.54
8,610 5-16 baskets spinach	2,925.63
1,955 13-16 baskets squash, summer	976.09
547 5-16 baskets Swiss chard	154.27
10,561 15-16 baskets tomatoes, red	4,117.73
46 baskets tomatoes, green	11.50
235 14-16 baskets turnips	72.72
216 pounds beans, lima shelled	11.17
685 pounds beans, string shelled	26.58
165 pounds peas, shelled	8.65
51 4-32 bushels onion sets	409.00
	<u>\$ 20,882.08</u>

GREEN GRAIN

50.165 tons green rye	401.32
13.1975 tons straw, rye	208.86
	<u>\$ 610.18</u>

Vegetables and Plants Furnished Other Institutions

NORTH JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL, TOTOWA

6,420 pounds cabbage	64.20
640 stalks Chinese cabbage	64.00
	<u>\$ 128.20</u>

N. J. PRISON FARM, BORDENTOWN

12,000 celery seedlings	60.00
9,000 celery plants	92.00
	<u>\$ 152.00</u>

VINELAND STATE SCHOOL

20,000 celery seedlings	100.00
2,000 celery plants	20.00
	<u>\$ 120.00</u>

SUMMARY

Farm	\$ 19,011.99
Dairy	103,708.97
Poultry	8,248.23
Piggery	13,699.86
Garden	21,892.46
	<u>\$166,561.51</u>

FLORIST'S REPORT

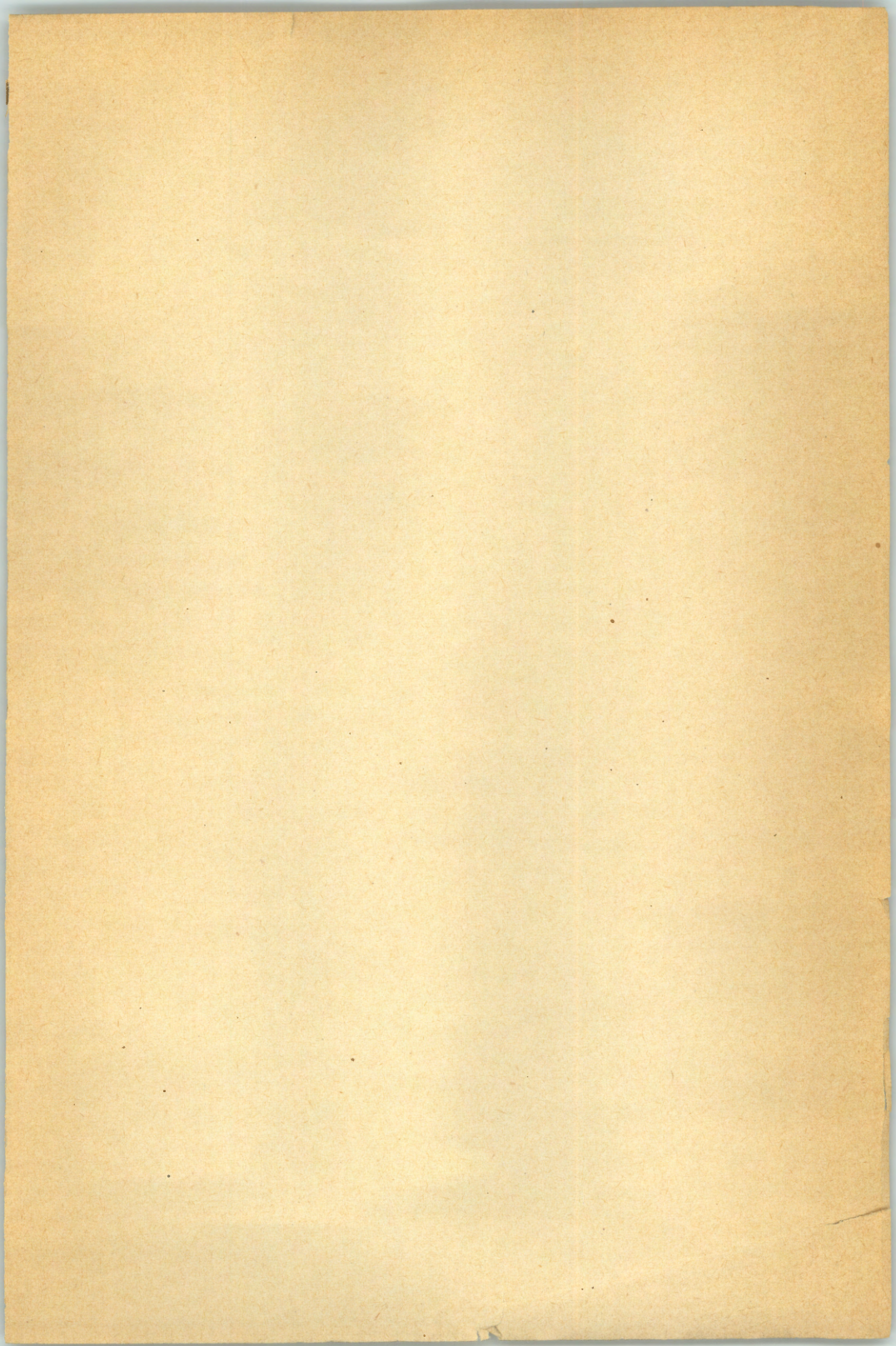
PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

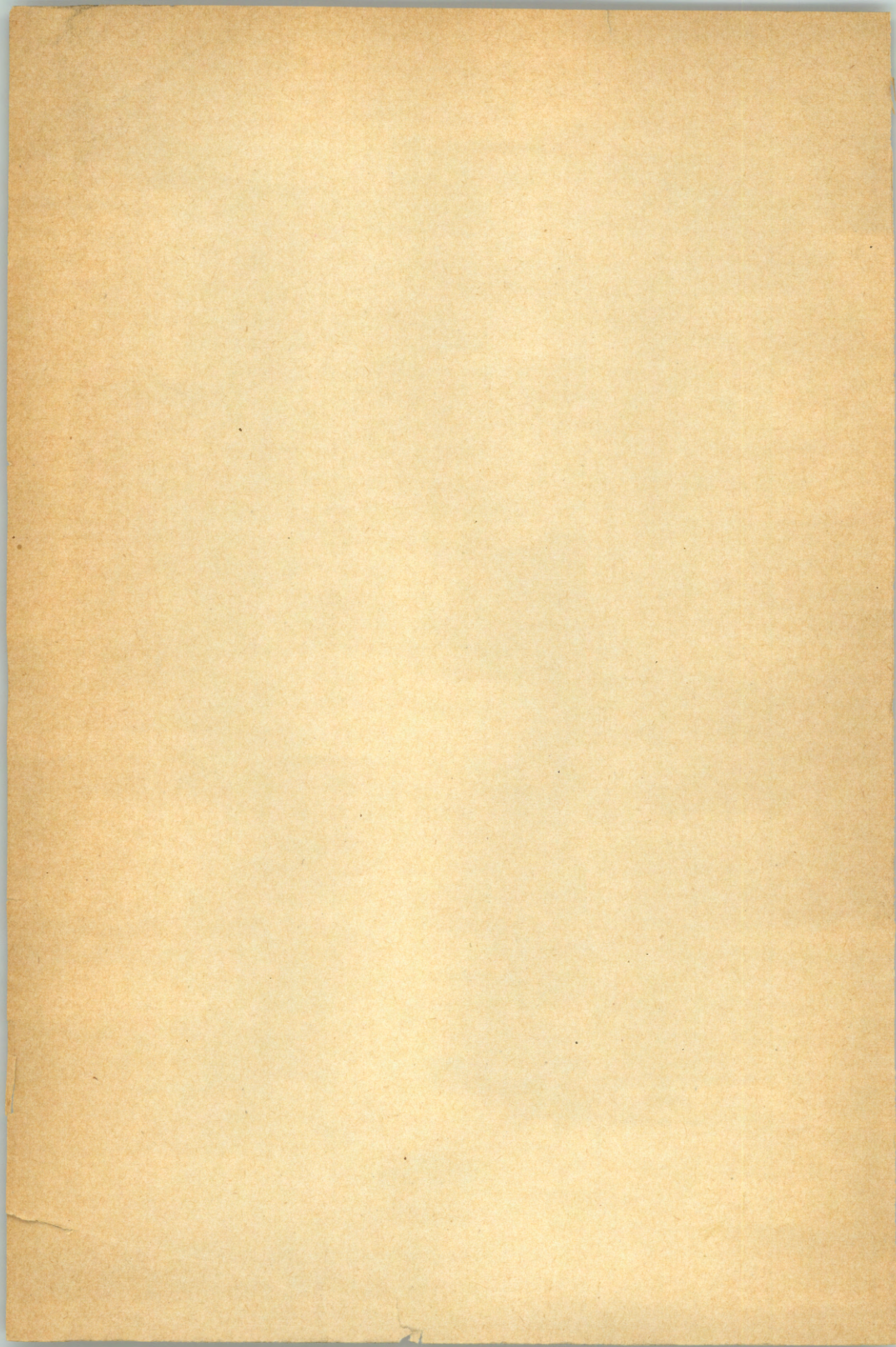
Abutilon	350
Ageratum	300
Aceranthus	2,000
Asters	7,000
Asparagus-Sprengeri.....	125
Begonias.....	3,500
Calla lilies	250
Calendula.....	250
Cannas.....	400
Carnations	2,000
Celosia	200
Chrysanthemums	2,500
Coleus	4,000
Delphiniums	200
Easter lilies	1,400
Ferns.....	560
Fuchsias	250
Geraniums	3,500
Gladiolus	20,000
Heliotrope.....	200
Lantana	250
Lobelia	250
Marigolds	2,500
Narcissus	4,000
Petunias	8,000
Roses	1,160
Salvias.....	3,000
Snapdragons.....	11,000
Spireas	200
Sweet alyssum	1,500
Torenia.....	300
Verbena	500
Vinca	5,000
Vinca vine.....	150
Zinnias	2,500
Total	90,095

CUT FLOWERS

Asters	12,813
Calla lilies.....	1,014
Calendula.....	134
Carnations	2,975
Chrysanthemums (large)	1,344
Chrysanthemums (medium).....	160
Chrysanthemums (spray).....	3,864

Delphiniums	975
Easter lilies	5,289
Fern leaves	634
Gladiolus	3,010
Marigolds	1,597
Narcissus.....	4,552
Roses.....	10,457
Snapdragons.....	9,210
Sprengeri strings	1,040
Zinnias	1,209
Total	<u>60,277</u>





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