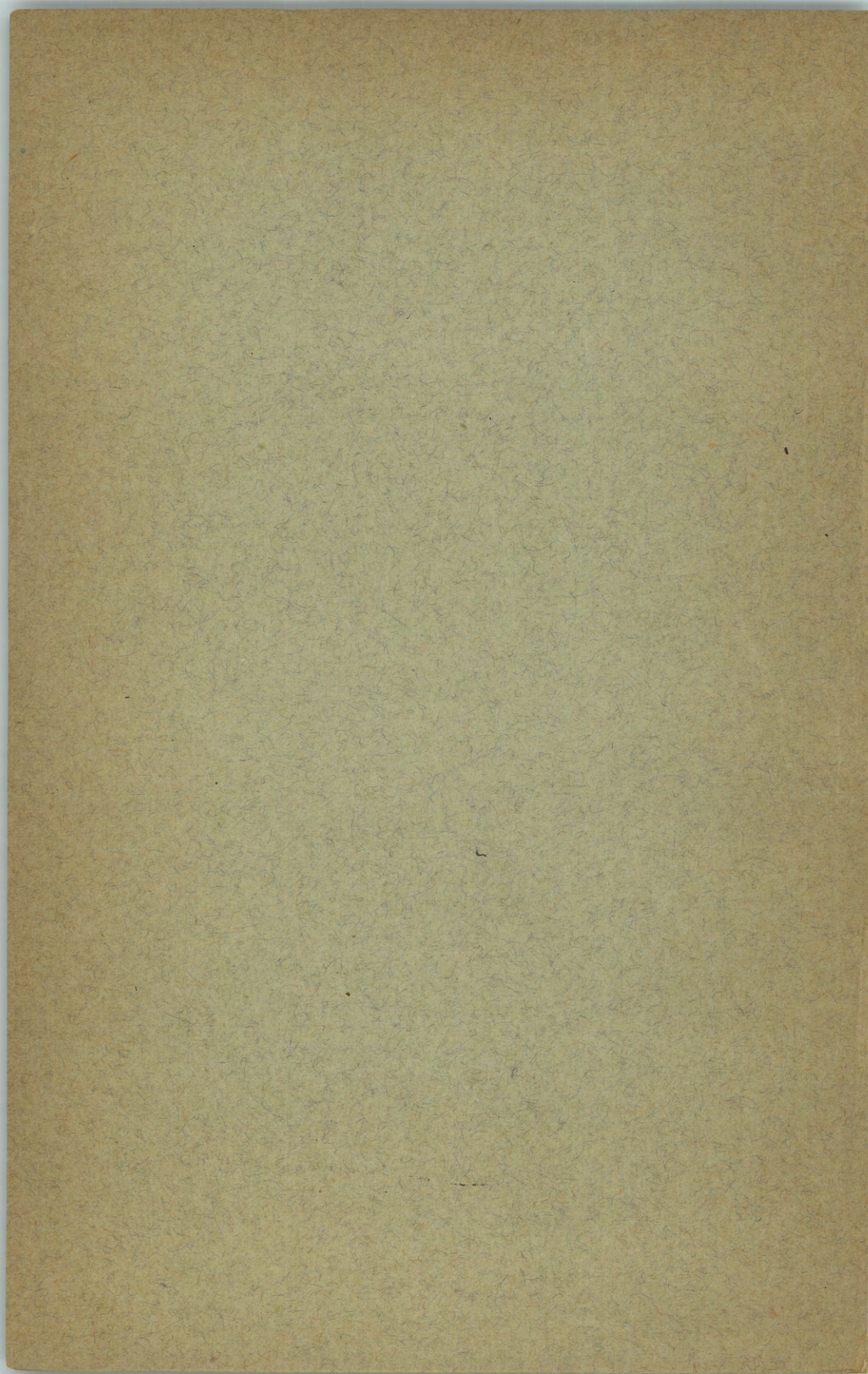
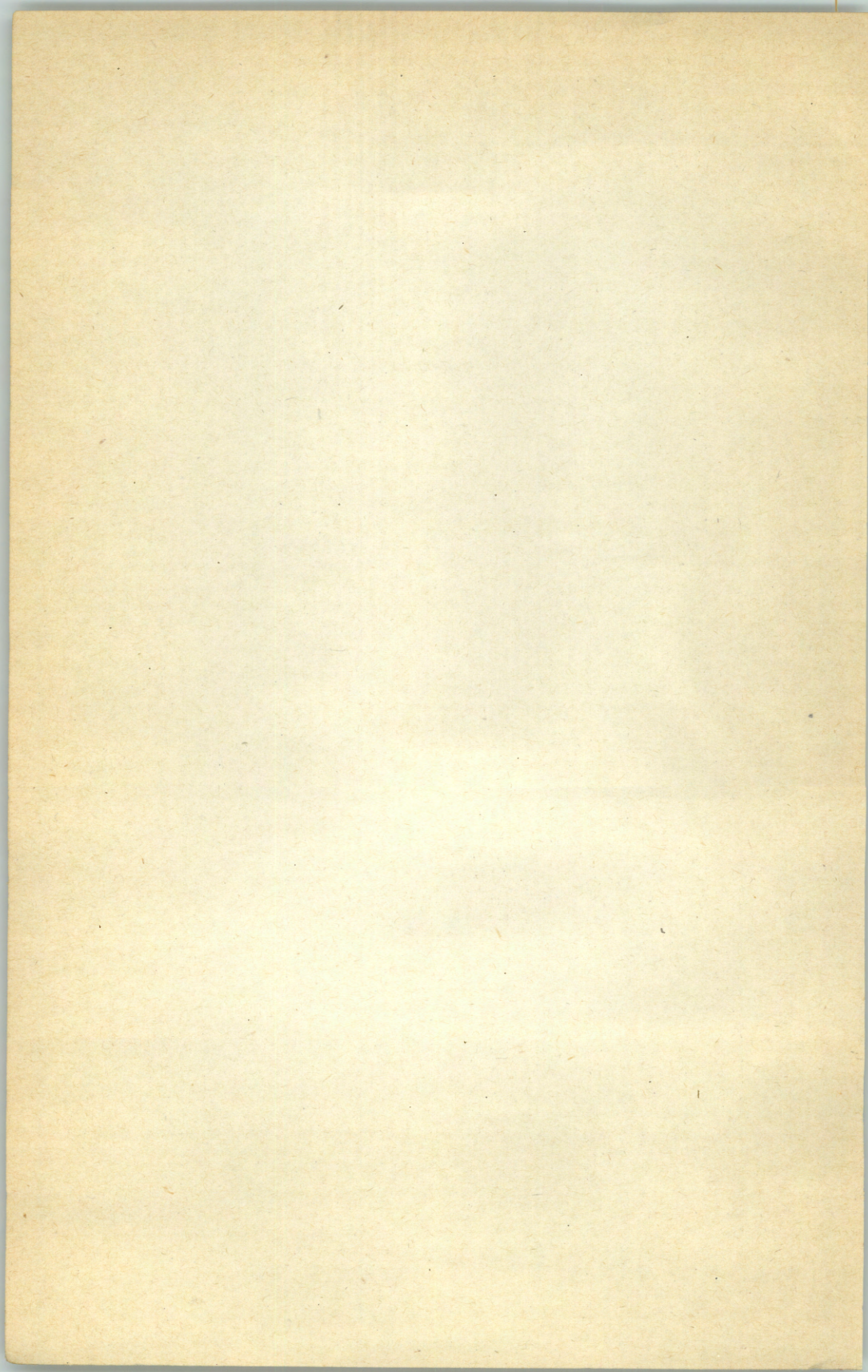


THE
SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30
1940

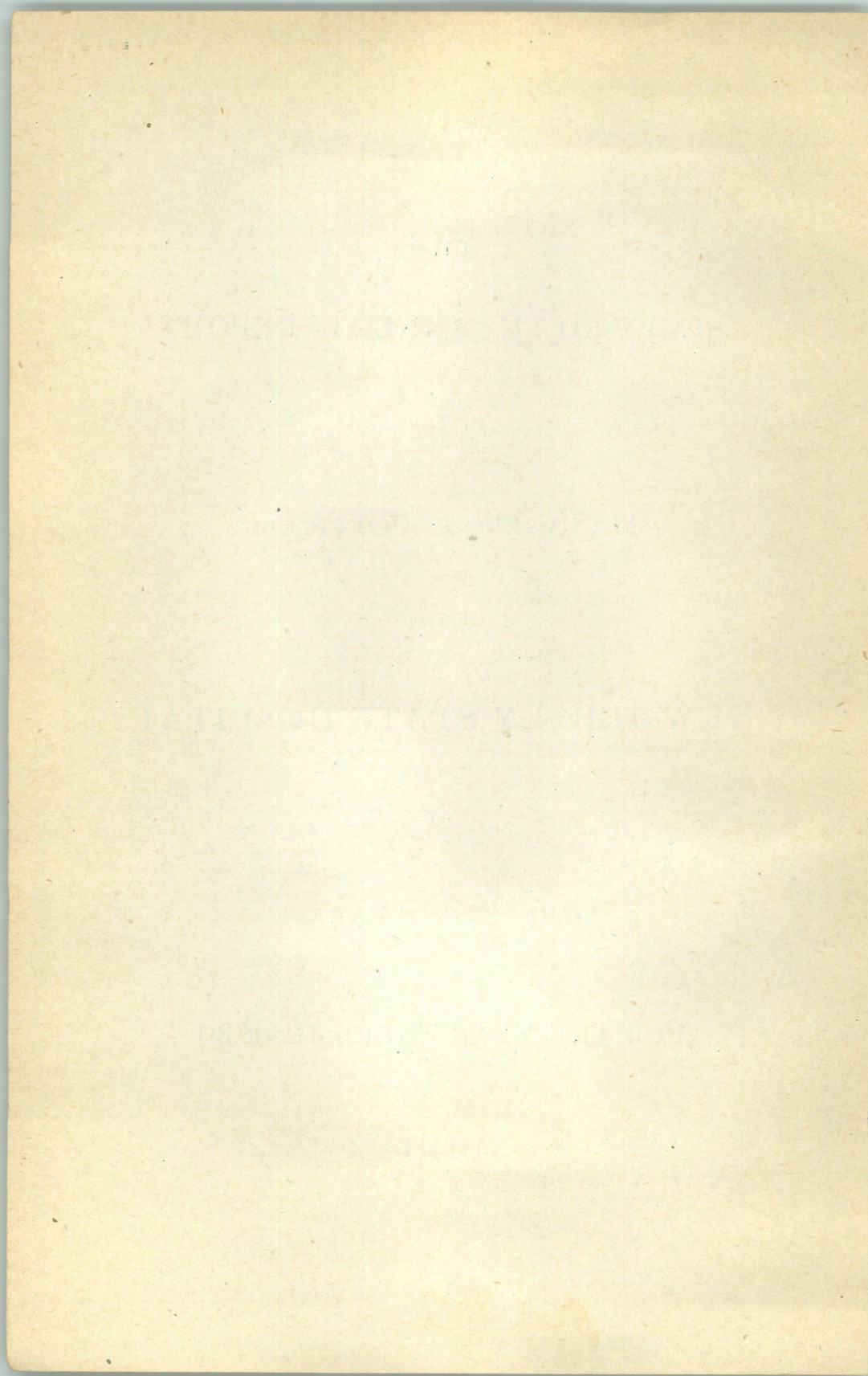
New Jersey State Library



Compliments of
DR. MARCUS A. CURRY
Superintendent



THE
SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
GREYSTONE PARK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30
1940



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

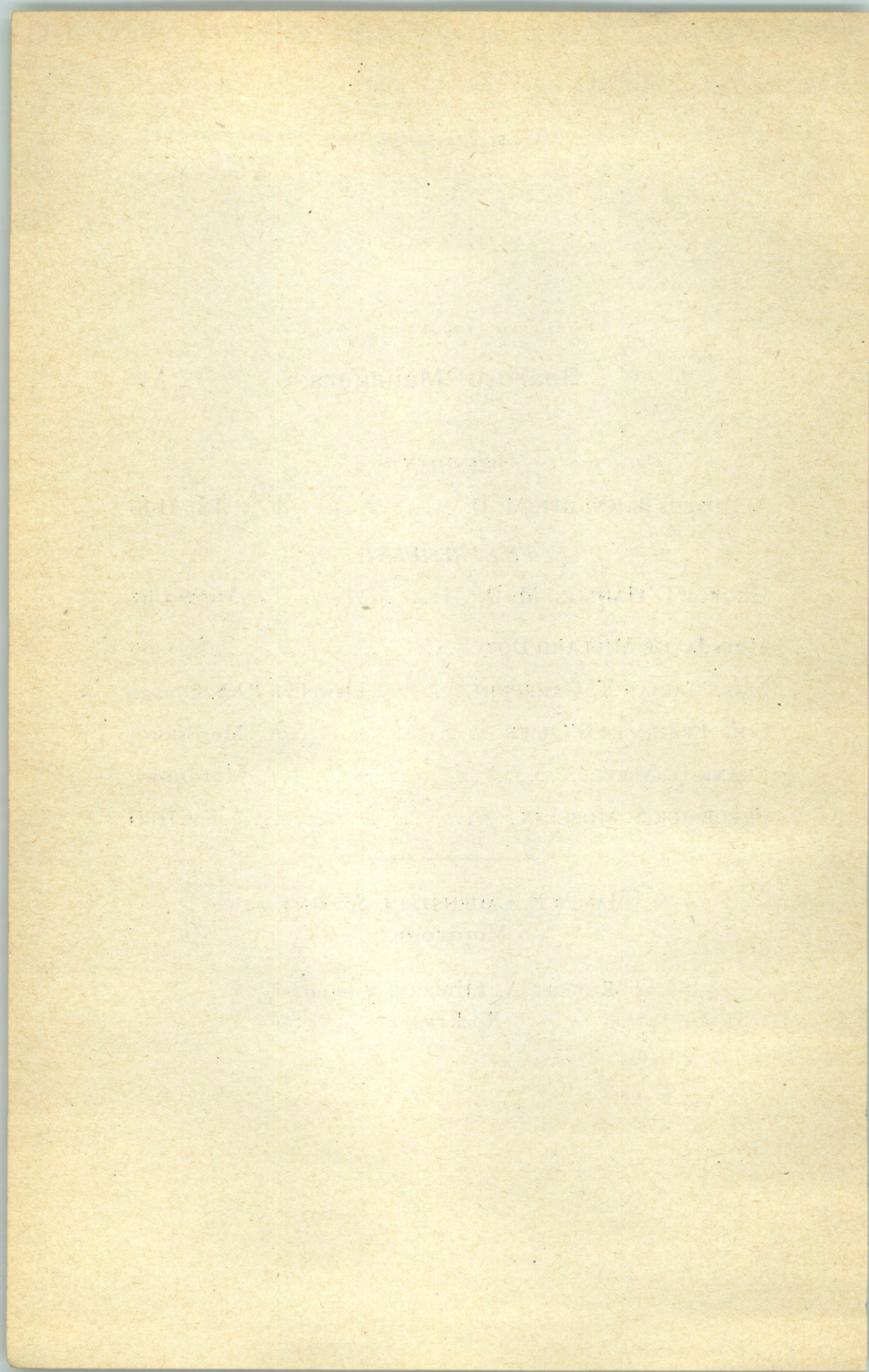
COL. FRANKLIN D'OLIER Morristown

FRANK D. ABELL Morristown

FREDERICK S. MOSELEY Far Hills

JAMES E. LAUENSTEIN, *Secretary*
Morristown

ROBERT A. LOWERY, *Treasurer*
Rockaway



Officers

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

HENRY BREVOORT SMITH
Business Manager

ARTHUR G. LANE, M. D..... Clinical Director
GEORGE B. MCMURRAY, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
LAURENCE M. COLLINS, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
†WILLIAM J. LEIN, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
JOSEPH DONOVAN, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
PERRY J. GAMBILL, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
RAYMOND J. HARQUAIL, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
W. H. MINFORD, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
JAMES M. LASLEY, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
ARCHIE CRANDELL, M. D..... Senior Resident Physician
*THOMAS B. CHRISTIAN, M. D..... Pathologist
DANIEL GEORGE MELVIN, M. D..... Resident Physician
GEORGE B. COON, M. D..... Resident Physician
WILBUR M. JUDD, M. D..... Resident Physician
*MALCOLM C. TAYLOR, M. D..... Resident Physician
EDWARD KESSLER, M. D..... Resident Physician
THOMAS J. DREDGE, M. D..... Resident Physician
VINCENT J. RIGGS, M. D..... Resident Physician
*PIERRE NYVALL, M. D..... Resident Physician
CARL M. SAGERT, M. D..... Resident Physician
WILLIAM S. VOORHIES, M. D..... Resident Physician
*PHYLLIS D. SCHAEFER, M. D..... Resident Physician
WILLIAM J. LONGLEY, M. D..... Resident Physician
*ROBERT LAMB, M. D..... Resident Physician
GASPER J. PALAGONIA, M. D..... Resident Physician
*DORA WILEY STEVENSON, M. D..... Resident Physician
*MARTIN DOBELLE, M. D..... Resident Physician
HELEN I. ANDERSON, M. D..... Resident Physician

AMEDEO ESPOSITO, M. D. Resident Physician
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
FRANK D. FENIMORE, M. D. Resident Physician
BENJAMIN WASSEL, 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
*C. K. BOTKIN, D. D. S. Resident Dentist
JAMES F. WEISERT, 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
DOROTHY E. JOHNSON

Director of Physical Education and Training

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

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

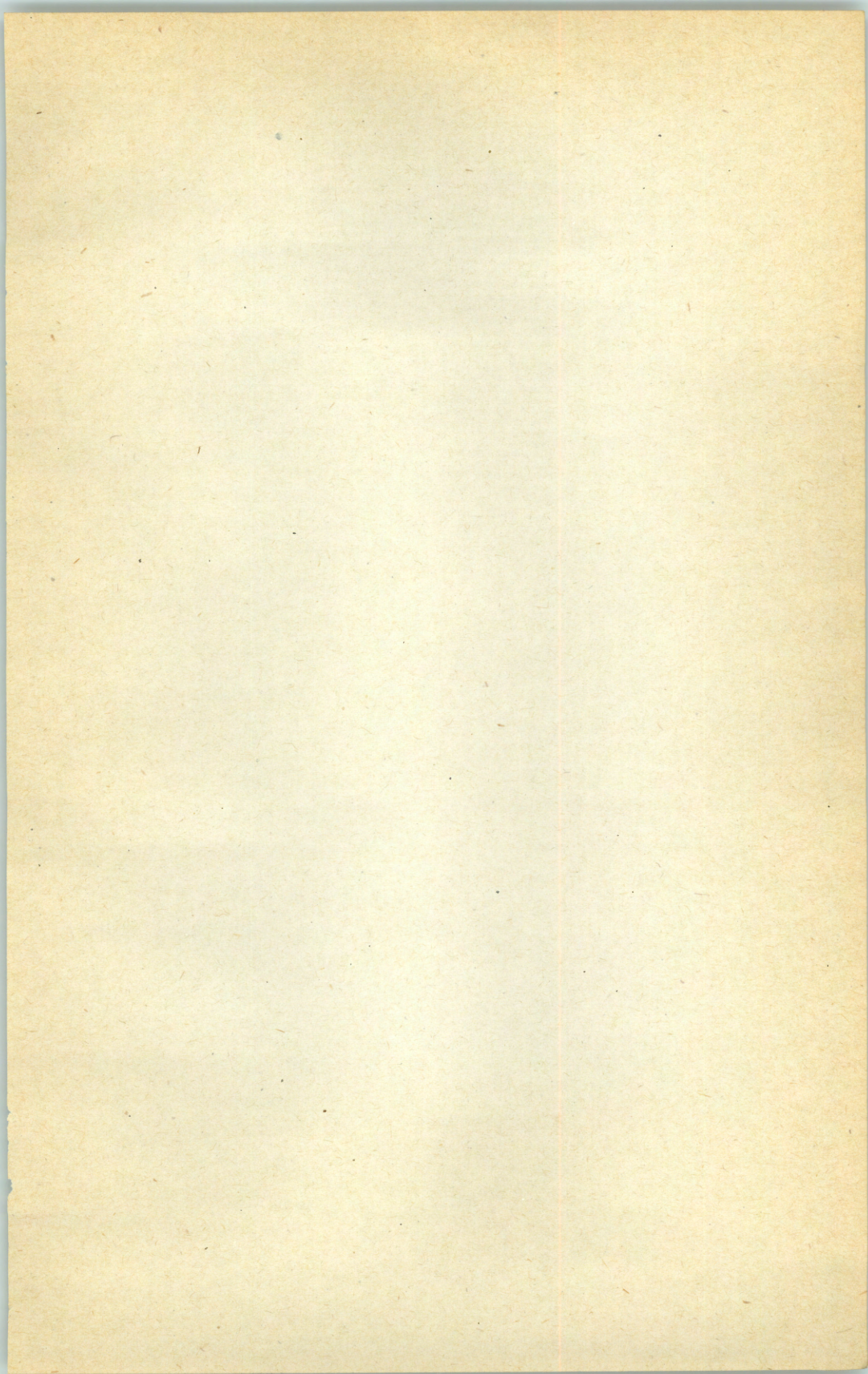
Assistant to Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic

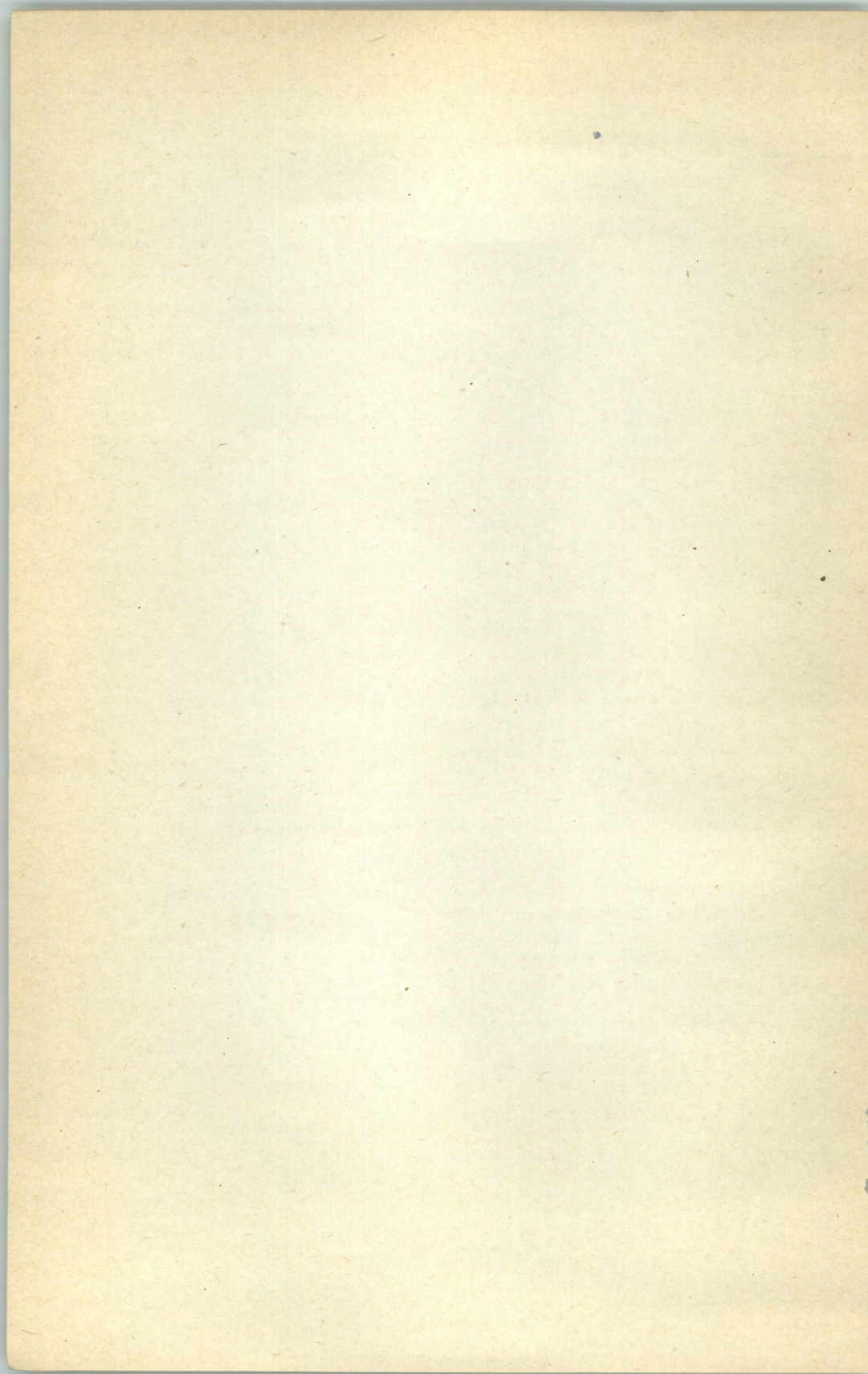
MILDRED H. HURLEY,

Director of Mental Hygiene Clinic Social Service

†Retired

*Resigned





Board of Consultants

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

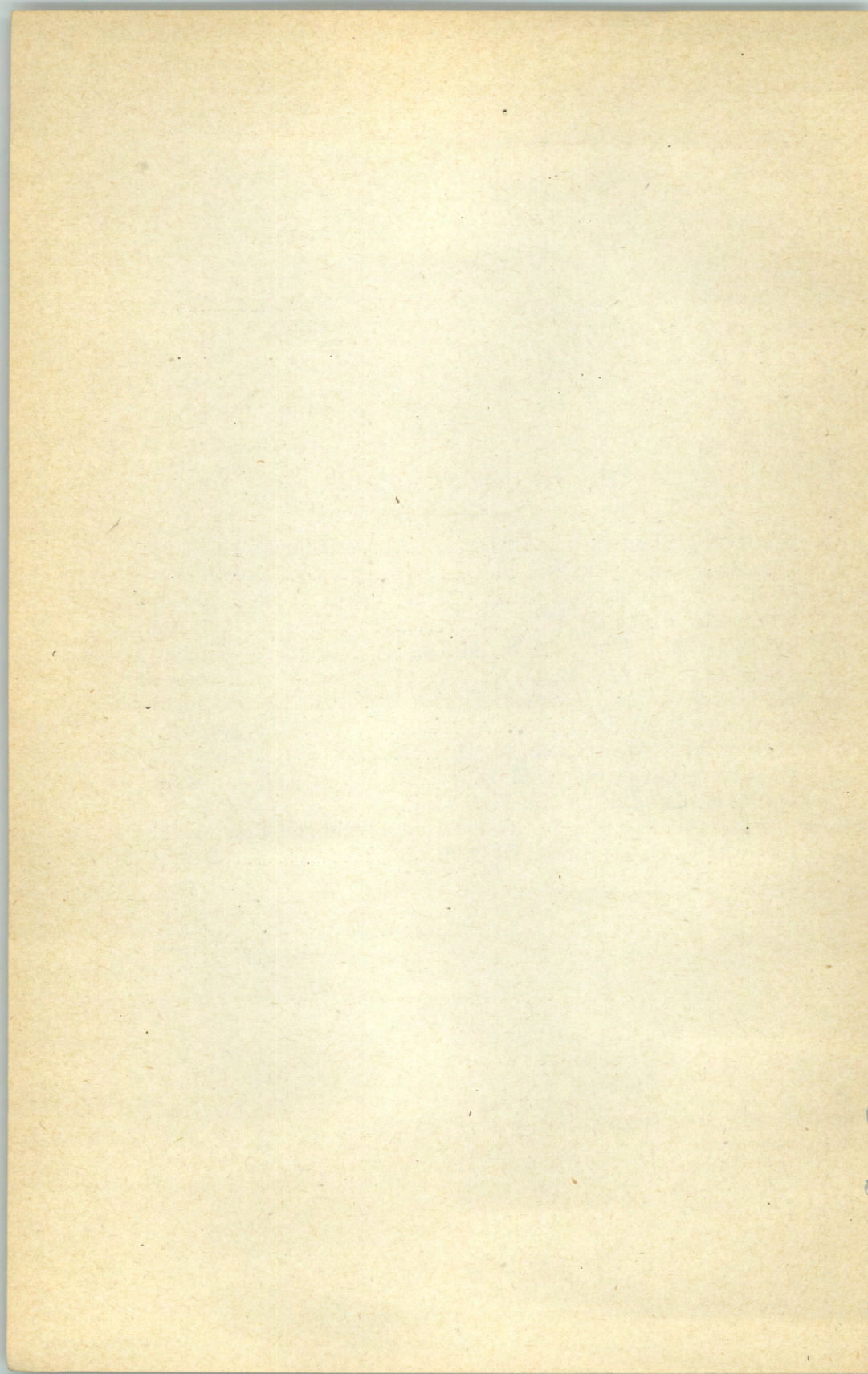
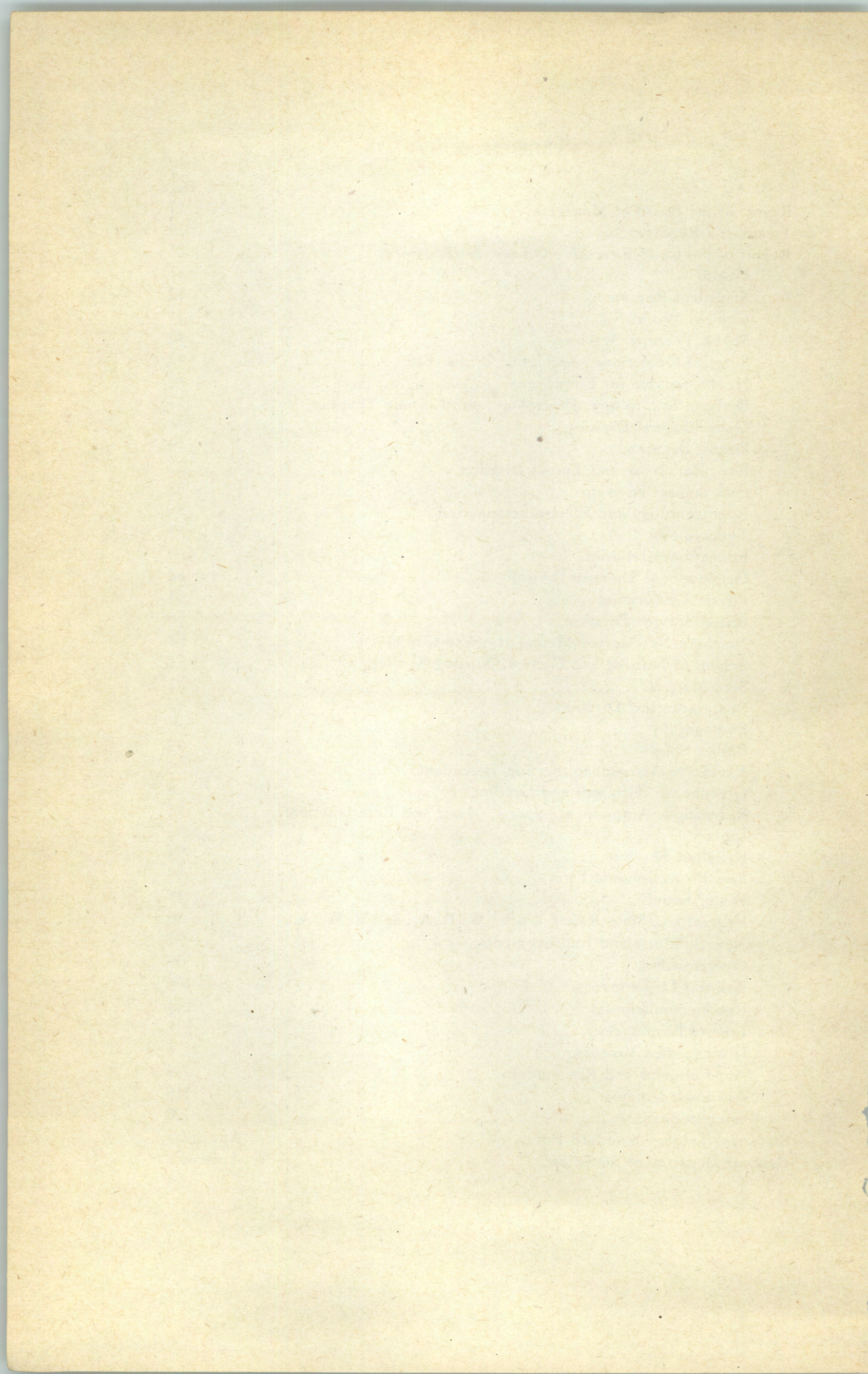
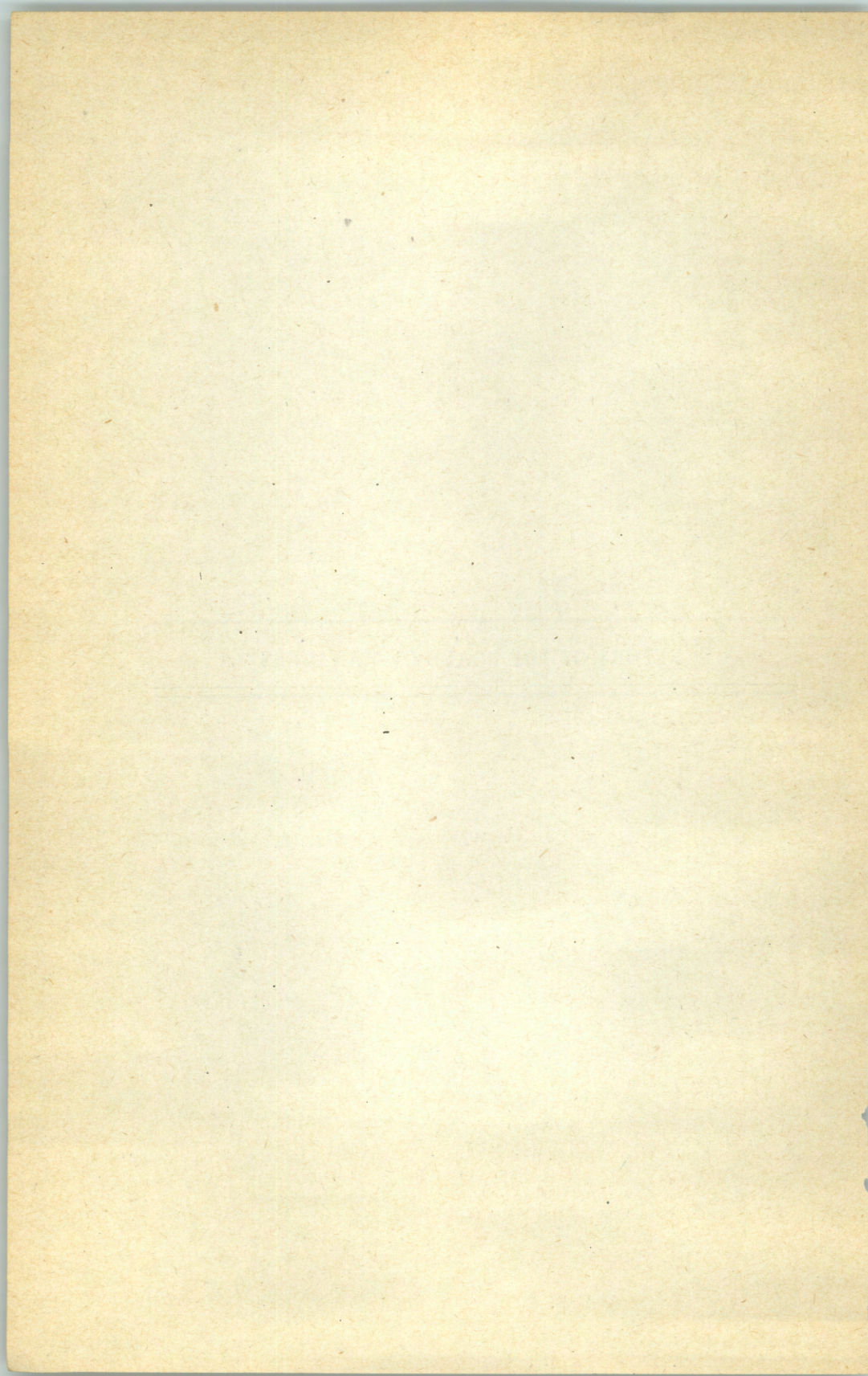


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Board of Managers	17
Treasurer's Report	23
Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Introductory	27
Health	31
Statistical Resume	32
Clinical Work	34
Shock Therapy Service	40
Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.	43
Health Service for Employees	46
Division of Urology, Proctology, and Colonic Therapy	47
Gynecological Division	48
Dental Division	49
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division	51
Pathological Division	53
Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics	56
Tuberculosis	59
Educational Division	60
Occupational Therapy Division	62
Physical Education	64
Social Service Division	66
Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics	68
School of Nursing and General Nursing Service	71
Staff Matters	81
Pharmaceutical Division	83
Photography	84
Barber Shop	85
Executive Assistant to the Superintendent	85
Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading	88
Recreation, Amusement, Sports, Music and Entertainment	91
Library	92
Religious Services	94
Fire Protection and Fires	94
Water Supply	96
Federal and State Relief Work, W. P. A., and P. W. A.	96
New Buildings and Improvements	97
Overcrowding	99
Business Department	100
Recommendations	114
Loss of Employees	117
Distinguished Visitors	118
Appointments and Resignations	119
Acknowledgments	119
Conclusion	120
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-fifth annual report together with the report of Dr. Marcus A. Curry, Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

On July 1, 1939, there was a regularly admitted patient population of the hospital of 6,113 plus 5 special cases, making a total of 6,118. Under the same headings there were on June 30, 1940, 6,195 patients plus 4 specials, making a total of 6,199. This was an increase of 82 regular patients and a decrease of 1 special patient. Of these, 5,396 regular and 4 special patients were resident in the hospital on June 30, 1940; 799 were outside on visit, parole or escape, but regularly committed and subject to return if advisable, without medical or legal procedure.

During the year there were admitted, including first admissions, re-admissions, transfers from other institutions in the State and admissions for special care, a total of 1,330 patients which is 90 more than during the previous year. Those discharged totaled 632; 338 or 32.2 per cent. first admissions as recovered, 227 or 21.7 per cent. as improved, 27 as unimproved, 29 as without psychosis, and 11 discharged from special care. In addition to those discharged, 187 patients were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey. The deaths numbered 430 patients. The total under treatment during the year was 7,433 regular and 15 special patients, which was an aggregate of 184 more than last year.

Doctor Curry's carefully prepared and well written report gives complete information of the work and accomplishments in each of the various divisions throughout the year and of the urgent needs of the hospital. It shows marked evidences of the loyalty, devotion and hard work with which all the staffs as a whole cooperated with him in doing all that they possibly could for the cure, comfort and welfare of the

patients and for the protection of the best interests of the State which pays the costs of maintaining this largest hospital.

We join Doctor Curry in gladly expressing our appreciation and gratitude to you and to the faithful associates of your department for your constant oversight and supervision involving many visits and hard work at long unseasonable hours when less interested people would be resting in their homes. You never fail to respond to calls for aid and your advices and instructions are invaluable. Without your aid we could never in these years of financial distress have secured for the patients the vitally needed constructions of new and enlarged buildings with their furnishings, the extensive painting of buildings, outside and within, the grading, planting and landscaping, road constructions, building of new cow barn and the other improvements carried on mostly as P. W. A. or W. P. A. projects. You know as well as we do what great relief these projects have brought to our hospital with its overcrowding. Necessarily we shall have to ask for more as Doctor Curry describes when the funds will become available. There must be additional housing for nurses, attendants, physicians, and members of the other staffs. We are sure that they will come, and at this time our hearts are simply full of gratitude to you, to the members of the Appropriation Committee, and to all others in legislative authority for everything that was accomplished last year to relieve the patient situation. Not only the new buildings but the transfer of nearly 200 patients to other mental hospitals gave great relief to our overcrowding.

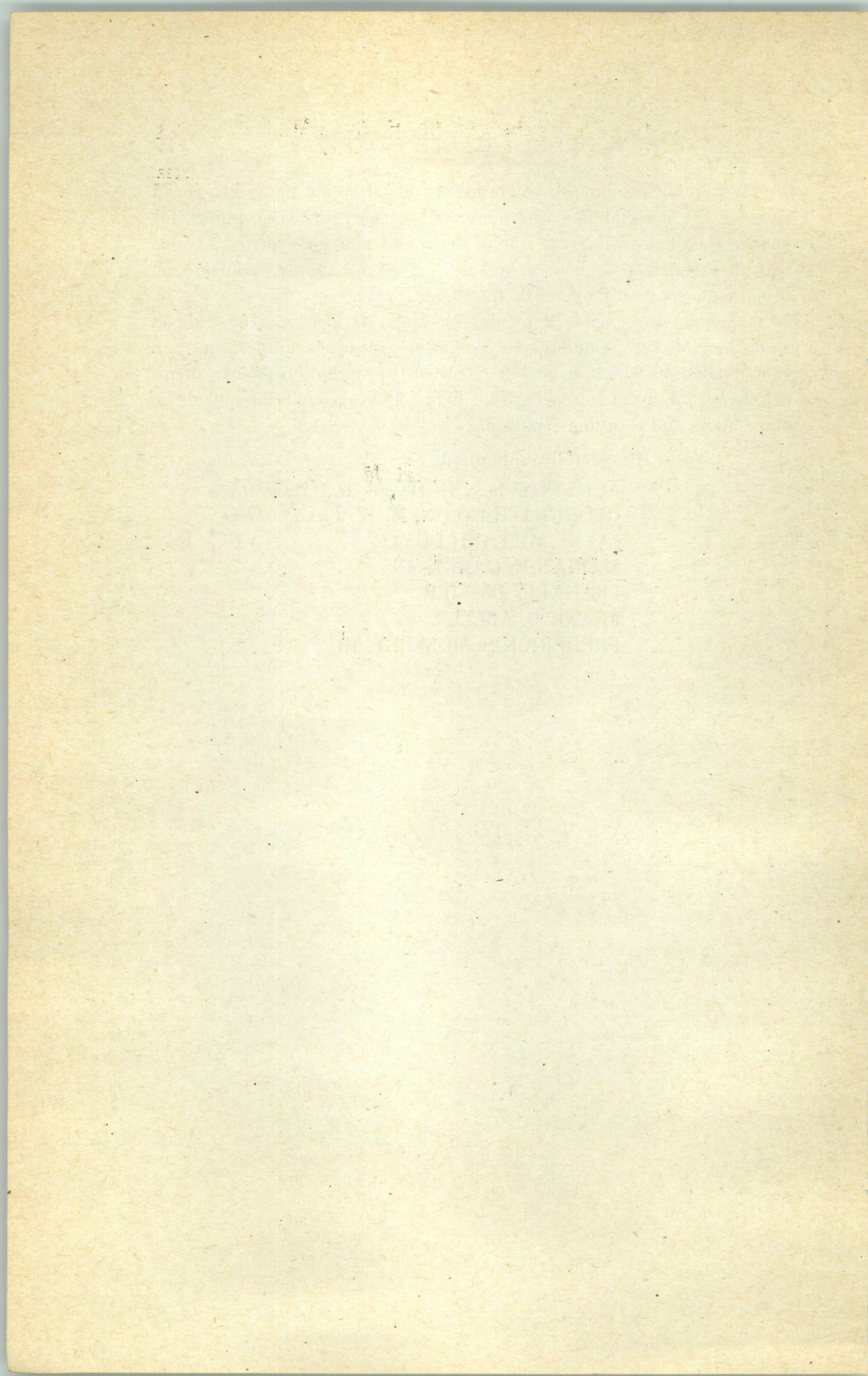
We are pleased to have undertaken the shock and endocrine therapies on such a large scale with promising results and have reason to hope for greater improvements each year. In this connection you will find most interesting Doctor Curry's statistical analysis of the changes that have taken place in the 20 years of his superintendency while he has transformed Greystone from a purely custodial institution with insufficient staffs and no graduate nurses into a first rate diagnostic and treatment hospital that is respected and approved by psychiatrists throughout this country. Surely Doctor Curry has earned an enviable record as a splendid superintendent, loved by his patients, his staff associates, by all his employees, by the people of all the communities from which the hospital draws its patients, and to a most noteworthy extent in Morristown area where the citizens, the physicians and all members of the Morris County Medical Society, respect and approve him for all that he has accomplished.

We do not need to ask you to focus your attention upon the special needs of the hospital now as enumerated in Doctor Curry's report, for you are familiar with every one of them and you are equally anxious with us to get them as soon as we can. Thus we simply endorse each of his requests as authorized by this Board.

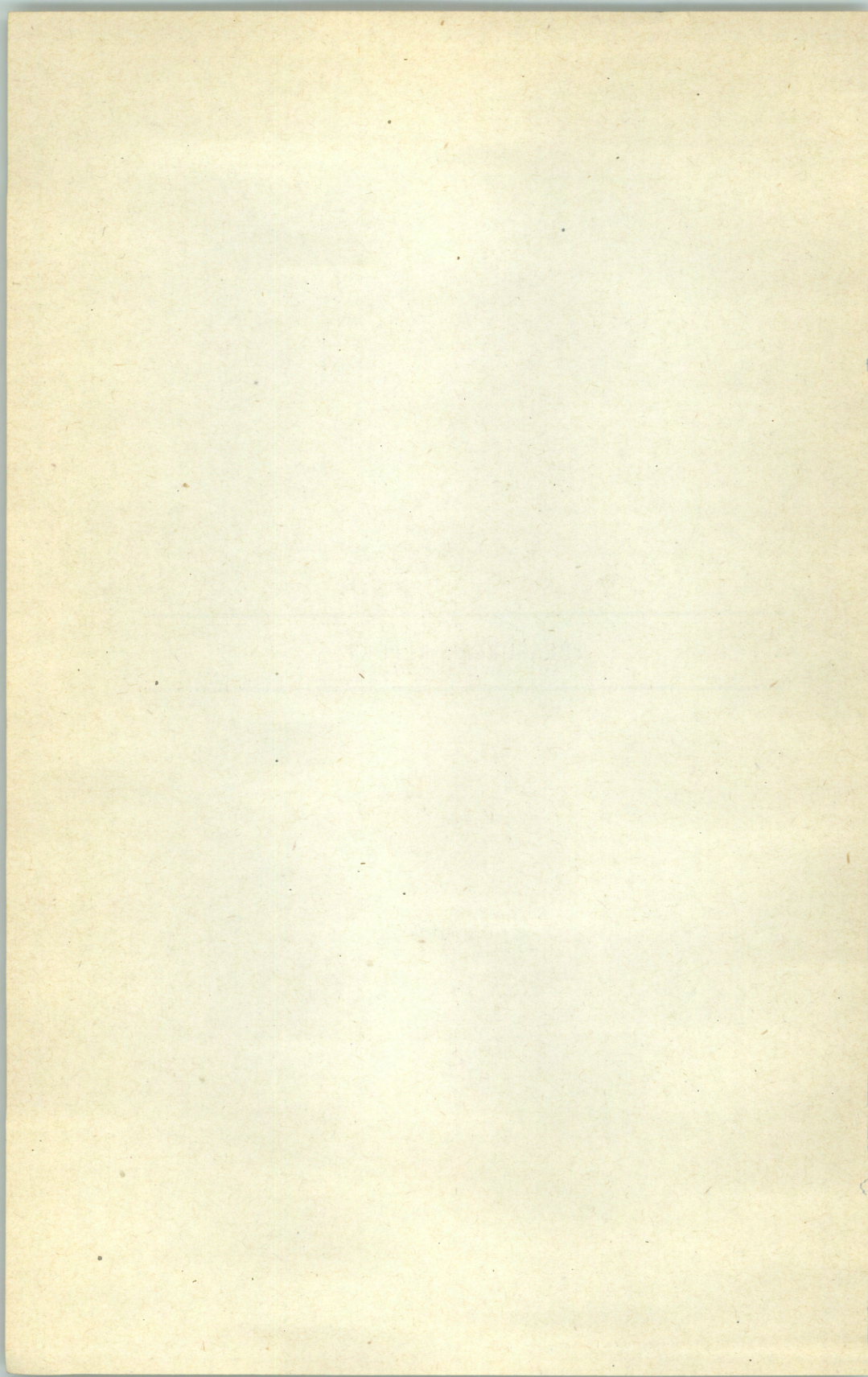
The Managers held 12 regular meetings during the year with an attendance of 60. Conferences, committee meetings, inspections and visits totaled 59, which made 119 recorded trips to the hospital by Board members. Many conferences were held off the grounds or outside of office hours and were not reported.

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, 1940**

RECEIPTS

From Atlantic County	\$ 43.25
" Bergen County	174,496.86
" Cumberland County	202.82
" Essex County	227,857.80
" Hudson County	79,084.38
" Hunterdon County	768.13
" Mercer County	665.58
" Middlesex County	2,859.13
" Monmouth County	1,333.54
" Morris County	77,434.44
" Ocean County	185.46
" Passaic County	225,308.52
" Somerset County	1,224.20
" Sussex County	16,650.82
" Union County	47,514.04
" Warren County	957.00
" Private Patients	132,251.19
" Contributing Patients	9,316.93
" Excess Maintenance Collected by Counties	8,106.23
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3,936.64
	<u>\$1,010,196.96</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

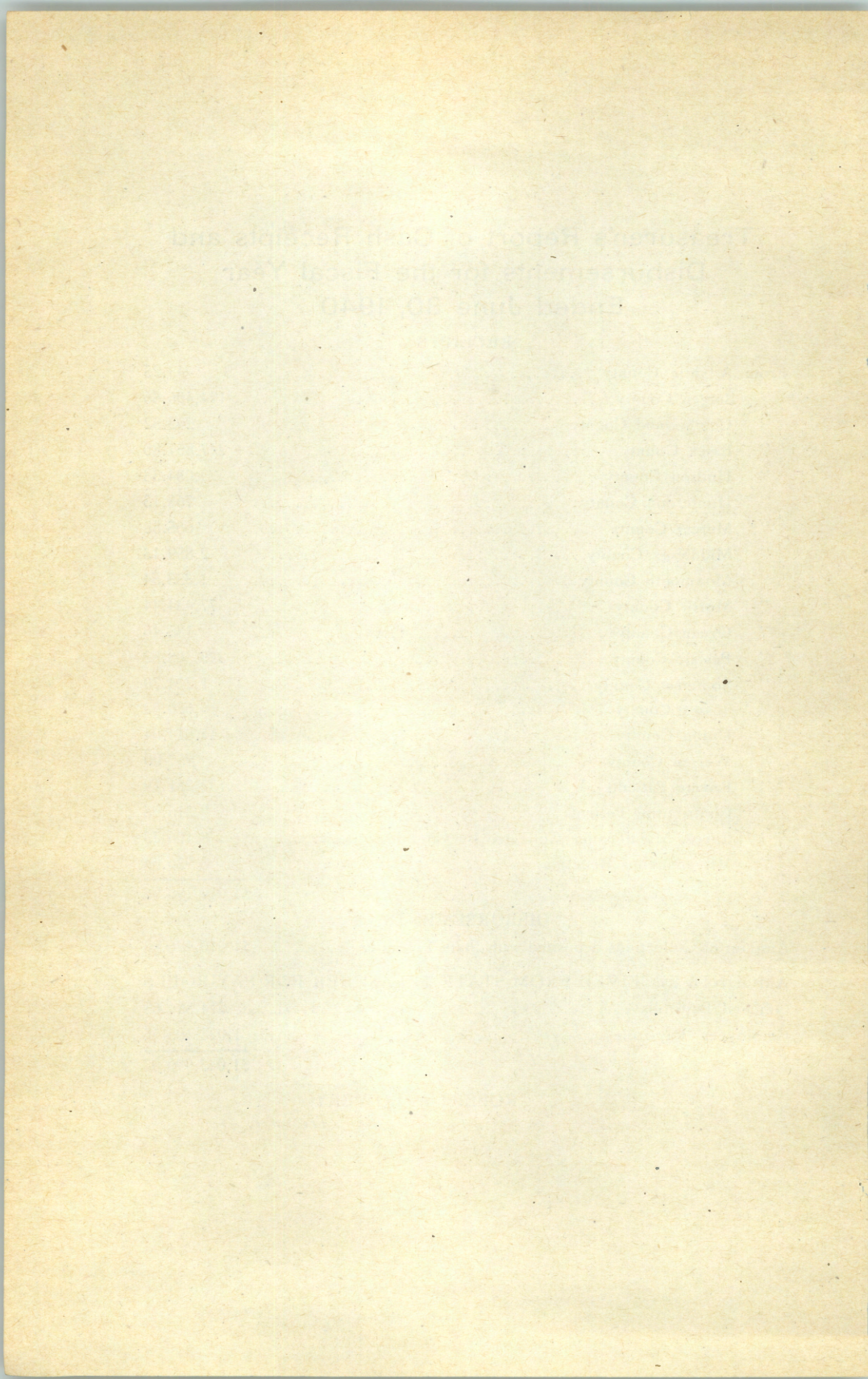
Amount of Collections deposited with State Treasurer.....\$1,010,196.96

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER FOR PAY-ROLLS

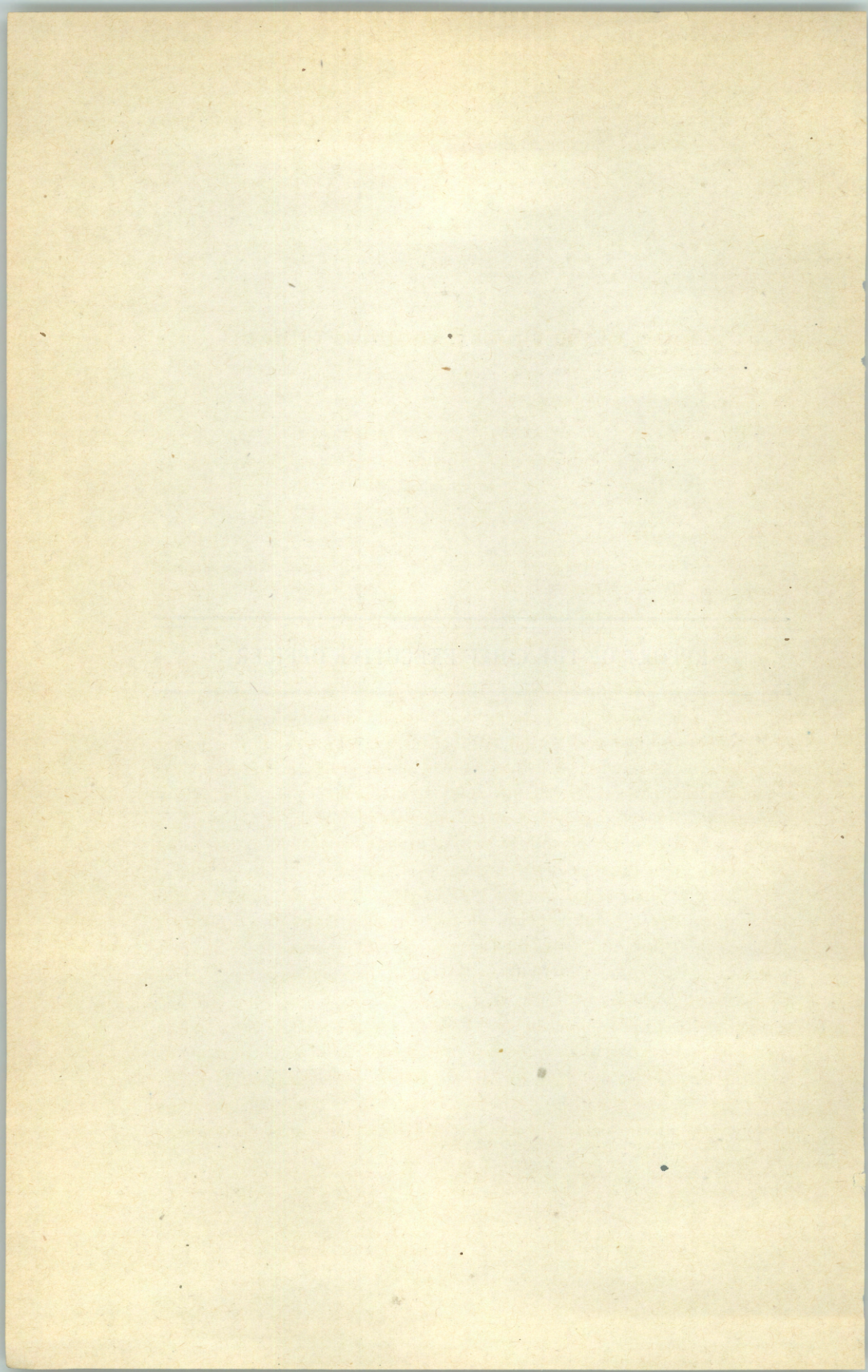
Officers' Pay-rolls	\$14,884.68
Employees' Pay-rolls	1,028,105.35
	<u>\$1,042,990.03</u>

ROBERT A. LOWERY

Treasurer.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Report of the Chief Executive Officer

To The Board Of Managers:

To comply with the New Jersey statutes, I hereby hand you the annual report of The New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940. This is the sixty-fifth report of the institution and my twentieth as Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.

The number of admissions for the year was 1,330 patients which was 90 more than were admitted last year. The discharge rate was good, 32.2 per cent. recovered and 21.7 per cent. improved, although somewhat lower than for the previous year, largely because the base used in such figures is the number of first admissions for the year and we were this year again confronted with a rising admission rate instead of a falling one. There were 187 patients transferred to other mental hospitals in the State and the number on parole or otherwise outside the institution had been increased by 131 at the end of the year, so that there was actually a decrease of 50 patients resident in the hospital. This fact in itself is good news, but add to it the increase of 770 in additional bed space provided by the placing in service of new construction and the result marks great improvement in hospital conditions.

The new construction opened for patients between the first of February and the end of June consists of two Housing Units of a capacity of 175 each and four additions to the Dormitory building in the form of wings with a capacity of nearly 140 beds each. With the opening of the Housing Units, two old shacks with an aggregate of 138 beds were removed from service. The improvement in conditions is due not only to the actual increase in capacity, but also to the fact that considerable protection against fire hazard has been provided for all Dormitory building patients by the new wings being built of fire resistive construction and so arranged that in the event of emergency all patients can be readily moved into them

from the other sections. This is highly important, for the Dormitory building has long been regarded as the most serious fire problem of any structure in which patients are being housed. The discontinuance of the two old shacks removes an extremely unsatisfactory area from service, to the relief of all concerned.

Great appreciation is felt for the efforts of Commissioner Ellis in providing furnishings for the new buildings. Through State Use he supplied furniture of very pleasing design and substantial construction, although this institution had no available funds to cover such goods; he further arranged an extraordinary issue of household supplies, particularly beds, bedding and clothing, which were desperately needed. This most generous and practical help was of the utmost importance in permitting immediate use of the new facilities and in bettering undesirable conditions throughout the hospital.

We still have serious problems to be considered. The situation of employee housing has complicated the ward care of patients throughout the year, increasingly so with the opening of new areas to be covered. Present housing is insufficient for the attendants and has been for a number of years, necessitating the placing of two people in single rooms and other crowding. Since all quarters were being used to capacity there was absolutely no place to put the additional people needed with the opening of twenty-two new wards. The areas are being covered so far with employees removed from other wards and sometimes other services, but this has resulted in lowering the number of attendants on duty in all areas to a dangerous degree.

Additional housing for attendants is most urgently needed. Cottages for physicians are also required in order that sufficient and satisfactory housing may be available to maintain a stable staff. I feel confident, however, that these needs will be met and that in good season further arrangements will be made to care for patients also, since we still have a population many hundred in excess of the standard number for our present buildings.

Other creditable advances made during the year include the enlargement of the shock therapy service. This is now equipped to treat some 600 patients annually and while it is yet too early to form any final conclusions the results have been decidedly encouraging. Endocrine therapy has also shown remarkable success in certain types of cases.

The continued improvement in the quality and variety of food served has had a marked effect in all parts of the institution, since patients and

employees react promptly to satisfactory diet or the reverse. Many hardships can be borne with equanimity if the meals are good and well served.

This year the Legislature, although faced with many demands and insufficient funds, acted as generously as it could with this institution. The attitude of the Appropriations Committee was fair-minded and cooperative and every effort was made to meet what were felt to be the most urgent needs and to go as far as finances permitted in covering requests. I am sincerely grateful to the Board, the Commissioner, and the individual members of the Committee as well as to all who assisted them for the study and understanding which brought about these results.

Since this concludes my twentieth year as Superintendent of this institution it may not be amiss to make few comparisons by way of taking stock. At the close of 1920, the hospital population numbered 2,713 patients, all housed in the Main and Dormitory buildings. There were nine physicians including the superintendent, all living in those same buildings as did also the "warden" and other officers. Many of the attendants had rooms on the wards and all took their meals there, usually in the dining room with the patients, since each ward in the Main building had its own dining room. The standards of comfort on the wards were high, the patients were well clothed, well fed and given good custodial care. There was one dentist, one druggist. There was no social service at the time though two historians and field workers had been employed, but were gradually absorbed into office duties during the general shortage of workers. There was a training school with a three year's course, but it was not accredited and no registered nurses were employed. There were two operating rooms on wards and a surgeon from Morristown was called for all serious cases; there was a static machine and some x-ray equipment; one industrial building was in service and a pathological laboratory had recently been completed. The water supply was entirely from springs and surface drainage, collected in reservoirs. The sewage system and power plant were inadequate. The fire fighting equipment was drawn by farm horses when they were available, otherwise by hand. All patients were locked in their rooms at night with no attendants on hand to let them out in the event of fire.

My first act on becoming Superintendent was to have these doors unlocked and I still feel that from the point of view of mental hygiene and physical protection it was the best thing I have done. Now, in 1940, the hospital population has increased to 5,396 resident patients with 720 more outside under social service supervision. The staff of physicians has been

gradually increased and specialists added until it is very rarely that the services of outside consultants are called upon. Two separate buildings for housing attendants have been constructed and all have meals served in the cafeteria dining room, unless their physical condition demands a special diet in which case it is provided in the special diet room by a trained dietitian. Patients are now fed in congregate dining halls when their condition permits, but modified and special diets are provided for those requiring them.

Construction for patients has included the new Clinic building, the Reception building, the Tuberculosis building, the Senile building, reconstruction of the Main building, and this year two housing units and four wings added to the Dormitory building. Also two congregate dining halls have been constructed adjacent to the Main building, two fine occupational therapy buildings have been erected and many areas have been remodeled. The water supply has been made more dependable by two deep drilled wells which can furnish between 600,000 and 800,000 gallons a day. The sewage system is adequate for present requirements; the power plant has been entirely reconstructed, is in good condition and functioning efficiently. The farm buildings have been rebuilt, pasteurizing and sterilizing equipment added to the dairy, and the herd enlarged and accredited.

The Clinic building functions as a hospital with operating rooms, sick wards, examination and treatment suites for eye, ear, nose, and throat, x-ray and electrotherapy, gynecology, colonic therapy, hydrotherapy and and physiotherapy, pathology and dentistry as well as the shock therapy service and the drug division. There are two dentists, two dental internes and a dental mechanic; two druggists and a drug clerk; a parole social service organization and a separate set-up of mental hygiene clinics. Occupational therapy under trained teachers is carried on in special buildings and on the wards; physical education has been developed with special attention to women patients of the long resident type; the education division is steadily spreading understanding of mental diseases and mental hospitals. An accredited training school for nurses has been established and there are now 73 graduate and 86 student nurses, housed in three buildings constructed for them and with a separate dining room. The medical staff is under the supervision of a clinical director.

At times I may have been unduly gloomy, when the admissions were coming in so fast that it seemed impossible to give them the personal attention they needed and the demands in all directions were far exceeding

the supplies, but many things have been corrected, improved and instituted within the twenty years and looking back it is possible to see progress all along the line.

Throughout the entire period Dr. Knight has stood by, energetic in his promotion of all sound medical and nursing programs, faithful in his criticism of those things which should be changed or left undone, guiding, persuading, soothing, and leading. Without him and his wisdom it is hard to see how these advances could have been made; certainly the making would have been much harder and more beset with errors.

The New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies is one of which every citizen may well be proud, with its freedom from corrupt politics and its constant placing of the welfare of those under its care beyond all other considerations. Commissioner Ellis stands for all that is best in the Department. Because he was so clearly to be trusted, all the State leaders have gone along with him to a remarkable degree in providing what he said was necessary. Even in these recent years of depression when the demands on every side have been so great, the Legislatures have tried to see that the institutions did not suffer too much and have been largely successful in providing for the greatest needs. This is not a year to look toward the future with cheerful assurance, but whatever may be ahead I know that the people of New Jersey will still see that their mentally sick dependents are given suitable care.

Health

Among both patients and employees health conditions continued good this year. There were no epidemics of infectious disease although respiratory ailments showed the usual increased incidence during the cold season. Deaths from pneumonia numbered 22, an increase of 4 over last year, but deaths from tuberculosis dropped to 52, which was 22 less than last year. Nine cases of erysipelas were reported during the year.

Health protective measures included laboratory tests of milk and water, chlorination of water, pasteurization of milk, and inspection by a veterinary of animals slaughtered for food. All new employees, with the exception of graduate nurses and attendants, have been given a complete physical examination which included Wassermann, Widal, throat smear, urinalysis and any special test considered necessary. Food handlers were examined twice during the year. Vaccinations were given as indicated to patients and employees and included protection against small pox, typhoid and paratyphoid.

Statistical Resume

The records of patients and the various card indexes required have been kept in order under the expert direction of Mr. Harold Prettyman; he has also compiled and tabulated data as requested from time to time and has made up the detailed statistical tables printed in the appendix of this Report. A summary and brief analysis of these tables runs as follows:

General Data: During the year ended June 30, 1940, there were admitted 1,330 patients—723 men and 607 women. This figure is 90 over the admissions of last year. The admissions included 1,049 first admissions to any hospital for the insane—591 men and 458 women; 242 readmissions—123 men and 119 women; 29 transfers from other similar institutions in New Jersey—9 men and 20 women; 10 special cases (admitted for surgery from The North Jersey Training School at Totowa)—all women. The number of patients discharged, including deaths, was 1,249—746 men and 503 women—leaving an increase on the books of 90 patients at the close of the year.

There were under treatment 7,433 patients—3,801 men and 3,632 women—which was 183 more than the preceding year. The maximum census for the year was 6,215 obtained on June 22nd and the highest number actually in the hospital at any one time was 5,515 on November 16th. The average daily number in the hospital was 5,436.98. At the close of the year 720 patients—333 men and 387 women—were carried on parole or visit and 79 patients—74 men and 5 women—were carried on escape. This is an increase of 131 over the number outside the institution at the close of last year making a decrease of patients actually in the institution at the close of the year 50.

First Admissions: There were admitted 749 patients of native birth—422 men and 327 women; the foreign born number 300—169 men and 131 women—or 28.6 per cent. of the total first admissions and is slightly lower than last year. Both parents of 380 native born patients were also of native birth while in 86 cases one parent was born in this country and the other was of foreign birth. Of the foreign born patients 76 were natives of Italy, 39 of Germany, 37 of Poland, 33 of Ireland and 21 of Austria, these five countries furnishing 68.7 per cent. of the foreign born first admissions. The naturalized citizens numbered 190 and the aliens 110.

Table 6, psychoses of first admissions, shows 260 patients diagnosed as suffering from psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 166 with

dementia precox and 135 with manic depressive psychosis. These three groups furnished 53.5 per cent. of the total. Other psychoses showing high incidence were psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis, 68; senile, 57; psychopathic personality, 54; mental deficiency, 49; involuntal 47; and other forms of syphilis of central nervous system, 42.

In the classification according to color, 926 patients—519 men and 407 women—were listed as white and 123 patients—72 men and 51 women—were black.

The age tabulation reckoned in five-year groups shows that the median line for admissions fell between the ages of 40 and 44, half of the total first admissions being below this age and half above. The greatest number of admissions were listed in the three five-year periods between 25 and 29, 30 and 34, and 35 and 39, and included 31.3 per cent. of the total. Under 25 there were 140 patients and 153 were 70 years and over.

As to degree of education, 543 patients or 51.8 per cent. had received a common school education, 210 were graduates of high school and 36 had collegiate education; 170 were listed as having learned to read and write and 90 were illiterate.

There were 957 patients of urban environment or 91.2 per cent. of the first admissions. The rural districts supplied 77 patients.

The economic condition of 722 patients or 68.8 per cent. was listed as marginal; 236 as dependent and 76 as comfortable.

In regard to the use of alcohol 389 were described as abstinent, 488 as temperate and 172—151 men and 21 women—as intemperate.

The marital condition of the first admissions was classified as follows: Single, 386—252 men and 134 women; married, 382—213 men and 169 women; widowed, 179—68 men and 111 women; separated, 68—37 men and 31 women; divorced, 34—21 men and 13 women.

Readmissions: The totals in this group were 242 patients—123 men and 119 women. In the classification according to psychosis, 65 were suffering from dementia precox and 55 from manic depressive insanity or 49.6 per cent. of the total readmissions.

Discharges: The total of those regularly discharged from the care of the institution was 621—329 men and 292 women. Of this number 338—170 men and 168 women—were considered to have recovered from their psychosis. This is 32.2 per cent. based on the number of first admissions and is a very creditable rate considering our overcrowding; 227 patients—122 men and 105 women—were discharged as improved or 21.7 per cent. based on the number of first admissions. The manner of

discharge of the remaining patients was as follows: Unimproved, 27—13 men and 14 women—and without psychosis, 29—24 men and 5 women. In addition to those discharged 187 patients—181 men and 6 women—were transferred to other similar institutions in New Jersey; also 11 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 29 per cent. or 98 patients.

Deaths: During the year 430 patients died—236 men and 194 women. This is a rate of 5.8 per cent. based on the number under treatment and is .8 per cent. under last year.

The largest single cause of death was endocarditis and myocarditis which was certified in 211 cases or 49 per cent. of the total number; other diseases of the circulatory system caused 27 deaths. General paralysis was given as the cause in 26 cases; tuberculosis in 52; cancer and other tumors 19; lobar pneumonia, 11, and broncho pneumonia, 11. The psychoses of those who died included psychosis with arteriosclerosis, 184; dementia precox, 63; psychosis with syphilitic meningoencephalitis, 35; senile, 42, and manic depressive psychosis, 19. The average age at death was 61.4 years and is the same as last year.

At the time of death 257 patients or 59.8 per cent. had passed the age of 60 years and 152 were over 70 years of age. Of these 46 were in the 80's and 4 in the 90's.

The tabulation of the duration of hospital life showed that 65 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 27 were suffering from dementia precox."

Clinical Work

Dr. Arthur G. Lane as clinical director has supervised the work of the medical staff together with that of the hospital social service organization and the education division. He has conducted staff meetings, acted as consultant in problems of care and treatment, and given instruction in psychiatry and hospital methods to newcomers on the staff. His report is as follows:

"Each year attention is called to the statistical tables found at the end of this volume and as well to the reports of the various clinical divisions for statements of the facts, figures and details of the mass of activities that are necessary for the clinical diagnosis, care and treatment

of our patients. It is therefore unnecessary in this chapter to do more than make some generalizations, inferences and deductions on some of the more conspicuous features.

The first to attract attention is the increase of 90 in number of patients admitted. While this figure is not a startling one, it appears at this time as a reversal of the downward trend which has been evident during the past few years. An attempt to speculate on the significance of this change brings to light that there were exactly 91 more first admissions this year than last year and but 6 more readmissions. The discrepancy in totals at first apparent in the above is caused by the fact that there were 6 less transfers admitted which factor is as well evident when considering the following which seems conspicuous. There were 79 more first admissions and 20 more readmissions of male patients; 12 more first admissions and 14 less readmissions of females, which is a reduction of 2 female admissions. For a number of years during the height of the economic depression which apparently caused the yearly marked increase in admissions to this hospital, comment was made on the fact that the ratio of men to women was considerably increased over the previous years when this situation was not operating. During average years the proportions are about equal. During the year 1929 when we had our period of greatest prosperity, the proportions stood at 48 per cent. male and 52 per cent. female in a markedly reduced total of admissions. In 1931, coincident with the economic crash the figures were 56 per cent. males and 44 per cent. females. The declining admission rates during the past few years produced figures which more nearly approached equal proportions. This year again the disproportion becomes noticeable with a 54 per cent. male and 46 per cent. female ratio. Watching and charting admission figures and the proportions of male and female patients composing these figures over a period of 20 years has produced a conviction that there is reason to assume that there is a barometric significance implied or at least a very marked coincidence with the quite evident fact that sociological situations do in some manner influence hospital activities. It is not very difficult to believe that periods of depression with their accompanying fears, anxieties, perplexities and feelings of insecurity may cause a greater number of individuals to become unstable emotionally, particularly in groups who have come to the middle and later decades of life. Until the recent publication of a volume containing statistical studies from another source, we had not known that the disproportion between males and

females had been proved to be operative in other states in times of sociological adversity. That this trend is recognized must lead to considerable speculation. It indicates either that there is a greater instability of males or that the male in his position of wage earner and provider is predominately affected by the added burden of tensions accompanying such periods of implied uncertainty and insecurity.

Looking about for other sociological features which may have been operative this year to account for our noticeable increase in admissions, it is natural to believe that European affairs contain many dynamic possibilities. War propaganda, publicity of brutalities and atrocities and newspaper headlines of death and destruction certainly upset tranquil thoughts and emotions, particularly as uncertainty, anxiety and fear attend the possibility that this country may soon be involved in like manner. Prompted by the belief that our foreign-born residents, who at one time were the source of a large proportion of our admissions, might be most seriously stimulated by affairs in their fatherlands, an attempt was made to chart this possibility and a surprising answer was obtained. During the past year only 28.6 per cent. of the first admissions were foreign born as compared to 30 per cent. of the immediately previous year; thus we lose this factor of war terror among this group to explain the increase. This study does however bring forth gratification that the more stringent rules governing selection at ports of embarkation and the limitation of quotas assigned by the Immigration Bureau are gradually effecting changes in a situation which was formerly our great concern. It was found that in 1922, 48.3 per cent. of the total first admissions were of foreign birth. This figure was never evident again for from that year there has been a gradual and steady decline of percentages almost without interruption to the current year when, as stated above, the figure was 28.6 per cent. Thus today our great concern is no longer with our foreign-born population, but with our own native-born citizens, a condition which to say the least, is far from gratifying for with the lowering of the percentage of admissions of foreign-born, both number of yearly total admissions and percentages of native-born is increasing. While the depression can carry the etiological factor of uncertainty and insecurity in the economic field, war in Europe and threats of involvement in our own country governing as they do the major part of our reading, our daily thoughts and our conversation must contain dynamic stimuli for our own native-born citizens. Clinical evidence of this momentous threat has been voiced by patients in recent

months as they attribute their disability to anxiety not alone, for their own personal security, but also a greater number are voicing fears for the security and safety of their sons and daughters as they, in their psychotic states, create certainties out of situations which are as yet uncertainties. Situations simulating in principle the totalitarianism existing in Europe today brought the first immigrants to these shores and the country was founded on and has lived by the doctrine of 'life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.' Threats to these fundamental tenets engendered by recent occurrences in Europe may in a measure account for the current increase in admissions which by percentage is native-born Americans.

Another deduction which frequently has been commented upon in previous reports is that urban communities appear to produce individuals or situations which are more unstable than do the rural districts. A table of admissions by counties shows that of the total of 90 increased first admissions our largest industrial counties, Essex, Hudson and Passaic, accounted for 88 of this number, leaving a balance of but 2 to be divided among the remaining and largely rural four counties of our hospital district. A still more convincing evidence is produced when it is observed that considering first admissions, 77 of the increase of 88 from these counties are to be allotted to the three major cities of these counties, namely: Newark, Jersey City and Paterson.

In our intra-mural affairs we have considerable satisfaction in our recovery rate which stands at 32 per cent. A greater actual number of patients were discharged as recovered than last year, but the rule of division by admission numbers, which are this year considerably larger, results in a reduction of percentages as compared to last year's 34 per cent. A reduction of from 26 per cent. last year to 21 per cent. this year in those discharged as improved cannot be accounted for in like manner, as there were actually 26 fewer men and 5 more women so discharged. In former years of depression when those discharged as improved dropped from 37.6 per cent. of the prosperous year of 1929 to 15.6 per cent. in 1935, it appeared that etiological factors producing increased admissions for those years as well provided unstable environmental conditions that were detrimental to satisfactory adjustment to those who had not been fully restored by hospitalization. The factors which have produced our increased admissions this year can then by like reasoning be held accountable for a lower rate of discharge as improved and in actual numbers a more marked reduction of men than women in

this class. Our social service report shows an average number of 48 more on parole for this year than the previous year and only 3 more returned from parole by comparison. However, because of lack of stability and the continuance of unfavorable reactions, the parole period had to be extended in a sufficient number of patients to account for the lowered figure of discharge as improved.

An additional amount of money was allotted in the surgical and medical fund this year to be used entirely for shock therapy. With this provision two wards in the Clinic building were assigned to this service, one for each sex. Added facilities for the treatment were available soon after the beginning of the year. Two physicians and increased nursing personnel were delegated to full time duty in this service, as well as rearrangement of the schedules of occupational and physical education instructors for intensive cooperation therapy in newly decorated and furnished class and recreation rooms. With this personnel and special equipment, therapy was provided for 492 patients during the year and it is probable that the number can be increased to 600 next year. Of the 492 under treatment, 348 had had their treatment completed at the close of the year. A detailed report of the activities of this new department are recorded elsewhere in this volume. A generalized view of the results shows at the close of the year that of this treated group 166 remain in the hospital unimproved; 46 remain in the hospital improved and 136 are out of the hospital either in remission or much improved. Due to the parole plan of carrying patients on the books for at least one year, we have not as yet any available figures to present as to the ultimate result of this parole group. It would appear that the shock therapy group has enlarged our number of paroles, as at the beginning of the year there were 668 out of the hospital and at its close 799. The social service division is devoting as much of its time as it can possibly and safely spare from its already strained schedule in an endeavor to continue the closely individualized treatment begun in this hospital. Next year there will be figures available to evaluate the results of this special activity.

In the field of endocrinology during this year a group of cases were treated which were not suitable for shock therapy either because of complicating physical disorders or because of refusal of permission for it. To these were added a group treated in conjunction with the gynecology division. Because of the above mentioned contra-indications, the group was not the most favorable from a prognostic viewpoint. The majority of cases on this specific therapy were those either showing psychoses

associated with and believed to be due to or complicated by the menopause. Beside the total of 735 substitutional treatments, very gratifying results were obtained with suppositories of estrogenic substance in senile vaginitis in the gynecology division. Approximately 7,500,000 international units of estrogenic substance were used in various indications. Under this therapy 17 cases whose psychoses occurred at the menopause responded promptly and are on parole. The average length of hospitalization of the involuntal group where psychoses had not been in evidence for more than three years was 4 months, 16 days.

A survey of the general health of the population indicates that there has been nothing in the line of epidemics or unusual incidents of illness to disturb the average figures. As is usual during the winter months there was an increased amount of illness due to diseases of the respiratory tract and a very slightly higher mortality rate due to this cause was evident in comparison with previous years. The latter incident alone is, in contrast, the only exception to the actual reduction of death from other causes. The figure of 430 deaths stands against 476 of last year which was also a reduction of the preceding year, 1938. The law of averages could well account for such discrepancies and should be invoked at this time to obviate the necessity of straining for rational excuses to explain the increased death rate in those years when it exceeds the average.

It is very difficult to determine when and where to stop this general resume of clinical affairs. The temptation to enter into the activities of each of the divisions which are coordinated in our clinical efforts is very compelling. However, to do so would extend this chapter beyond bounds. Only words of commendation can be made to encourage those who are laboring in each individual field for their loyal cooperation. The limitation in personnel in practically all divisions is beyond our control. Our ideals must suffer to a great extent because of this factor. It is in no sense in a spirit of criticism that this condition is mentioned for we recognize most gratefully that every effort is being and has at all times been made by all those who are watching our efforts and providing for them to the limit of available resources.

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.....	26
Cases transferred to mental hospitals within the State..	187
Cases transferred to mental defective schools	2

Cases transferred to State Village for Epileptics at Skillman	2
Cases transferred to North Jersey Training School at Totowa	12
Cases repatriated	1
Twenty-seven cases were handled and reported who were removed by relatives, discharged or died."	

Shock Therapy Service

Early in the fiscal year two wards in the Clinic building were fitted up for insulin and metrazol therapy. Dr. Minford, as senior physician in charge of patients at that building, had general oversight, subject of course to recommendations and advice from the Clinical Director and the Superintendent, and two junior physicians were placed in charge of the treatments. Dr. May has continued to carry one of these wards, part of the time on the women's ward and part of the time on the men's, and at the present time Dr. O'Gorman has the other. At my request, Dr. May has made up a report for the entire therapy which runs in part as follows:

"During the year this service was expanded from 30 to 120 patients. We admitted 492 patients, of whom 348 have already completed their treatment and another 33 had their treatment discontinued. Now that we are running to capacity, it is probable that 600 patients a year can be cared for, with the present space and personnel. Although 120 patients are carried on the service census, only 90 to 100 receive treatment daily, the others being kept under observation for any of several reasons. It seems unavoidable that only about three-fourths of the patients on the wards actually are receiving injections at any one time.

Since no consistent figures are available for spontaneous remissions it is extremely difficult to evaluate any type of therapy. The results we have obtained are shown in the accompanying tables. Schizophrenics of more than two years duration are combined for there have been found no significant differences among patients who have been ill for at least this length of time. Thus our own experience confirms Sakel's policy of considering all schizophrenics of more than 18 months duration as 'chronic' cases. Among the manic depressive and involuntal melancholia patients the duration of psychosis seems to bear no relation to the remission rate, so they are classified on this basis.

Another chart discloses a significant difference between the male and female remission rates, which was not apparent in earlier reports. It occurs both in the schizophrenic and manic-depressive groups. This is

in line with the experience of Overbrook, which reported this phenomenon several months ago. We can only speculate as to what lies behind such a difference. This is one of the factors causing the preponderance of female paroles over male paroles, the others being the greater ratio of schizophrenics to manic-depressives treated on the male service and the fact that a greater proportion of male patients have illnesses of longer duration. We regret having to classify paroled patients as 'improved' or 'recovered' since we feel that such a distinction is impossible at the time of parole.

Two deaths occurred which resulted directly from the treatment. One death each from lung abscess and pneumonia undoubtedly would not have occurred had the patient not been receiving shock treatment. In one death from tuberculosis it was considered a factor. There is no question but that insulin therapy increases a patient's susceptibility to infection. If only the two cases mentioned above are considered, the mortality rate is 0.6 per cent. Counting all five cases, it is 1.7 per cent. Despite the experience of Bellevue Hospital to the contrary, we feel that insulin shock treatment aggravates pulmonary tuberculosis. Five patients were taken off treatment and sent to the tuberculosis service. A sixth who appears on our records as unimproved was seriously ill for several weeks after his treatment with an exacerbation of an unsuspected tuberculous infection. On the other hand, however, a few carefully selected arrested cases are being treated with metrazol with gratifying results. We have found that patients who fail to improve on an adequate course of insulin and metrazol therapy will not be benefited by a second course of treatment.

A question frequently asked is 'How permanent is the remission obtained with shock therapy?' This cannot be answered until more time has elapsed. Already, within less than a year, 7 per cent. of the paroled patients have relapsed and returned to the hospital. Certainly additional relapses must be expected.

TABULATION OF NUMBER TREATED

	Men	Women	Total
Patients on whom treatment has been completed.....	164	184	348
Patients on whom treatment has been discontinued.....	16	17	33
Patients currently receiving treatment.....	52	59	111
Total patients admitted to service	232	260	492

TABULATION OF RESULTS OF TREATMENT

Diagnosis and Duration	No. of Cases	In Hospital Unimproved Per Cent	In Hospital Improved Per Cent	Paroled as Improved Per Cent	Paroled as Recovered Per Cent
Dementia Praecox	250				
Less than 1 year	52	12-23	9-18	26-50	5-9
1 to 2 years	37	16-43	6-16	13-35	2-6
More than 2 years	161	112-69	25-16	20-12	4-3
Manic Depressive	50	9-18	2-4	28-56	11-22
Involitional Melancholia	17	3-18	1-6	3-18	10-58
Involitional Paranoid	5	2-40	1-20	2-40	0-0
Paranoid Condition	3	2-67	0-0	1-33	0-0
Psychoneuroses	11	3-27	0-0	5-46	3-27
Psychopathic Personality	5	3-60	1-20	1-20	0-0
Mental Deficiency	2	1-50	0-0	0-0	1-50
Postpartum Psychosis	3	2-67	0-0	1-33	0-0
Undiagnosed	1	1-100	0-0	0-0	0-0
Meningovascular Syphilis	1	0-0	1-100	0-0	0-0
Total	348	166-47.7	46-13.2	100-28.7	36-10.4

Of the 149 patients approved for parole or discharge, 10 were returned with true relapses; 134 were on parole or discharge on June 30, and 2 were considered recovered but still in the hospital; 3 were paroled but more than 3 months after treatment so not included in shock therapy paroles.

TABULATION OF RESULTS OF TREATMENT

(Men and Women)

Diagnosis and Duration	No. of Cases	In Hospital Unimproved Per Cent	In Hospital Improved Per Cent	Paroled as Improved Per Cent	Paroled as Recovered Per Cent
MALE DEMENTIA PRAECOX					
Less than 1 year	17	7-41	3-18	7-41	0-0
1 to 2 years	18	9-50	3-17	6-33	0-0
More than 2 years	102	74-73	16-16	9-9	3-2
	137	90-66	22-16	22-16	3-2
FEMALE DEMENTIA PRAECOX					
Less than 1 year	35	5-14	6-17	19-54	5-15
1 to 2 years	19	7-37	3-16	7-37	2-10
More than 2 years	59	38-64	9-15	11-19	1-2
	113	50-44	18-16	37-33	8-7
MANIC-DEPRESSIVE					
Men	16	4-25	1-6	9-56	2-13
Women	34	5-15	1-3	19-56	9-26

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

	Men	Women	Total
Total number of insulin injections....	10,234	10,101	20,335
Total number of insulin comas.....	6,079	7,160	13,239
Total insulin administered.....	1,510,450-U	1,083,050-U	2,593,500-U
Total number of metrazol injections..	2,275	3,401	5,676
Total number of metrazol convulsions	2,074	3,034	5,108
Total metrazol administered.....	15,148cc	17,883cc	33,031cc
Average no. insulin injections per coma	1.7	1.4	1.5
Average dose of insulin per injection..	148-U.	107-U.	125-U.
Average no. metrazol injections per convulsion.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Average dose of metrazol per injection	6.6cc	5.2cc	5.8cc

Surgical Operations, Accidents, Births, Etc.

Dr. Laurence M. Collins has continued to act as head surgeon of the hospital and has maintained a high record for successful operations. Dr. Edward Kessler has performed a number of operations, assisted at others and supervised much of the post-operative care.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

The following list does not include minor surgery and services rendered in the out-patient division and on the wards.

No. of Cases	Diagnosis	Operation Performed	Result
1	Intestinal obstruction due to volvulus.....	Cut untwisted.....	Recovered
3	Intestinal obstruction due to adhesions.....	Adhesions broken up....	"
1	Intestinal obstruction due to foreign body in gut.....	Large stony mass removed	"
11	Acute catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
12	Chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	"
4	Acute suppurative appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage.....	"
1	Acute gangrenous appendicitis.....	Appendectomy with drainage.....	"
1	Chronic rectocecal catarrhal appen- dicitis with adhesions of duodenum to fundus of gall bladder.....	Appendectomy with freeing of adhesions.....	"
1	Traumatic rupture of ileum.....	Wound sutured.....	"
3	Ruptured gastric ulcer.....	Ulcer cauterized and purse stringed.....	"
3	Foreign body in stomach..... (toothbrush, leadpencil, etc.)	Gastrotomy with removal of foreign bodies.....	"
3	Foreign body in intestine..... (safety pin, pieces of bed spring) ..	Enterotomy with removal of foreign bodies.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Empyema of gall bladder.....	Cholecystectomy	Recovered
1	Chronic cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystectomy	"
4	Acute cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystectomy.....	"
1	Acute cholecystitis with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Cholecystectomy with appendectomy.....	"
2	Chronic cholecystitis with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Cholecystectomy with appendectomy.....	"
1	Post-operative ventral hernia with partial intestinal obstructions due to adhesions.....	Adhesions freed and walls repaired.....	"
1	Large epigastric hernia.....	Walls dissected and repaired	"
1	Post-operative hernia following appendectomy.....	Walls repaired.....	"
2	Right direct inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"
10	Right indirect inguinal hernia.....	Right Bassini.....	"
12	Left direct inguinal hernia.....	Left Bassini.....	"
3	Incarcerated right inguinal hernia..	Right Bassini.....	"
2	Incarcerated left inguinal hernia...	Left Bassini.....	"
4	Double direct inguinal hernia.....	Double Bassini.....	"
1	Strangulated right inguinal hernia..	Bassini.....	Died
1	Relaxed right inguinal ring.....	Ring tightened.....	Recovered
3	Varicocele.....	Veins ligated.....	"
5	Hydrocele of testicle.....	Bottle operation.....	"
3	Elongated prepuce.....	Circumcision.....	"
1	Extro-peritoneal abscess.....	Abscess incised and drained	"
1	Fibroid uterus, chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with appendectomy.....	"
15	Fibroid uterus, double cystic ovaries, double salpingitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy.....	"
10	Fibroid uterus, chronic fibrocystic ovaries, double salpingitis, diastasis of recti muscles.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy and repair of muscle.....	"
1	Fibroid uterus, left cystic ovary, left salpingitis, with chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Supravaginal hysterectomy with left salpingo-oophorec- tomy and appendectomy..	"
3	Fibroid uterus, erosion of cervix, double fibrous ovaries, double salpingitis.....	Panhysterectomy with double salpingo- oophorectomy.....	"
1	Left ovarian cyst with prolapse of uterus.....	Left oophorectomy, suspension.....	"
1	Left cystic ovary.....	Left oophorectomy.....	"
4	Right cystic ovary, right salpingitis with chronic catarrhal appendicitis..	Right salpingo-oophorec- tomy with appendectomy.	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Right ovarian cyst with acute catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right oophorectomy with appendectomy.....	Recovered
2	Right ovarian cyst and chronic catarrhal appendicitis.....	Right oophorectomy with appendectomy.....	"
3	Retroversion of uterus.....	Suspension.....	"
6	Rectocele and cystocele.....	Repaired.....	"
3	Laceration of cervix.....	Trachelorrhaphy.....	"
4	Prolapse of uterus.....	Suspension.....	"
1	Carcinoma of uterus, double cystic ovaries, with double salpingitis.....	Panhysterectomy with double salpingo-oophorectomy.....	Improved
2	Placenta praevia.....	Abdominal Caesarian section.....	Recovered
1	Dystocia.....	Abdominal Caesarian section.....	"
1	Carcinoma of right breast.....	Radical amputation of breast.....	Improved
2	Carcinoma of left breast.....	Radical amputation of breast.....	"
4	Benign tumor of right breast.....	Tumor excised.....	Recovered
2	Benign tumor of left breast.....	Tumor excised.....	"
3	Cystic adenoma of breast.....	Breast amputated.....	"
1	Epithelioma of lower lip.....	Resection of lip.....	"
1	Lipoma of right scapular region....	Lipoma extirpated with sac	"
1	Gangrene of left foot.....	Amputation above knee joint	Died
1	Gangrene of right arm.....	Amputation above elbow joint.....	Recovered
3	Cervical adenitis.....	Glands dissected.....	"
1	Fracture of ilium.....	Immobilized.....	"
14	Intracapsular fracture left femur....	Immobilized.....	"
12	Intracapsular fracture right femur...	Immobilized.....	"
1	Intertrochanteric fracture of neck of right femur, impacted.....	Immobilized.....	Died
1	Intertrochanteric fracture of neck of left femur.....	Immobilized.....	Recovered
1	Transverse fracture right patella with rupture of capsule.....	Patella brought together with wire, capsule sutured	"
1	Comminuted fracture lower third of left tibia and fibula.....	Fracture reduced and cast applied.....	"
1	Fracture of lower end of left fibula.....	Fracture reduced, immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture right fibula.....	Fracture reduced, immobilized.....	"
1	Fracture of middle third right humerus and lower end of femur...	Fracture reduced, immobilized.....	"

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Operation Performed</i>	<i>Result</i>
1	Fracture of neck of left humerus...	Fracture reduced, immobilized.....	Recovered “
2	Fracture of middle third left humerus.....	Fracture reduced, immobilized.....	“
1	Impacted fracture of neck of left humerus.....	Fracture reduced, immobilized.....	“
1	Spiral fracture, right ulna.....	Immobilized with splints.	“
2	Right Colles' fracture.....	Fracture reduced and immobilized.....	“
3	Left Colles' fracture.....	Fracture reduced and immobilized.....	“
1	Fracture distal end right 5th metacarpal bone.....	Fracture reduced and immobilized over roll of bandage	“
1	Fracture 4th finger, right hand.....	Fracture reduced and immobilized.....	“
1	Fracture proximal phalanx of right thumb.....	Immobilized with adhesive.....	“
1	Fracture right clavicle.....	Application of Dupuy clavicle brace.....	“
1	Fracture acromial process right scapula.....	Doughnut ring.....	“
1	Fracture 10th rib.....	Immobilized.....	“
3	Dislocation of right shoulder.....	Reduced and immobilized	“

The above list includes both patients and employees.

Fortunately, there were no suicides during the fiscal year nor were there any violent or unexplained deaths.

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

Female child, born January 16, 1940, illegitimate; was removed February 27, 1940, by the hospital social workers to the Associated Catholic Charities to be placed in a foster-home.

Female child, born January 18, 1940, was illegitimate; committed to the State Board of Children's Guardians and removed May 24, 1940 to a foster-home.

Female child, born May 8, 1940, legitimate; was removed by father on May 21, 1940.

Premature twins, born June 14, 1940, illegitimate; one did not survive, the other a female infant is still in the institution since removal so early was not considered advisable.

Health Service For Employees

The general program of caring for sick and injured employees has been under the direction of Dr. Joseph Donovan, a thorough and experi-

enced senior physician. Examinations and minor medical and surgical attention have been given in the out-patient service while more serious conditions have been sent to Ward M-3 in the Clinic building for medical treatment. Those needing operations have been given surgical service and returned to M-3 for post-operative care. In addition to the regular employees a few members of employees' families or individuals from other branches of the State service have been hospitalized on M-3 by special arrangement.

Dr. Donovan's report for the year shows in detail the type of work done and the variety of conditions treated, but I am here incorporating only a brief summary as follows:

"Services rendered in the out-patient section included Dick and Shick tests, Larostidin, 85 inoculations, 388 intramuscular injections of glandular derivatives, 28 vaccinations, and numerous other treatments, a total of 4,467.

On Ward M-3, 90 patients were given medical treatment without admission to the ward, 592 were admitted, 594 discharged and 4 died; a total of 6,211 days of hospitalization was provided; at the close of the year there were 14 patients on the ward.

The surgical operations numbered 66 and included a wide variety of services—13 fractures, 20 appendectomies, 7 of which had other surgical complications, 14 tonsillectomies and many others, most of which are included in the reports from various surgical divisions.

Medical services rendered totaled 538 and included treatment for a wide variety of ailments, of which gripe showed the highest number, 127; others were: tonsillitis, 30; bronchitis, 25; gastroenteritis, 26; infections, various parts of the body, 39; sprains, 17; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7. There were 4 deaths on M-3 during the year, 3 men and 1 woman, all between the ages of 54 and 76; 1 was due to chronic pulmonary tuberculosis and Pott's disease, 1 to carcinoma of the liver, 2 to chronic myocarditis and general arteriosclerosis."

Division of Urology, Proctology and Colonic Therapy

Dr. Marshall D. Hogan, a specialist on part-time, has been in charge of this division. Two registered nurses have given the treatments in colonic therapy and assisted in the division. Dr. Hogan has submitted the following report:

<i>Operations:</i>	UROLOGY	<i>Men</i>
Supra-pubic cystotomy		1
Prostatic resection		1

Nephrectomy			1
Extravasation of urine			3
	Total.....		6
<i>Medical Services:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cystoscopies.....	14	4	18
Cystoscopies with pyelograms	4	2	6
Cystoscopies with complete urological study.....	2		2
Urethral dilatations.....	68		68
Urethral irrigations.....	59		59
Urethral smears	41		41
Bladder irrigations	42		42
Prostatic massages	136		136
Prostatic smears.....	84		84
Retention catheters.....	13		13
	Total.....	6	469

PROCTOLOGY

<i>Operations:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hemorrhoidectomies	26	16	42
Rectal prolapse		1	1
Fistula-in-ano.....		1	1
Rectal fissure		1	1
Thrombotic pile mass.....	4	2	6
Fecal impactions.....	1		1
	Total.....	21	52
<i>Medical Services:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proctoscopies	3	1	4
Rectal examinations	731	559	1,290
Consultation with examinations	207	60	267
	Total.....	620	1,561

COLONIC THERAPY

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of irrigations given.....	6,870	5,470	12,340
Number of patients treated	423	246	669
Number of patients completed.....	362	200	562
Average number of irrigations per patient.....	16	23	20
Number of post-operative treatments	88	48	136

Gynecological Division

Dr. Helen I. Anderson has carried on the work of the division for women's diseases this year on a part-time basis, the remainder of her time being given to ward duty in the Clinic building. An effort has been made to furnish all treatment necessary for the health and welfare of the patients. Dr. Anderson's report is as follows:

EXAMINATIONS

Newly admitted patients	605
Referred patients	480
Returned patients	38
Patients referred from Totowa	11
Total	1,134

TREATMENTS

Number of patient treatments.....	2,102
Number of Elliott treatments.....	558
Number of surgical consultations.....	107
Number of patients treated for trichomonis vaginalis.....	57
Number of biopsies.....	29

SMEARS

Number of smears and saline suspensions taken.....	489
Number positive for trichomonis vaginalis.....	57
Number positive for gonococcus.....	0

Radium was inserted in one case of malignancy of the cervix. The radium was secured through the courtesy of Dr. Charles Woodman of Morristown. Pregnancies have been kept under observation. Deliveries are reported under the surgical division."

Dental Division

Dr. Thomas R. Palmer, D. D. S., has been in charge of the work of the dental division this year; although his health has not been of the best he has been able to supervise and direct procedure and has been constantly available for consultations. His report is as follows:

"There have been the usual changes in personnel this year. Dr. C. K. Botkin resigned as junior resident dentist and was succeeded by Dr. James F. Weisert who had completed his year as dental interne. Dr. C. K. Doland succeeded Dr. Weisert as interne; Dr. Robert Gerard resigned at the completion of his internship and was succeeded by Dr. M. J. Gelb. Mr. Patrick De Napoly has continued to serve as dental laboratory technician.

Routine work has included examination and follow-up repairs for all newly admitted patients, systematic examination and treatment for patients resident on the wards, and other examinations and treatments as requested by the physicians. Dental services have been provided for children under care of the Morris County Children's Home and the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians; general supervision of dental needs has been supplied to the Morris County Welfare Home

and oral prosthetic work has been done for the inmates of the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, N. J.

Relatives and guardians of patients have been informed of the cost of dental restorations and the sums collected this year amounted to \$1,480.50, which was turned over to the hospital treasurer. The necessary treatment has been in no way contingent on payment, the welfare of the patient being given first consideration.

EXAMINATIONS

New patients.....	1,328
Ward patients.....	5,736
Total.....	7,064

WARDS OF MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Dentures, partial with gold clasps.....	3
Dentures repaired.....	1
Extractions.....	47
Prophylaxis.....	72
Fillings.....	283
X-rays.....	42

WARDS OF STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Extractions.....	15
Prophylaxis.....	12
Fillings.....	57
X-rays.....	10

NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS

Dentures, partial with gold clasps.....	22
Dentures repaired.....	4

MORRIS COUNTY WELFARE HOME

Extractions.....	25
Fillings.....	16
X-rays.....	12

X-RAY

Intra-oral examinations.....	4,065
------------------------------	-------

TREATMENTS

Prophylaxis.....	5,405
Vincent's treatments.....	2
Other dental treatments.....	5,727
Total.....	11,134

ORAL SURGERY

Impactions removed.....	280
Buried tooth fragments removed.....	161
Cysts removed.....	26
Surgical removal of teeth.....	832

Alveolectomies	18
Fractured mandibles reduced	5
Total	1,322

EXODONTIA

Extractions	7,220
-------------------	-------

FILLINGS

Total fillings	6,152
----------------------	-------

REPLACEMENTS

Dentures, full upper or lower	116
Dentures, partial with gold clasps	91
Dentures, partial with gold lingual bar and gold clasps	49
Total	256
Bridges—fixed and removable	4
Dentures repaired	210

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division

Dr. P. J. Gambill has continued in charge of the work of this division throughout the year and has maintained the highest of standards for medical and surgical procedure in this specialty. His report is summarized as follows:

“Routine examinations have been made of newly admitted patients and special examinations have been as requested of ward patients and employees. Work has been done also for children from the State Board of Children’s Guardians and by arrangement for State employees from other branches of service. No deaths have resulted from any procedure in this division.

During the month of June I took the examination of the American Board of Oto-Laryngology, and during the year I have attended various clinics and medical meetings in order to keep abreast of all progress in procedure and equipment.”

EXAMINATIONS

Routine examinations of patients admitted					1,330
<i>Special Examinations:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients	558	301	216	292	1,367
Employees	244	202	163	301	910
Total	802	503	379	593	2,277

TREATMENTS

<i>Patients:</i>	<i>Eye</i>	<i>Ear</i>	<i>Nose</i>	<i>Throat</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number treated	748	224	259	184	1,415
Number treatments	917	509	722	317	2,465
<i>Employees:</i>					
Number treated	179	106	96	100	481
Number treatments	261	224	178	148	811

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

<i>Operation Performed:</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Adenoidectomies	5	2	7
Antrotomies	18	2	20
Cauterization, corneal ulcer	14	6	20
Cauterization inferior turbinate	9		9
Cauterization septum (epistaxis)	4		4
Curettement of middle ear		6	6
Dilation eustachian tubes	66	7	73
Dilation lacrymal duct.....	7		7
Dilation oesophageal stricture	12		12
Drainage, abscess of mastoid	2		2
Enlargement naso-frontal duct	14	6	20
Enucleation of eyeball with gold ball transplant...	1		1
Ethmoidectomies	31	7	38
Fracturing turbinates of nose into position	39		39
Incision and drainage, abscess of orbit	2	1	3
Incision and drainage, abscess of septum	3	1	4
Incision and drainage, peritonsillar abscess.....	8	6	14
Incision and drainage, abscess of eyelid.....	3		3
Incision and drainage, hordeolum of eyelid	26	24	50
Incision and drainage, abscess of external ear ...	11		11
Intra-nasal window	4		4
Intra-ocular discission secondary membrane secondary to cataract extraction.....	1		1
Iridectomies	2	1	3
Laryngoscopies, direct	16	10	26
Mosher-Toby operation, (lacrymal sac)	2		2
Myringotomies	21	7	28
Oesophagoscopies, direct	9		9
Post-operative curettement, mastoid	1		1
Radical antrum (modified)		3	3
Removal aural polyps	7	1	8
Removal nasal polyps	6	2	8
Removal cataracts	1	1	2
Removal chalazion of eyelid	6	2	8
Removal foreign body from ear	18		18
Removal foreign body from eye	20	26	46
Removal crochet hook from oesophagus	1		1
Removal open safety pin from oesophagus (Point up)	3		3
Removal lingual tonsil	66	12	78
Repair, lacerated eyelid		1	1
Setting fractured nose	17	4	21
Sphenoidectomies	7	4	11
Submucous resection of septum, partial	5		5

Submucous resection of septum, total	7		7
Suturing muscles of neck and closing opening in trachea	2		2
Suturing paralyzed eyelids together	1		1
Tonsillectomies, general anesthesia	5	2	7
Tonsillectomies, local anesthesia	101	14	115
Turbinectomies, anterior	6	2	8
Uvulectomies, partial	22	4	26
Total	635	161	796

Pathological Laboratory

In May of this year Dr. Thomas B. Christian resigned his position as pathologist which he had held for nineteen years and the vacancy has not yet been filled. The resignation was for personal reasons, not connected with the hospital. In the absence of a regular pathologist, as during periods of his absence from the institution on vacation or sick leave, the work has been continued under the direction of Mr. Rafael Benitez who has been in the service here for many years as chief laboratory technician and bacteriologist. An assistant physician with pathological training has had supervision of all treatments, autopsies and other medical procedures.

The report for the year is as follows: The pathological division is continuing the same schedule of routine examination on all newly admitted patients as in previous years including complete urinalysis, complete blood count, complete blood chemistry, Wassermann, Kahn and Kline tests. In addition, a complete analysis of the spinal fluid is made on all newly admitted male patients. All other laboratory examinations have been made at the request of the physician in charge of the patient.

All patients with neuro-syphilis have been inoculated with plasmodium malaria upon receipt of permission from the nearest relative. Both tertian and quartan types have been used. There has been no definite length of time to leave a patient on malaria or definite number of paroxysms, both depending entirely upon the reaction and condition of the patient. The treatment is regularly terminated by intravenous injection of quinine dihydrochloride and administration of quinine sulphate by mouth. After termination of malaria patients are given weekly injections of tryparsamide for a period of several years with periodic intermissions and regular blood and spinal fluid examinations.

Patients with neuro-syphilis who leave the institution before sufficient treatment has been given are advised to continue treatment with

their own physician or to return to this hospital periodically. All patients in the institution showing clinical and laboratory evidence of systemic syphilis in any stage have been given courses of anti-syphilitic treatment. The following drugs were used for systemic syphilis: Neo-arsphenamine, mepharsen, bismuth compounds and iodides.

The following tabulation shows the regular treatment of syphilis:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases under treatment.....	144	45	189
Number of doses neo-arsphenamine.....	178	203	381
Number doses of tryparsamide and other drugs...3,374		1,098	4,472

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

<i>Urine:</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chemical and microscopical.....	2,872	6,820	9,692
Quantitative for albumin.....	594	801	1,395
Quantitative for sugar.....	1,198	4,826	6,024
Cultures for types of bacteria.....	3	3	6
Microscopical examination of stained smears.....	20	10	30
Phenolsulphonephthalein functional tests.....	17	18	35
Positive casts.....	237	121	358
<i>Blood:</i>			
Enumeration of red blood cells.....	1,360	1,271	2,631
Enumeration of white blood cells.....	1,074	1,088	2,162
Estimation of hemoglobin.....	693	661	1,354
Differential leukocyte counts.....	1,066	1,028	2,094
Examination for plasmodium malaria.....	130	130	260
Widals.....	104	61	165
Cultures.....	19	18	37
Examination for pneumococcus.....	6	4	10
Color index.....	10	4	14
Determination for blood groups.....	62	47	109
Bleeding time.....	66	75	141
Platelets.....	5	5	10
Estimation of coagulation time.....	57	50	107
Sedimentation rate.....	15	20	35
Fragility tests.....	1	2	3
Vandenberg tests.....	12	2	14
Undulant fever.....	1	1	2
Acetone.....	2	1	3
Sugar.....	1,028	947	1,975
Non-protein nitrogen.....	827	653	1,480
Creatinine.....	818	618	1,436
Urea nitrogen.....	1,018	822	1,840

<i>Blood: (cont'd)</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Uric acid	27	17	44
Cholesterol	3	28	31
Calcium	641	509	1,150
Chlorides	0	10	10
Icterus index.....	8	4	12
Tests for CO ₂ in the blood.....	16	10	26
Compliment fixation for gonococci.....	30	10	40
Wassermann tests	1,164	855	2,019
Kahn tests.....	899	639	1,538
Kline tests	265	216	481
Heterophile reaction	1	0	1
<i>Spinal:</i>			
Wassermann tests.....	721	201	922
Cell counts.....	640	173	813
Globulin	636	170	806
Protein	636	171	807
Colloidal gold curve	721	201	922
Quantitative sugar estimations	602	162	764
<i>Sputum:</i>			
For tubercle bacilli.....	60	25	85
For bacterial flora	9	6	15
Cultures	12	9	21
For types of pneumococci	9	6	15
Guinea pig inoculation of sputum.....	10	6	16
<i>Feces:</i>			
For parasitic organisms	18	22	40
For tubercle bacilli	2	2	4
For typhoid bacilli	4	3	7
For bacterial flora	3	2	5
For occult blood	18	22	40
<i>Smears:</i>			
For gonococci	29	41	70
For treponema pallidum	4	2	6
From diphtheria cultures.....	12	3	15
From eyes	13	8	21
From pus from ears	21	17	38
From pus from wounds	25	21	46
Examination of gum for Vincent's angina	10	13	23
Examination of throat for Vincent's angina.....	91	58	149
<i>Stomach Contents:</i>			
Total acidity	15	8	23
Free HCl.....	15	8	23
Combined HCl	15	8	23
Salts	2	1	3
For Oppler Boas bacillus	6	4	10

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Stomach Contents: (cont'd)</i>			
Cultures	2	1	3
Occult blood	15	8	23
Vomitus	10	3	13
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Patients inoculated with malaria	115	34	149
Autogenous vaccines	26	18	44
Cultures from teeth	4	2	6
Examination of granulomas	6	4	10
Saline suspension for trichomonis vaginalis	0	88	88
Basal metabolism estimations	41	216	257
Sugar tolerance tests	12	7	19
Examination of tissues	13	183	196
Autopsies	55	36	91
Typhoid vaccine (doses)	2,058	1,872	3,930
Ascheim-Zondek tests	0	32	32
Biopsies	16	15	31
Blood transfusions	6	22	28
Total	23,107	26,319	49,426
<i>Water:</i>			
For colon bacilli			83
For typhoid bacilli			40
Bacterial counts			10
<i>Milk:</i>			
Specific gravity			4
Fat contents			30
Total solids			10
Proteids			10
Sugar			5
Bacterial counts			30
Cultures for streptococci			142
Smears for pus and blood			142
Smears for streptococci			142
Miscellaneous cultures			109
Total			757
Grand Total			50,183

Roentgenology and Electrotherapeutics

In the division of x-ray and electrical treatment, the equipment is antiquated and some of it is even of a potentially dangerous type. It is expected, however, that with the money which the Legislature has so wisely provided this important division will soon acquire the most vital pieces of apparatus and be in a position to turn out work of the highest type.

Despite handicaps, Dr. George R. Hampton, head of the division, succeeded in contributing effectively this year to the diagnostic and treatment facilities of the hospital, as is shown by the following tabulation:

EXPOSURES:	ROENTGENOGRAPHY	
Head.....		926
Maxilla		2,262
Chest.....		1,250
Abdomen (barium meal)		594
Kidney.....		91
Gall bladder.....		94
Hip		177
Pelvis.....		46
Upper extremity.....		635
Lower extremity		403
Spine.....		151
Teeth.....		310
	Total exposures.....	6,949
DIAGNOSES:		
<i>Fractures:</i>		
Skull		10
Mandible		8
Clavicle		6
Ribs.....		37
Humerus		6
Radius		14
Ulna		5
Metacarpal.....		20
Scapula		2
Phalange		13
Nasal bone		3
Femur		43
Tibia.....		10
Fibula.....		14
Scaphoid		2
Carpal		3
Metatarsal		3
Patella		4
Pelvis.....		3
Vertebra.....		5
<i>Dislocations:</i>		
Humerus		1
Elbow		2
Phalange		3
Coccyx.....		1
Metatarsal		1

Osteomyelitis:

Tibia.....	3
Fibula.....	1
Pelvis	1
Femur	1
● Clavicle.....	1

Foreign Bodies:

Chest—(bullet)	1
Stomach—(1 toothbrush, 3 safety pins, 1 crochet needle)	5
Colon—(1 screw, 3 hairpins, 2 needles, 1 wire)	7

Chest:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (acute).....	290
Pulmonary tuberculosis (chronic).....	155
Carcinoma of lung	4
Bronchitis.....	18
Pleurisy with effusion	33
Aortic aneurism	4
Cardiac hypertrophy	14
Thickened pleura.....	8
Pneumonia.....	17
Bronchiectasis	12
Arteriosclerosis.....	6

Teeth:

Impactions	234
Periapical abscess.....	82
Pyorrhea	140
Septic roots	121
Cysts.....	12

Miscellaneous:

Mastoiditis.....	16
Sinusitis	6
Arthritis (hypertrophic)	10
Arthritis (atrophic)	5
Ankylosis	12
Enlarged turbinates	20
Cholecystitis	10
Gallstones	8
Kidney stones	4
Cardio spasm	2

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC AND X-RAY TREATMENTS

High frequency current.....	1,672
Galvanic and sinusoidal currents.....	68
Vacuum electrode	484
Ultra-violet rays.....	504
Diathermia	2,339
Infra-red rays	275

Static head breeze	507
Static spark	80
Morse wave	110
Electrolysis	40
Fulguration	60
Electrical vibration	45
Massage	1,444
X-rays	125
Total treatments	7,753

Tuberculosis Unit

Dr. Harold S. Hatch, Superintendent of Morris County Sanatorium for the Tuberculous at Shongum Mountain, has continued to render part-time service as adviser and consultant at this institution, while Dr. D. G. Melvin, resident physician, has carried on the routine work of the Tuberculosis unit. The report from this division is as follows:

"There were resident in the Tuberculosis building at the beginning of the year 190 patients; 95 were admitted, 50 men and 45 women; 3 were returned from parole, all women; 45 patients were transferred to other buildings, 9 men and 36 women; 49 died, 38 men and 11 women; 1 was paroled, a woman; 1 man died while on parole; 10 men were discharged to other hospitals; resident in the building at the end of the year, 182 patients. There were 7 patients discharged during the year, 4 men and 3 women, after being on parole for one year and not resident in the building during that time.

<i>Diagnoses:</i>	Chest Consultation Service	
Active tuberculosis:		
Pulmonary, minimal	4	
Pulmonary, moderately advanced	188	
Pulmonary, far advanced	<u>38</u>	230*
Tuberculous spondylitis	1	
Inactive tuberculosis:		
Pulmonary, minimal	4	
Pulmonary, moderately advanced	<u>137</u>	141
Other chest conditions:		
Pleurisy with effusion	14	
Chronic bronchitis	14	
Chronic pneumonitis	10	
Silicosis	1	
Lung abscess	2	
Atelectasis	2	
Lung tumor	2	
Bronchiectasis	2	
Chronic non-specific pulmonary infection	2	

Emphysema	1
Spontaneous pneumothorax	1
Lobar pneumonia	1
Acute pleurisy	1
Chronic adhesive pleuritis.....	11
Bronchial asthma.....	1
Lues cenical spine.....	1
Tuberculosis suspect.....	10
Total.....	448
Number of employees examined during the year.....	396
Fluoroscopic examinations (out-patients)	129
Number of tuberculin tests given	24
Total examinations made, including those negative	1,142
<i>Treatments:</i>	
Artificial pneumothorax.....	956
Pneumoperitoneum.....	46
Paracenteses	20
Thoracenteses.....	5
Ultra violet ray	165
Infra red ray	641
Total.....	1,833

*Of the active cases of tuberculosis examined, 120 were new; the others were re-examinations made on patients previously examined.

A course of seven lectures was given to the student nurses during the year.

From this service three patients have recently been transferred to the shock therapy ward and started on metrazol therapy. Two are tuberculous cases apparently arrested by artificial pneumothorax of one lung. The other recently had a lung abscess which resolved. Two of the patients have had eight convulsions and the other has had three convulsions from metrazol. Although it is too early to make any statement as to the ultimate outcome in regard to its possible reactivating of a healed chest lesion, careful x-ray and clinical studies have thus far shown no contra-indications to its use in selected cases. A recent survey of the literature on shock therapy failed to reveal any series of tuberculous patients having had metrozol."

Educational Division

In order to facilitate contacts with individuals and groups in the community who desired first-hand information about the hospital and to provide an opportunity for intensive resident study for graduate students of mental and social hygiene who were preparing for full-time human relations work, the educational division was set up five years ago and

placed under the immediate and close supervision of the clinical director. A man who had received special training was named to full-time work in the division with the title of Educational Assistant to the Clinical Director. For the past year, as for some years before, this position has been held by Mr. Robert A. Preston. He has submitted an excellent report of the activities covered this year, which I have summarized as follows:

"The community has made increasing use of the facilities offered here as shown by the fact that twelve colleges and four high schools have established a regular practice of sending groups of students to the hospital to study at first-hand the institution and its work. A total of twenty-seven universities, colleges and schools within a radius of two hours' drive from the hospital have been represented by students, faculty members and recent graduates among the visitors to the hospital. Thirty-seven colleges and universities at a greater distance have been similarly represented. Other visitors have included members of all the various professions and lay individuals from all walks of life. At the beginning of a group visit, a lecture or conference was given as a general introduction to the problems of mental illness and hospital care. For professional groups a clinical presentation was arranged. This was followed by a tour of wards, grounds and occupational buildings, with attention to any special interests of the visitors. During the year, 524 visitors were escorted about the hospital, 40 as individuals and the remainder in 57 groups. In addition to the talks given to the groups of visitors, 71 lectures were delivered in the community.

The resident students during the year numbered 14 who spent periods of three to six months at the hospital. Under the direction of the division of physical education they assisted with the men patients in bowling and various ball games and recreation. In the office they compiled information and filled out a statistical slip for each patient admitted. They also, under careful supervision, held conversations with newly admitted patients and their relatives to explain the hospital and establish an understanding and reassuring relationship and continued these contacts wherever they seemed helpful. In cooperation with the clinical director there were conducted or arranged in this division a total of 281 seminar, lecture and discussion periods, occupying 804 hours of teaching time. One student with a previous season of training in a mental hospital, Mr. Thomas B. Richards, arrived on June 10th to assist in the 1940 summer training period and ten additional students arrived on June 12th.

Occupational Therapy Division

The occupational buildings afford pleasant and healthful working conditions and give opportunities for a variety of handicrafts requiring different degrees of skill and concentration. Patients are regularly assigned to these buildings by ward physicians as a form of treatment and the adjustment of patient to activity is under the direct supervision of a senior physician, Dr. George B. McMurray, who has had long successful experience in this field of therapeutics. Most of the articles made and repaired are used in the institution, although orders are taken and goods sold to the public in considerable quantities. Dr. McMurray's report runs briefly as follows:

"During the year the occupational therapy division had exhibits at the Morris County Fair and the Flemington Fair in August, the Trenton Fair in September, and the Cavalcade of Progress held at the Morristown Armory in February. These were all well received and proved of general interest.

The same system of sub-division of activities has been followed as in previous years. The work in the occupational buildings has been divided into Men's Arts and Crafts and Printing and Bookbinding; Women's Arts and Crafts and Plain Sewing—each under capable and experienced instructors. Occupational therapy on the wards has been continued in the curative work-rooms with trained teachers. Additional opportunities for patients to be employed have been provided throughout the hospital in almost every division, the patients being assigned by the ward physicians and working only in the kind and degree which they individually prefer.

In the Men's Arts and Crafts section the following articles were produced this year: 2,661 brooms, 446 brushes, 60 cocoa fibre mats; 815 rugs, including woven, hooked and tied; 410 articles of reed; 629 articles of willow, baskets and hampers of all types; 179 bird houses and toys; 13 tables; 59 chairs and settees; and 100 miscellaneous articles—a total of 5,372 articles. Of these and the goods on hand in stock, 3,593 articles were sent to the hospital storehouse to be distributed about the institution on requisition. In addition to the new work, many things were repaired, salvaged or fitted up for use in the hospital. These included 256 chairs and settees recaned or repaired; 44 pieces willow furniture repaired; 430 laundry baskets repaired and completed; 121 pool cues retipped; 735 broom handles salvaged and 38 miscellaneous repair and construction jobs.

In the section of Women's Arts and Crafts were made 166 hooked rugs; 218 braided rugs; 41 yards lace and tatting; 4 large crocheted spreads; 1 large crocheted tablecloth and napkins; and 2,126 fancy articles, including doilies, center pieces, embroidered towels and pillow cases, and so on—a total of 2,556 articles.

The Plain Sewing section made the following: 5,144 gingham dresses; 7,189 pieces of night clothing and underwear; 817 pairs pants; 10,075 pillow cases; 6,850 sheets; 668 table cloths and covers; 272 napkins; 10,195 towels, including 3,063 made from sugar bags; 1,876 aprons; 839 bags—laundry, coffee, etc.; 592 pads; 118 drapes and curtains; 68 costumes; and 907 miscellaneous articles, a grand total of 45,610.

The Printing and Bookbinding section turned out the following work for this institution and others in the State:

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING PRODUCTION

	<i>Printing</i>	<i>Binding</i>	<i>Ruling</i>	<i>Padding</i>
Greystone Park	2,360,621	8,762	1,144,075	17,693
Trenton	3,900	.....	14,300	.....
North Jersey Training School	200	.....	.....	.....
Marlboro	24,000	.....	.....	.....
Commission for the Blind ...	10,000	.....	.....	50
Membership Cards	400	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,399,121	8,762	1,158,375	17,743

Curative Workrooms

Miss Stella McClurkin has continued to direct the ward occupational therapy for those patients who can work to best advantage under ward conditions. The staff of teachers consisted of 3 trained occupational therapists and 8 partly trained assistants; 26 classes were held daily with an average monthly enrolment of 759 patients. During the year 1,887 patients were treated on prescription by physicians; of these 1,272 were new to the work. Included in these numbers are the insulin group with whom 6 teachers spent one hour five days a week. During the year 1,544 articles were completed for sale; 1,477 articles were made for the use of patients, largely from waste material; and 9,324 articles were made for hospital use from waste material. Eight groups of affiliating student nurses and two groups of Greystone Park students completed a course in occupational therapy with this section during the year. The curative workrooms were represented at all exhibitions to

which the hospital sent articles and held a special sale in the Clinic building rooms in December. Four meetings of the New Jersey Occupational Therapy Association were attended during the year.

Physical Education Division

The work of physical education has been continued throughout the past year under the competent and experienced direction of Mrs. Dorothy Driscoll Johnson, assisted by three senior and four junior teachers. Mrs. Johnson has made up a complete report of the year's activities, but I have felt obliged to condense it as follows:

"Chief emphasis has been placed on the work with women patients of the longer resident type. Classes have been held twice daily on twelve such wards, with two instructors to each class. Groups of less destructive and more cooperative individuals selected from these wards have been taken to special classes twice each week where equipment could be used, in the halls, gymnasium or bowling alleys. On other wards classes have been held once daily, on still others once or twice a week, depending upon the needs of the patients and the teachers available. Bowling classes were arranged throughout the cool months. A number of classes were held for men patients at which assistance was given by members of the group in the education division. In the Reception building the two exercise rooms have been utilized for formal class work and for general and corrective exercises as prescribed by the physicians. The average daily attendance at all classes was: women, 803, men, 55; total, 858.

Two classes have been arranged for the insulin group, one for men and one for women, which met for one hour five days a week. In the winter these classes were held in the halls or gymnasium rooms, while in summer, weather permitting, they met out of doors. Forty-five or fifty patients were in each class. The importance of the instructors establishing the proper rapport with the group was emphasized in order that they might lead these patients to find compensation and superior joys in reality as compared to delusional or hallucinatory creations. Every opportunity was provided for systematic exertion of the muscles and a variety of games were used for men and women including soft ball, dodge ball, badminton and croquet. Folk dancing, square dancing and social dancing were added for the women. For the last fifteen minutes of the period, quiet games were utilized, such as Chinese checkers, ring toss, bingo and radio quizz games. A course in music

appreciation met with surprisingly good results. Up to the end of the year the following had been given, with a brief summary of the life of the composer and the conditions surrounding the writing of the particular composition to be heard; Jean Sibelius's *Finlandia*; Tchaikowsky's *Nutcracker Suite*; Litz's *Second Hungarian Rhapsody*; Johann Strauss' *Waltzes*; Mozart's *Magic Flute Overture*; Franz Schubert's *Serenade* and *Ave Maria*.

In addition to the work with teachers a further opportunity for exercise and recreation was provided by equipping two basement rooms in the Clinic building, one for men and one for women. These 'Rumpus Rooms' were decorated with gay colors, the floors painted for badminton and shuffle board courts, and card tables, chairs and game equipment stored close by for immediate use, while a radio-victrola stood ready to provide music for dancing.

In August a hot dog roast was held in the grove for the insulin women patients around the out-door fireplaces. They enjoyed roasting the frankfurters and marshmallows and eating the picnic meal to which watermelon and iced tea were added. A similar party was arranged the following week for men, but owing to inclement weather, it had to be held in the men's exercise room with the refreshments cooked and sent over from the Cafeteria. In October the men and women were taken to the grove together for a hot dog roast followed by games, singing and dancing. In the spring a May Day Party and hot dog roast combined was arranged for the two insulin groups, the advanced class of the Main building and the women's class of the Reception building. May baskets were made and prizes awarded for the most outstanding after which all were filled with peanuts to take back to the wards.

The special work for the shock therapy patients was a new feature this year, but the regular parties and picnics were provided as usual for all patients who attended classes and throughout the year averaged one each month for each ward or class, with refreshments and special features. Mass parties were also arranged once a month in the Amusement Halls or on the lawns for orderly patients, men and women. Games, dancing and refreshments, with music by the hospital orchestra were the chief features of these parties. The Halloween party was quite elaborate with the hall suitably decorated and about 350 patients in costumes, supplied from the division storeroom. Refreshments consisted of cider and doughnuts, peanuts and apples; the orchestra played for the grand march and for dancing later. On her birthday in June

Mrs. Garrison gave a party for the patients at which a guest artist with his accordion provided the music and conducted the program. Ice cream and cake was served to the patients and they in turn presented Mrs. Garrison with flowers and a beautifully decorated birthday cake.

The Christmas Tree party was the most elaborate of all. A play, 'The Child in Flanders,' was staged by the patients under the direction of this division and the rehearsals, costumes, scenery and other activities provided interesting outlets for a group of patients for several weeks. The play was a great hit and was received with enthusiasm by a large audience of patients, nurses, physicians and guests. A month later a turkey dinner was given by Mrs. Johnson and her staff for those who had taken part in the play.

Baseball games were arranged from Memorial Day to Labor Day between the hospital team and a visiting nine from some good club in the hospital district. No guarantee was provided for the visitors, but a supper was given them in the Cafeteria after the game. Men and women patients filled the grandstand for these games every Saturday and holiday afternoons throughout the summer. Soft ball games, bowling, volley ball, croquet and ping pong tournaments were also scheduled during the spring and summer with patients as players, prizes for high scores and an opportunity for both participants and audience to enjoy the rivalry.

During the year Mrs. Johnson conducted eight courses in recreation for student and affiliating nurses with observation on the ward in adapting activities to different classes of patients."

Social Service Division

The hospital social service division consists of a director, Miss Margaret Carlin, 9 field workers and 2 historians. The following resignations and appointments occurred during the year; Mrs. Mary D. Melvin, resigned July 23; Miss Louise Marshall appointed September 5, resigned December 5; Miss Florence Smith appointed January 2; Miss Edna Nenninger resigned February 1; Miss Katherine Nealis appointed February 5. Miss Carlin has submitted the following report of the year's work:

"There were 11,105 visits made in the community regarding patients on parole and in the hospital and 662 preparole investigations were made in the cases of patients being considered for parole. A total of 437 special investigations were made, 224 for the purpose of obtain-

ing additional information regarding newly admitted patients. The other 213 were for a variety of reasons including matters of clothing and personal property, to locate friends or relatives of patients, to investigate conflicting statements affecting patients, to arrange for the return of parole patients who required further hospitalization, to assist paroled patients in obtaining employment or financial aid, to locate escaped patients, verify legal residence, advise regarding family problems, and to assist other agencies and hospitals in making investigations at their request.

During the year 56 patients found upon survey to have recovered were removed from the hospital. Of these 35 were paroled to relatives or friends, 6 were discharged outright, 5 were discharged to relatives, 2 who had detainers filed against them were discharged in the custody of local sheriffs, 1 was discharged to Hudson County Hospital, 2 to the Veterans' Hospital at Lyons, 1 to the North Jersey Training School at Totowa; 1 to Bellevue Hospital; 1 to the custody of a U. S. Custom's Officer, 1 was paroled to an outside social agency and 1 was paroled to this Social Service Division.

A total of 63 cases were referred to outside social agencies for assistance; of these, 8 parole patients were taken to clinics for treatment and in the other 55 instances the patients or their relatives were referred to agencies for financial assistance and advice. Arrangements were made for the placement of three babies born in the hospital this year as indicated in the record of births under the Surgical Division report. A fourth child whose birth was reported last year was committed to the State Board of Children's Guardians.

Medical and social histories were obtained regarding 927 newly admitted patients and 124 interim histories were obtained of patients with previous residence in this hospital. Of the 927 anamneses, 891 were obtained in the office and 36 in the community, a total of 1,577 persons being interviewed. In addition, 650 questionnaires were sent out regarding new admissions and 685 abstracts were received regarding patients who had been in other hospitals before coming here.

Office interviews to the number of 2,400 were held with and in regard to patients on parole and in the hospital and in regard to concerns of the social service division. At the request of the Medical staff, 51 psychometric examinations were given to hospital patients and 256 special visits were made to patients on the wards.

During the year the number of patients on parole, visit and escape

ranged from 659 to 960 (Christmas Holidays), with an average of 720. At the end of the fiscal year the number stood at 799. During the year 189 patients were returned from parole—82 men and 107 women; and 79 were returned from escape—72 men and 7 women. Patients were returned from parole because of return of psychotic symptoms, inability to adjust in the home and community, and inability of relatives for financial reasons to provide the supervision recommended by the medical staff.

In accordance with instructions from the Clinical Director a great deal of effort and interest has been concentrated on the 129 patients who were released on parole during the year after having received insulin and metrazol therapy, with the result that only 13 of this group have been unable to make satisfactory community adjustments.

Members of the staff attended the N. J. State Conference of Social Work, the N. J. Welfare Council Conference, the N. J. Social Hygiene Conference, the State Institute Meetings at North Jersey Training School, and the New York Conference on Marriage and Family Relations."

Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics

The Mental Hygiene Clinics were continued this year with the same system as for several years past. Dr. Earl W. Fuller as Director was in charge of the work with Dr. Theodore Gebirtig as assistant psychiatrist, Miss Mildred Hurley as Director of Clinic Social Service, and Mrs. Sigal and Mr. Beechley as psychologists. Two appointments were made to the social service staff to fill vacancies left by resignations of the previous year—Miss Dorothy Crow on August 1st, and Mrs. Loretta V. Mooney on June 17th. Miss Mary Thompson resigned on May 15th to accept a position with a private agency and the vacancy had not been filled at the end of the year. From September 15th to June 15th three students from the Smith College School for Social Work were with the clinic for a nine months training period—Miss Alice Devers, Mrs. Betty S. Griffiths and Miss Harriette Saeltzer. Dr. Fuller has continued to serve on the American Psychiatric Association Committee on Psychiatric Social Work and on a Joint Committee representing the American Psychiatric Association and the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers dealing with psychiatric social work standards and educational requirements. Miss Hurley is a member of three committees of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, the Mental Hospital Study Committee, the Professional Education Committee and the Committee on Government

and Psychiatric Social Work, of which she is chairman. Dr. Fuller's report runs briefly as follows:

"Throughout the year the clinic has worked to full capacity with much overtime required for members of the professional staff. At the end of the year the schedule of appointments was already filled for several months in advance. Requests for lectures in the community were frequent. During the year 19 lectures were given by the psychiatrists, 2 by the psychologist, and 25 by the social workers. As usual the Friday morning staff discussions held at the hospital were attended by many interested visitors, chiefly students and teachers.

The assistant psychiatrist examined 7 special cases at the North Jersey Training School at Totowa; a psychologist spent 37½ days at the Rahway Reformatory, 10 days at the Passaic Children's Bureau, and 3 days at the North Jersey Training School at Totowa. During the year the psychiatrists attended 11 professional meetings, the psychologist 13, and the social service staff members 62. The Director, Assistant Director and Thesis Advisor of the Smith College School for Social Work visited the Clinic for conferences with and about the student social workers. Dr. Lloyd Yepsen, Director of the Division of Classification and Education, New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, conducted a discussion with the clinic staff on State programs of social service.

During the year 243 clinics were held, as follows: Englewood, regular, 23; Englewood, special, 1; Englewood, special psychological, 1; Franklin, regular, 8; Franklin, special psychological, 1; Hackensack, regular, 22; Hackensack, special, 2; Hackensack, special psychological at Bergen County Children's Home, 41; Hackensack, special psychological at Westwood schools, 4; Jersey City, regular, 22; Morristown, regular, 22; Morristown, special psychological, 16; Newark, regular, 20; Newark, special psychological at Theresa Grotta Home, 3; Newton, regular, 10; Passaic, regular, 22; Paterson, regular, 23; Paterson, special psychological, 2.

CENSUS OF OPEN CASES

	16 years of age and over				Under 16 years of age		
	Total	*Total	M.	W.	*Total	M.	W.
1. Open cases on rolls first of year (7-1-39)	1,421	585	265	320	836	580	256
2. Cases opened during year—							
total	677	205	74	131	472	327	145
a. New cases never attending these clinics*	670	201	71	130	469	324	145
b. Readmitted cases**	7	4	3	1	3	3	

	Total	16 years of age and over		Under 16 years of age		Total	M.	W.
		*Total	M.	W.	*Total				M.	W.
3. Total open cases during year (1-2)	2,098	790	339	451	1,308	907	401	
4. Cases closed during year (should agree with number of cards submitted)	683	214	74	140	469	327	142	
5. Total open cases on rolls end of year (3-4)	1,415	576	265	311	839	580	259	
6. Total different cases attending clinics during year (to be reported on June 30th only)	1,072	339	118	221	733	521	212	

*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 numbered 1,766 of whom 31 came to consult the social workers only and 32 were not interviewed for various reasons. Of the 1,703 remaining, 632 were new cases, 6 readmitted cases, and 1,065 were continued cases. Over 16 years of age were 601, and under 16 were 1,165.

The psychiatrists had a total of 1,150 interviews with patients of which 574 were with those over 16 years of age and 576 with those under 16. Of this number 148 were first interviews with new cases and 797 were interviews with continued cases, while 205 were interviews with those not having had previous psychiatric service this admission. Of the total interviews, 111 took place in the clinic office, 1,037 in the local clinics and 2 in the community. There were also 887 interviews about patients.

The psychologists had a total of 756 interviews, of which 148 were with those 16 years of age and over and 608 were with those under 16. Of the total, 540 were first interviews with new cases, 204 were interviews with continued cases, and 12 were interviews with those not having had previous psychological experience this admission. Of these interviews 53 took place in the central office, 702 in the local clinics and 1 in the community. The psychologists also had 355 interviews about patients.

The social workers had 740 interviews with patients and 3,628 interviews about patients; of the latter, 757 were in the local clinic, 116 in the central office, and 2,755 in the community.

The tabulation of agencies referring new cases to the clinic showed that the greatest numbers were sent in by school groups, family and child welfare agencies, court groups and physicians. Physical examinations were requested by the clinic in 82 cases and arrangements were made by the clinic for 20 of these.

The diagnosis of new cases showed 320 child guidance problems, 167 with mental deficiency, 12 with psychoneurosis and neuroses, 7 with psychoses, 5 with convulsive disorders, and 36 with social adjustment problems. At the end of the year diagnosis was deferred in 77 cases.

Special services were arranged in numerous instances, including camp placement for 26 patients. Advice was given regarding 77 individuals who were not clinic patients. During the year the staff held 26 conferences and sent out 6,342 letters and reports."

School of Nursing and General Nursing Service

Under the direction of Miss Mary E. Corcoran, R. N. the nursing service of the institution has had an exceedingly busy year. The burden upon Miss Corcoran's shoulders has been heavy and her health and strength have not been of the best, but she has succeeded in surmounting all obstacles to the degree that essential services have been adequately maintained and special nursing has been provided to meet the extra requirements of the insulin wards. A major problem has been afforded by the fact that the opening of new wards has greatly increased the number of transfers among patients and has given more area to be covered by the nursing personnel while it has not been possible to increase the force sufficiently to meet these added demands. Her report to me covers the many branches of her division and furnishes valuable data on every one of the 50-odd pages, but unfortunately much must be condensed and omitted to keep this volume within limits. Accordingly, I have summarized it as follows:

"The year ends with the following personnel on duty: graduate nurses, 73—71 women, 2 men; resident students, 24; affiliate students from 15 schools, 62; attendants, 504—228 women, 276 men. (These figures may differ slightly from those in Table 1 because of the variation between administrative and salary classifications).

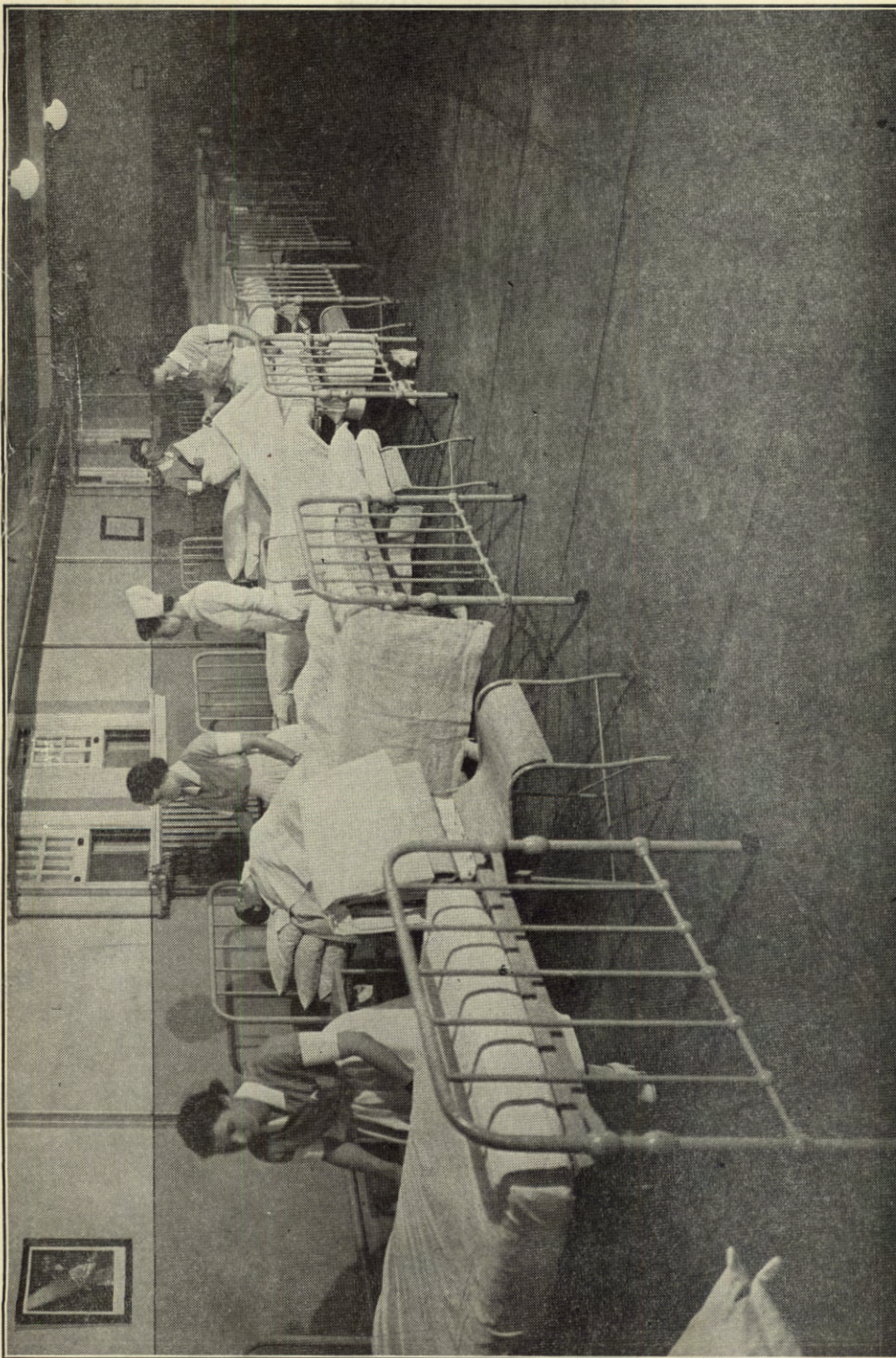
The graduate nurses included the Superintendent of Nurses, 3 assistants, 3 instructors, 3 general nursing supervisors, 9 supervisors, 1 assistant supervisor, 31 charge nurses (7 functioning as supervisors) and 22 on special assignments. The student nurses were assigned to 14

wards and 8 special divisions. During the year 41 graduates left the service and 53 entered it, resulting in an increase of 12. There was an increase of 13 in the number of affiliate students over those here at the beginning of the year. The men attendants showed 323 leaving the service and 316 entering it, a loss of 7; and the women had 187 leaving the service and 189 entering, an increase of 2. An analysis of the turnover in attendants showed that of the 500 who left the service 77 went by request, 39 refused assignments, 22 were absent without leave or explanation, 52 disliked the work or something about the situation, 193 left to take better positions, 43 to stay at home, 6 to attend school, 4 to be married, and 33 gave physical disability as the reason for leaving; 24 of those who left were employed for the summer only, chiefly students; 7 were transferred to other divisions in the hospital.

Nursing activities during the year included good representative attendance at district and state meetings. The nursing arts instructor in the school, Miss Rose Peeler, a graduate of the Greystone Park School herself, received her B. S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University this year; she carried full time assignment while she did much of her college work, but had leave of absence for the college year last year to complete the required residence study. She is active in nursing organizations and at present is President of the First District in New Jersey. Miss Corcoran has continued to carry on constructive work in State and National nursing organizations. Several times during the year she spoke by request before student groups in different parts of the State.

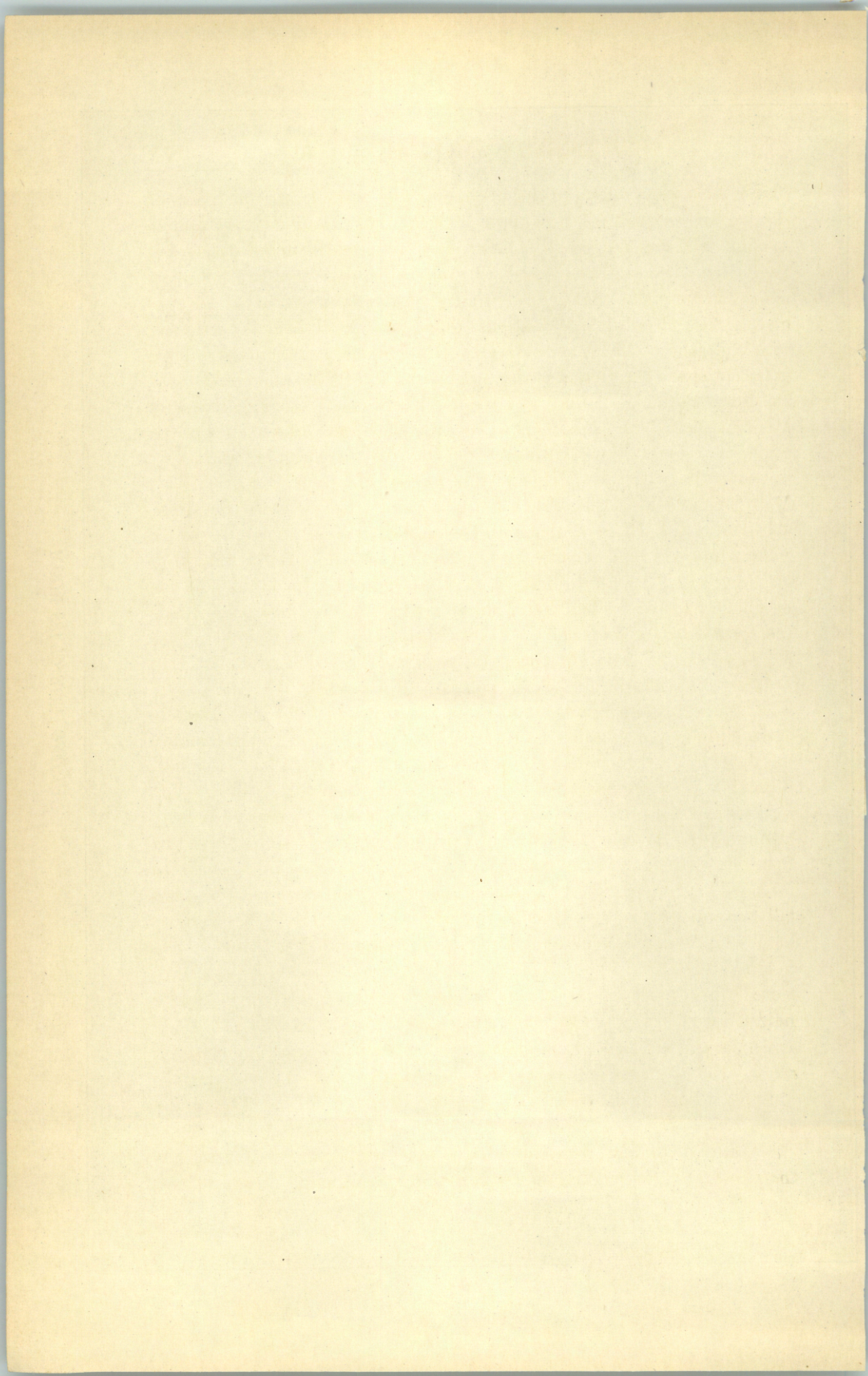
In October and again in June conferences were held here with representatives of nursing schools which send students to Greystone Park for affiliation. Both were productive of clearer understanding and better adjustment. On November 8th, as the outcome of many requests, a program was presented for nursing school instructors, members of the State Board of Nurse Examiners and others outlining the courses of study given here for affiliate students, with a clinic, demonstrations in hydrotherapy and other techniques, a tour through various wards, and a discussion period. About sixty were in attendance and the program continued from 10:00 a. m. through the evening.

Nursing School: The school has functioned successfully during the year in accordance with the curriculum recommendations of the National League of Nursing Education. An innovation was established in the form of a two weeks' orientation period for prospective students during



NURSING ARTS CLASS ROOM

New Jersey State Library



which they were guests of the institution and visited different parts of the hospital on planned trips to observe the daily routine of psychiatric nursing. Of the first group of eight, six were admitted to the school, the September class, and of the second group of six students, the February class, all were admitted. Pre-entrance requirements included psychometric and physical examinations, individual psychological interviews with the staff of the Mental Hygiene Clinics, and preliminary college examinations. On October 31st graduating exercises were held, with Dr. Ellen Potter as speaker. Dr. Knight presented the diplomas and Miss Corcoran the class pins. The graduates, ten in number, were: Sophie Loretta Baziow, Adele Judson Harding, Catharine Ella Harvey, Lorraine Mary Lenihan, Helen Ann Logan, Margaret Helena Miller, Mary Jeanette Musinski, Mildred Ann Ogorevc, Helen Anna Oszeyczik, and Virginia Barbara Rutledge. The incentive prize of the Alumnae Association was presented by Miss Sydna Thomas, the president, to Miss Harding with honorable mention to Miss Ogorevc. In addition to the excellent address by Dr. Potter these graduation exercises were made memorable by the presentation to this hospital by Dr. J. E. Raycroft on behalf of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton of a beautiful portrait painting of Dorothea Dix. This was accepted with deep appreciation by Dr. Knight and Dr. Curry and has been hung in the entrance hall on the first floor of the Administration building. The student body now consists of 8 seniors, 4 intermediates, 6 juniors and 6 preliminaries. This year arrangements have been made for two new courses, one in sociology at St. Elizabeth's College and one in Public Health Nursing with the Morristown Visiting Nurse Association.

The opening of the expanded insulin service created an urgent need for additional experienced psychiatric nurses and the ten graduates of last fall were among those assigned to this special duty. The student nurses had a club which raised funds for recreation and other activities. The instructors assisted by sponsoring and directing the activities. Parties were arranged from time to time, including a dinner for the graduates held at the Old Mill Inn, welcome parties for incoming groups of students, both Greystone Park and affiliates, and occasional theatre and concert trips. The students also donated eight magazine subscriptions for the Reading Rooms, a \$5. membership to the Seeing Eye, and \$10. to the Red Cross.

Affiliate students were admitted at six weeks' intervals throughout the year for a three months' course in psychiatric nursing. Three schools

started affiliation this year, Barnert Memorial Hospital, Passaic, St. Mary's Hospital, Orange; St. Peter's General Hospital, New Brunswick. In the spring because of the increase in size of the groups coming from different hospitals it was necessary to make an adjustment to bring the number of students within the housing limitations, since only 60 rooms are normally available. During the year 211 affiliates from 16 hospitals completed the course here.

The Alumnae Association had an active organization, raised funds and carried on several projects. One was the presentation of an incentive prize of \$25. to the best 'all-around student' of the graduating class; another the expenses of a delegate to the State Nurses' Convention; flowers and gifts for sick members were also provided from the treasury. This year an ear model was donated to the classroom.

The graduate nurses at the hospital have occasional meetings and social activities. During the year two picnic suppers were held in the grove, one purely social and the other as a benefit for the Red Cross which netted \$40. for that fund. Another activity was putting in bags for individual distribution the candy purchased in bulk for the patients' Christmas Party; 5,500 bags were made up.

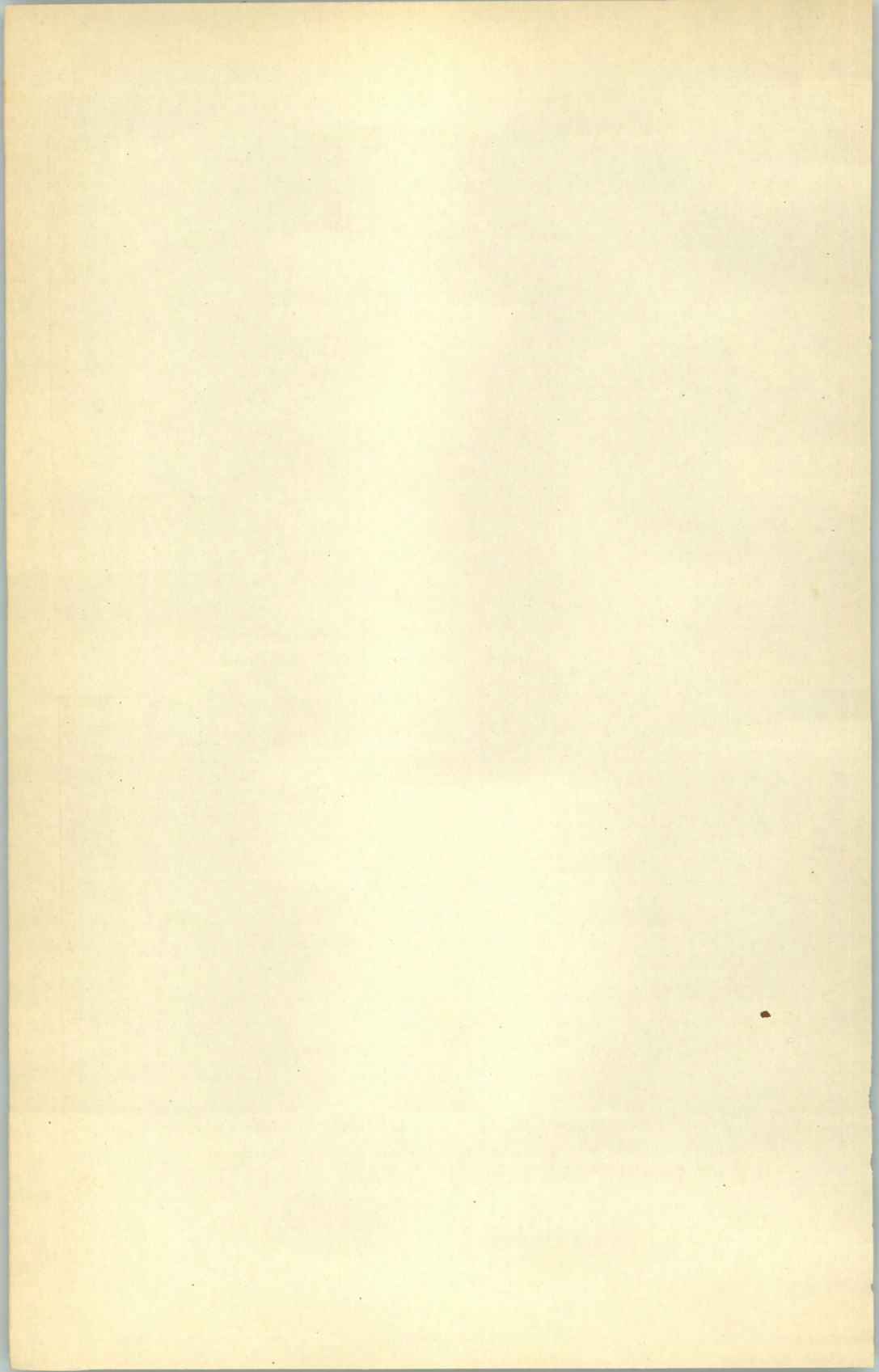
Visitors to the School of Nursing: At the request of the National League of Nursing Education invitations were extended to Miss Eleana Bonilla and Miss Cecelia Fonseca from Porto Rico, who spent two days visiting the school; to Mrs. Lucy B. Rudland, Superintendent of Nurses, Ypsilanti State Hospital, Michigan, who spent five days here; and to Mrs. Lela Sumner Anderson, Supervisor of Nurses and Attendants in the State Hospitals of Virginia who visited the school. Miss Mary Shanon, Matron of Carlow District Mental Hospital, Carlow, Eire, was invited to visit the school at the request of the American Nurses' Association. Miss C. N. Jackson, Superintendent of Nurses at Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Canada, visited the school at the request of Col. H. Edmund Bullis of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Miss Cora Miller, Secretary of Kansas State Board of Nurse Examiners, spent a day observing in the school as she is interested in establishing affiliate courses in psychiatric nursing in Kansas. Miss Jeannette Pitcherella, a graduate of this school and at present with the Henry Street Nurses in New York City, spent a week of her vacation back at school attending classes in mental hygiene and psychiatric nursing. Other visitors have also been welcomed and given an opportunity to visit the school and observe procedure as they



PICNIC GROVE



WILLOW POND



requested. Foreign visitors have been few, owing to conditions in Europe and the Orient.

Clothing: The care and assignment of patients' clothing requires much time and attention from the nursing service. The personal clothing supplied to the patients by their families and that given through purchases from the Christmas Fund are, of course, the private property of individual patients and not included in the general supply. In order to supplement the quantities furnished by the State, gifts have been accepted from relatives of deceased patients and from other donors, and over 1,550 articles of wearing apparel were so received during the year. In March Commissioner Ellis very kindly made arrangements, in view of the overcrowding and the occupation of new areas, for an extraordinary issue of clothing and ward supplies including bedding. These were most welcome and deep appreciation was felt for the Commissioner's action.

Sewing Room: A group of women patients unsuited to other occupational activity have been assigned to the sewing rooms where special recreational and rehabilitation programs were carried on in connection with the work. Lunch in the form of simple nourishment was served each morning and afternoon; walks were arranged and at times the work was taken out of doors. The work accomplished during the year was very considerable and included nearly 14,000 articles for hospital use made from condemned materials and over 39,000 pieces of mending.

Personal Grooming Service for Women Patients: Women attendants with special training and experience as beauticians gave a total of 35,545 treatments during the year, which included 24,726 hair cuts, 1,989 scalp treatments, 1,905 waves, and various similar services. On the insulin ward a total of 3,848 like treatments were given. All of these were found to be important as a contribution to mental therapy.

Hydrotherapy: The hydrotherapy service, in addition to the colonic therapy already reported, furnished tonic and sedative treatments, continuous baths and packs. Assigned to this duty in the women's service were two graduate nurses and three attendants and in the men's service two men hydrotherapists and three attendants. During the period of drought the continuous baths and the hydrotherapy rooms were closed from August 15th to November 30th, and the pack room, Main building south, was closed from February 8th to March 18th while equipment was moved from the second floor to the first. In all during the year there were administered 34,145 tonic and sedative treatments, 4,890 continuous baths and 8,798 packs.

Special Assignments: In the Clinic building, out-patient division nursing service was provided by the supervising nurse or her assistant. On M-3, the employees' sick ward, a graduate nurse and two attendants were regularly assigned to duty and usually two Greystone student nurses. At times sick individuals requiring special care employed a private-duty nurse at their own expense. The insulin wards have each had 6 graduate nurses and 6 attendants on day duty, 1 graduate nurse and 3 attendants on night duty, making a total of 32 nurses and attendants on these two wards. The routine nursing activities reported from the wards throughout the hospital included 31,032 treatments; 42,724 dressings; 394,385 medications. The transfer of patients between wards and buildings has been extremely heavy this year owing to construction connecting new areas with old and the progressive placing in service of new wards. In some instances new areas were used temporarily for infirmary service and later, when other infirmary areas were opened, the first areas were utilized for patients of a different type. When the wards in the Clinic building were set up for insulin therapy, the former occupants, 100 bed-ridden and decrepit patients to a ward, had to be transferred elsewhere. The transfer of a patient requires that all clothing be re-marked, that the patient be prepared for transfer, escorted to his new location, and adjusted there—consuming on an average probably at least two hours of nursing time. During the year a total of 10,163 transfers were made. In opening the new areas considerable rearrangement of the existing force of nurses and attendants was necessitated, since there was no living space for additional personnel. This has made it imperative to reduce the service on wards already undermanned in some instances, and has made the work difficult.

Dietary Section: The division of special diets has been under the direction of Mrs. Helene Bossle Melvin throughout the year and has shown growth and activity to meet the new requirements of the institution. Mrs. Melvin has carried on the work most efficiently and has submitted a detailed report which, considerably condensed, runs as follows: "Greystone Park has the reputation of having the largest and most varied dietary service in the State and because of the wealth of material here many requests have been received for six weeks summer project for college students majoring in Home Economics. Last year two students from St. Elizabeth's and one from Syracuse completed such projects. There were two resignations and two replacements among the dietitians during the year and a dietitian's helper was added to the staff. New

equipment was obtained, including a potato-peeling machine, a reconditioned dishwasher, and a stainless steel, electrically heated food conveyor—especially equipped for the needs of ward M-3 and planned and constructed in the hospital shop.

When insulin therapy was expanded the special diet problems were worked out and a routine established. On the diabetic ward it was unfortunately necessary to withdraw the graduate nurse service, but the attendants have been intelligent and cooperative and it has been possible through careful instruction and frequent conferences to maintain control of the diets to the extent that the patients have been kept sugar free. At the Tuberculosis unit a modification of the regular house diet has been worked out and a daily check kept on the food service by the dietitian. There has been a general weight-gain. The food supplements consist of such items as salads, cream soups, fruit drinks, cookies and cheese cubes prepared daily by the dietitian for all patients. A dietitian was assigned to the new buildings to supervise the food service and to train attendants to serve the dietaries quickly, attractively and efficiently. In consultation with Mr. Walton, appropriate menu substitutions for senile and infirm patients were worked out.

During the year the dietitians attended the State Dietetic Association meetings and meetings of the State Institutional Dietitians. This last group is preparing a large-quantity cook book which is nearing completion and is to be made available to all cooks in the various institutions at the wish of Commissioner Ellis.

The following tabulation indicates the scope of the activities carried on in the dietary division.

PART I.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—METABOLIC KITCHEN—CLINIC BUILDING

Classification of Disturbances and Diets Prescribed	Number each	Total
1. Cardio-vascular-renal conditions:		
a. High calorie light diets	984	
b. Salt poor, restricted fluid diets	132	
c. Low protein, salt poor diets	1,604	
d. Salt poor diets.....	988	
e. Soft, salt poor diets	63	
f. High carbohydrate diets	204	3,975
2. Diseases of the Blood:		
a. High vitamin and mineral diets	70	
b. High nucleo-protein, high mineral diets	9,787	
c. Soft, high mineral diets	63	
d. High vitamin B1, high nucleo-protein diets.....	315	10,235

3. Diabetes:			
a. Diabetic diets, weighed, calculated, and served as prescribed	22,953		
b. Diabetic liquid diets, calculated, measured and served as prescribed	516	23,469	
4. Avitaminosis:			
a. High calorie and high vitamin diets	7,671		
b. Soft, high calorie and high vitamin diets	933		
c. Modified light, high calorie and high vitamin diets	927		
d. High vitamin, light diets	187		
e. High vitamin, soft diets	398		
f. High calorie, high vitamin B1 and B2 diets	150		
d. High calorie, high carbohydrates, high vitamin C diets	714	10,920	
5. Epilepsy:			
a. Ketogenic diets, weighed, served and calculated as prescribed	42	42	
6. Diseases of the Gastro-intestinal Tract:			
a. Sippy diets	1,988		
b. Bland, non-stimulating diets	4,603		
c. Low residue diets	142		
d. High residue diets	221		
e. Bulky diets	1,073		
f. High calorie, bland diets	137		
g. High calorie, non-stimulating diets	180		
h. High calorie, low residue diets	358	8,702	
7. Obesity:			
a. Low carbohydrate, high protein, high mineral and vitamin diets	775	775	
8. Febrile Conditions and General Debility:			
a. Highly nutritious diets	15,924		
b. High calorie, soft diets	13,068		
c. High calorie, semi-soft diets	2,749		
d. High calorie, liquid diets	7,293		
e. Lato-farinaceous diets	28		
f. High calorie, high vitamin and mineral (edentulous) diets	945		
g. Bland high calorie, non-stimulating diets	933		
h. Low residue, high calorie diets	500	41,440	
9. Post-operative Routines:			
a. Bland, post-operative liquids	2,842		
b. Post-operative, semi-soft diets	21		
c. Post-operative, soft diets	4,511		
d. Tonsillectomy routines	3,053	10,427	

10. Diseases of the Biliary Tract:		
a. Low fat diets	21	
b. Low cholesterol, low calorie diets	828	849
Total therapeutic diets, ward service		110,834

PART II.

THERAPEUTIC DIETS—PERSONNEL SERVICE—SPECIAL DINING ROOM

Classification of Diets Prescribed	Number each	Total
1. High calorie diets	4,527	
2. High nucleo-protein diets	1,141	
3. Low calorie light diets	1,308	
4. High calorie, alkaline diets	504	
5. Low residue diets	458	
6. Bland diets	1,887	
7. Alkaline-ash diets	198	
8. Allergy (corrective) diets	1,060	
9. Colostomy routines	576	
10. Cardio-nephritic diets	42	
11. Diabetic diets	1,098	
12. Low calorie, low cholesterol and fat diets	1,326	
13. High protein, mineral and vitamin diets	1,028	
14. High calorie, soft, edentulous diets	1,820	
15. High calorie, light (cardiac) diets	273	
Total therapeutic diets, personnel dining room ...		17,246

PART III.

ROUTINE AND THERAPEUTIC DIETS—ILL PERSONNEL—WORKING PATIENTS

	Number each	Total
1. Regular diets	7,902	
2. Soft diets	5,412	
3. High calorie, liquid diets	785	
4. Post-operative liquid diets	303	
5. Post-operative soft diets	352	
6. Post-operative, semi-soft diets	69	
7. High calorie, mineral and vitamin diets	1,757	
8. High calorie, light diets	559	
9. High calorie diets	750	
10. High calorie, high vitamin diets	439	
11. High calorie, low residue diets	312	
12. High carbohydrate, low protein diets	93	
13. Low calorie, low cholesterol and fat diets	161	
14. Diabetic diets (weighed and calculated)	90	
15. Bland diets	748	
16. Cardio-nephritic diets	947	
17. Nephritic diets	50	
18. High nucleo-protein diets	113	

19. Low carbohydrate diets	63	
20. Low protein diets	39	
21. High calorie, soft diets	271	
22. Tonsillectomy routines	251	
23. Highly nutritious diets	875	22,341
		<hr/>
Total diets for ill personnel and M-3.....		22,341
Diets for working patients, M-3 and diet kitchen.....		24,090
		<hr/>
Total diets.....		46,431

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:	Quarts
a. General Ward Nourishment	16,425
b. Employees Service—Male 3	7,300
c. Wards 15 and 14, Pure Citrus Fruit Juices, undiluted ..	832
d. Wards 14 and 15, Nourishment for Insulin Patients ..	16,405
	<hr/>
Total Nourishments	53,837
3. Special feedings:	Each
a. Tube feedings	3,531
b. Infant feedings	2,551
	<hr/>
Total	6,082
4. Lunches for Insulin Patients.....	43,800
5. Ward Supplies:	
a. 183 doz. oranges.	b. 183 doz. grapefruit.
c. 92 doz. lemons.	d. 183 doz. eggs.

PART V.

TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING

Patient Nourishments (served t. i. d.)	204,228
Employees' Nourishments (served b. i. d.)	24,156
	<hr/>
Total.....	228,384
Therapeutic Diets (as modifications of the Regular House Diet).....	10,980

SUMMARY

Total Yearly Output:	Number Each	Total
1. Therapeutic Diets (Clinic Diet Kitchen)		
a. Ward service	110,834	
b. Personnel Dining Room	17,246	
c. Ill Personnel—Male 3	22,341	
d. Working Patients.....	24,090	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		174,511

2. Therapeutic diets—Tuberculosis Building	
a. Ward service.....	10,980
Total.....	10,980
Grand Total Diets Served.....	185,491
3. Nourishments:	
a. From Reception Diet Kitchen.....	12,875 qts. or 64,375 ea.
b. From Clinic Diet Kitchen	40,962 qts. or 204,810 ea.
c. From T. B. Diet Kitchen.....	45,677 qts. or 228,384 ea.
Grand Total Nourishments.....	99,514 qts. or 497,569 ea.
4. Special Feedings:	
a. Tube Feedings and Infant Feedings	6,082

Summary: In reviewing the work of the nursing division for the year, Miss Corcoran felt that it had been in many ways the most difficult since she became connected with the institution. She expressed deep appreciation of the individual efforts of the faithful workers in her division and also of the help afforded by the Medical Committee of the Board of Managers, acting as Nursing School Council, of Commissioner Ellis, Dr. Raycroft and Dr. Potter and of the resident officers of the hospital.

Staff Matters

The number of staff changes was rather high this year as eight physicians left the service and eight joined it. Dr. Pierre Nyvall, Dr. Martin Dobelle and Dr. Malcolm C. Taylor resigned to enter private practice. Dr. Dobelle had been on the staff about eight months, Dr. Nyvall four years and Dr. Taylor eight years. Dr. Dora Wiley Stevenson resigned to take a position in Oklahoma, Dr. Robert M. Lamb to go to another institution, and Dr. Phyllis D. Schaefer to do further studying; all had been on the staff less than two years. Dr. William J. Lein, senior resident physician who was appointed here on November 1, 1922, retired because of poor health. He had been a faithful and efficient member of the staff throughout his long period of service and was popular with patients and fellow physicians and loyal to the institution. Dr. Thomas B. Christian, pathologist, who was appointed April 20, 1921, resigned for personal reasons. He had been employed exclusively in his specialty and had increased the number and type of laboratory tests constantly to meet the growth of the hospital and the changing requirements. The appointments made during the year were: Dr. Jack Oatman, Dr. Robert B. May, Dr. William O'Gorman, Dr. Anthony J. Graffeo, Dr. Ina Boyd, Dr. Roy Yolton, Dr. Frank D. Fenimore, and Dr. Benjamin Wassel.

The number on the staff at the end of the year was the same as at the beginning, thirty-two full time physicians and two part time specialists, not including the physicians of the Mental Hygiene Clinics. Of the regular staff, five devoted full time to specialties—the superintendent, clinical director, chief surgeon, roentgenologist and eye, ear, nose and throat man; one man was on full-time duty at the Tuberculosis building; three were covering the medical and surgical services at the Clinic building, including the out-patient section, ward for sick employees, regular medical and post-operative services for patients and duties as anesthetist and assistant to the surgeon; one woman physician was giving part time to gynecological work and part to ward duties. Dr. McMurray was continuing to act as executive officer whenever the superintendent was absent and to supervise the recreational program and the occupational therapy division in addition to having general charge of the male service in the Main building.

Dr. Minford, senior physician, has charge of all patients in the Clinic building including those on the two shock therapy wards which were set up early in the fiscal year with about sixty patients each. Dr. May has been on the shock therapy service since it was fully established, first on the women's ward and now on the men's, and Dr. O'Gorman is now carrying the women's ward. Dr. Judd, on duty in the Reception building, has continued throughout the year to carry on extensive work in endocrine therapy with marked success.

Special studies have been continued by several of the staff on their own time. Dr. Judd has spent one day a week at the Endocrine Clinic at the Medical Centre in New York and Dr. Crandell has been attending the Neurological Clinic there. Dr. Anderson is going in to New York to a clinic for gynecology. Dr. Oatman has made arrangements for clinic work which will start during the summer.

Staff meetings have been held five mornings each week under the leadership of the clinical director; four of these meetings have been for the presentation and diagnosis of new patients and one for the consideration of applications for parole. Once each week the superintendent has seen the newly admitted patients, held a conference with the members of the staff and the heads of medical divisions and taken up administrative problems.

The members of the staff have been active in professional circles; a number of medical meetings have been held at the hospital in the course of the year, two of which were of special interest. On April

17th, a meeting of the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Association was held here at which the program was put on by members of the Greystone Park staff and was well received by members of the Association and guests, including Commissioner Ellis and members of the Board of Managers. On May 16th, the Morris County Medical Society held a regular meeting here at which the program was presented by staff members. Lectures have been given for the students of the school of nursing and clinics have been put on for various visiting groups as requested. The staff has been well represented at locally held medical and specialty conferences, including the annual meetings of the State Medical Society, the State Hospital Association, the American Medical Association, the Salmon Memorial Lectures and the Society for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases. Dr. Lane and Dr. May attended the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Cincinnati at their own expense, since the traveling allowance was limited this year.

Staff housing has remained an acute problem. With the retirement of Dr. Lein one-half of a double house became available and Dr. Harquail and his family were moved back to the grounds after living for some years in a rented house in Morristown. Six married physicians with children are living in small suites in the regular staff quarters and eating in the common dining rooms. The importance of building individual detached cottages for the staff can hardly be over-estimated so great is the contribution to harmonious living which would be made by such a program.

The health of the staff has not been of the best. Dr. Lane became ill in the winter and a long vacation improved but did not cure his condition. During his absence from duty, Dr. Collins acted as clinical director in addition to carrying his duties as surgeon. Dr. Rigerone was off duty for a considerable period with a serious illness, but has now recovered. In the winter there were a number of cases of grippe and similar sicknesses on the staff.

Pharmaceutical Division

The hospital drug room has continued to function efficiently with Philip B. Roberts, Ph. G. as chief pharmacist, Louis G. Bangert, Ph. G. assistant pharmacist, and a drug clerk unlicensed. In addition to the work in handling drugs, this division has for some years carried the ordering, checking and dispensing of medical and surgical supplies. In February at the request of Commissioner Ellis a Business Office

employee was assigned to the drug room to make an inventory of all divisions coming under the classification of "medical and surgical" and for a time a W. P. A. clerk was also on duty in this office. The work of making up the requested records has not yet been completed. The idea is to abolish all stock rooms in the divisions and make a medical stores supply room in connection with the pharmacy with a perpetual inventory, stock ledger cards and so on. All of the medical and surgical divisions including the drug dispensary are to make weekly requisitions from the medical stores supply room in the same way that requisitions are made weekly upon the hospital storehouse for general supplies. In this way it is hoped to do away with accumulations of medical and surgical supplies in the different divisions and to make it possible for the Business Department and the Central Office to know at any moment exactly what medical and surgical goods are on hand.

Inventory figures for the pathological laboratory, eye, ear, nose and throat division, gynecological division, colonic irrigation rooms, photographic studio, x-ray division, operating room, dental clinic and laboratory, and pharmacy were submitted. The figures for the drug room were given as of March 1st and June 30th.

The manufacture of a variety of items has been continued and has included such quantities as 330 gallons of simple syrup, 330 gallons tincture green soap, 190 gallons liquor antisepticus, 1,480 gallons vanilla flavoring for the kitchens; and for the shock therapy wards, 362 vials solution metrazol, 3,332 gallons solution sucrose, 189 gallons solution dextrose, 17 gallons solution glucose. When market prices were available a comparison was made of the cost of manufacture with that of purchase and it was found that a saving of \$4,286.33 was effected during the year.

Preparations bottled and labeled included 25 different items with a total of 10,727 bottled. The largest items were: green soap, 2,375 pints; liquor antisepticus, 1,370 pints; mineral oil, 1,293 pints; bathing lotion, 1,207 pints. The total of prescriptions filled during the year amounted to 16,805 which is considerably higher than last year.

Photography

In order to provide a means of ready identification each patient is photographed soon after admission to the hospital and prints made of suitable size and type for filing in the case records. Most patients have been photographed also on leaving the hospital on parole. Prints have

been made of escaped patients' photographs to assist in locating the individuals. In instances where a patient is to be deported pictures have been taken and prints made to meet Federal requirements. Mr. Daniel J. Lutz has continued to carry on the work of the hospital studio and has submitted the following report of the year's work:

Subject	Number	Prints
Newly admitted patients	1,325	5,300
Escaped patients	33	258
Parole patients	600	2,400
Deportations	5	40
Police	9	72
Mental hygiene	15	102
Buildings, etc.	54	256
Copies	92	184
Enlargements	17	78
Special request pictures		156
Total	2,150	8,846

Barber Shop

Mr. Adolf Eberle as chief barber of the hospital has maintained this year the same high standards of efficiency as in the past. All male patients have been regularly shaved twice each week, while about fifty have been shaved three times a week. The greater part of the work has been done in the central barber shop in the Main building, but chairs and equipment have been set up in all residence buildings and in some of the areas where a number of the men were working regularly. Every effort has been made to interfere as little as possible with other activities. Barber service has been provided also for bed patients. About nine men have been employed as assistant barbers and patients have been used to help with lathering. This year the number of shaves per week has averaged 5,446 and the total for the year has been in excess of 283,000. Hair-cuts have been given each man once in three weeks, making a weekly average of 866 hair-cuts, or a total for the year of over 45,000. In addition to the work for patients, from 8 to 15 men employees ill on M-3 have been shaved twice or three times a week and given hair-cuts as needed.

Executive Assistant to the Superintendent

Mr. William G. Beucler has continued to oversee a variety of necessary activities. His major work this year has been in connection with the preparing for occupancy and occupying of two new buildings and four wings added to the Dormitory building all completed and placed in

service within a period of six months. Prior to this the making up of specifications for equipment and checking and storing goods as they came in had required close attention and much time. His report runs in part as follows:

"The first new area to be placed in service was the first floor of Female Housing Unit B to which were transferred on February 2nd, feeble, infirm and bed-ridden elderly women from one of the two old temporary wards or shacks which had long been regarded as unsuitable for hospital housing. Four days later the other structure was vacated and men patients of a similar type were transferred to the first floor of Male Housing Unit A. On February 7th the second and third floors of Unit B were opened and filled with women from the Main building, patients of an appreciative type. On February 9th and 14th the second and third floors of Unit A were occupied by men patients from the Main building, principally those employed outside in the farm, garden, greenhouse and road construction activities. Each Unit had a capacity of 175 beds, making a total of 350.

The additions to the Dormitory building comprised sixteen areas, each having space for about thirty-five beds and being connected directly with a ward of the Dormitory building proper. The connection was made by large fire-doors so that in case of fire the patients can all be placed in the new areas, which are strongly fire-resistant, and the old unimproved areas completely shut off. The old lay-out in the Dormitory building proper consists of a large ward on each side of each floor, the ward made up of a dayroom and a dormitory. The new wings form an ell extending at right angles with each end of the ward, so that one wing has entrances into a dayroom on each of three floors while the other opens into the dormitories. The areas have been designated by the numbers of the old wards with which they connect, with 'Front' and 'Rear' to indicate the dayroom and dormitory connection respectively. The sloping nature of the ground made it possible to construct wards at a lower level than in the Dormitory building proper and still have windows above grade. These lower wards, one in each wing, have been designated by letter, since there is no corresponding ward in the old building. During construction and the making of connections, which involved blocking up former windows and putting in a door in each area, the old wards could not be vacated and the places where work was in progress had to be closed off by the contractors and careful nursing supervision maintained to see that no potentially dangerous material was available to the patients.

The first of the new areas to be occupied was the first floor of men's wing A, known as Ward 60 Front, which was placed in service on April 4th; on April 29th the third floor of men's wing B, known as Ward 64 Rear was occupied. The following day bed-ridden male patients from the Reception building were transferred to the old area of Ward 60 Rear, the old and new areas being combined to make a large infirmary. On May 2nd the third floor of men's wing A, Ward 64, Front, was opened. Two days later the second floors of wings A and B, Ward 62 Front and Rear were opened. On May 5th patients from the temporary men's infirmary in Housing Unit A were transferred to the new infirmary area in Ward 60 Rear; two days later the vacated temporary infirmary, Ward 66, was filled with working patients from the Main building. On May 8th the third floor of women's wing D and the second floor of women's wing C, Ward 65 Rear and Ward 63 Front were occupied. On May 18th patients were admitted to third floor of women's wing C, Ward 65 Front, and on May 22nd the first floor of women's wing C, Ward 61 Front was occupied. On Memorial Day the second floor of women's wing D, Ward 63 Rear, was placed in service. On June 18th the first patients were admitted to the first floor of women's wing D, Ward 61 Rear. On June 26th the ground floor of men's wing A, under Ward 60 Front, was occupied and on June 29th patients were moved into the ground floor of women's wings C, and D, under Ward 61 Front and Rear. On June 30th the only area unopened was Ward B, under 60 Rear, a male ward. Ward 69 was temporarily vacant since the patients had been moved from that area on June 29th to the permanent infirmary in the new Dormitory building area and Ward 69 had to be somewhat renovated and reorganized before it was occupied by women patients employed in the occupational therapy building.

The opening of all these new areas was further complicated by the necessity of constantly watching patients in adjacent old wards because of the construction work. The work was carried out with no increase in personnel beyond the shift of several employees from detail work to ward activity. The new areas accommodate over 900 beds and placing them in service has made it possible to release for tearing down the two old shacks at the rear of the Dormitory building and to relieve much of the overcrowding in the Reception and Dormitory buildings and to reduce somewhat the overcrowding in the Main building, north and south.

The employee housing problem is acute and is becoming increasingly so as the institution is expanded by patient housing with no cor-

responding provision for the housing of additional employees. In cases where it has become necessary to place three and four employees in one room without appropriate closets for clothing and personal belongings the conditions are anything but satisfactory.

Time has been given throughout the year to the investigation of personnel problems especially matters of misconduct. With the installation of the system of finger printing of all employees it has been possible to make a check-up on the civil record and has prevented some undesirables from making applications for positions.

Supervision of the men engaged in detail work has been exacting this year because of the enormous quantities of furniture and ward equipment which have had to be transported and arranged. The bed repairing and refinishing shop has functioned to an increased degree, since an added supply of beds has created a limited margin with which to work. Floor maintenance has continued to be a major problem, especially in areas where either the floor or the floor covering is urgently in need of renewal.

The system of weekly condemnation of materials and articles has continued with gratifying results. This has made it possible to obtain replacements also on a weekly basis and the condemned articles have been immediately utilized in the various sewing rooms.

The checking and distribution of Christmas gifts for patients and Christmas decorations for the wards was a major activity from late November until the last of the salvaged decorations was in storage after the holiday season.

Throughout the year constant attention has been given to the coordination of medical and nursing activities with the business department. Assistance has been given to the physical education division in connection with ward and recreational activities for patients particularly in arrangements for the distribution of equipment and supplies. In the matter of the opening of new areas, close cooperation was maintained with the nursing division at all times as well as with the medical and business departments in general. Almost every division of the hospital is affected when a new building is opened for service and as the various activities can be effectively correlated much discomfort is avoided."

Greenhouse, Grounds and Grading

Mr. Otto Koch has continued his faithful and energetic work as head of the greenhouse and grounds division with his son, Britton, as

his first assistant. His health has continued to be impaired, but the actual time lost from duty has been small. He has turned in to me a long and detailed report from which I have selected the following items:

"Part of the grading projects and the tree planting project of the W. P. A. have been under Mr. Koch's supervision and his division has supplied some of the trucks and other equipment. This will be found in detail under a later section of this Report.

There were given to the hospital and handled through this division the following this year: From the State Highway Department, 65 sugar maples, 8-10 feet; 50 Kentucky coffee-trees, 6-8 feet; 50 European beech, 3-5 feet; 4 dwarf horse chestnuts, 3 feet. From the 112th Field Artillery of Morristown through the courtesy of Captain Burbank, 94,000 lbs. horse manure. From the Charles H. Totty Company of Madison, 444 chrysanthemum plants of various varieties. For all of these gifts sincere appreciation was expressed.

Greenhouse and grounds employees and equipment were employed to a large extent in the vegetable gardens this year. The trucks were also used for hauling leafage to cover vegetable roots in the garden. The greenhouses were used extensively for testing and starting seeds for the vegetable gardens.

At the greenhouse 75 flats of flower seed were sown and cared for and 10 hot bed frames. Bulbs and clumps potted amounted to 7,886. On the greenhouse benches were planted and cared for, 1,921 chrysanthemum plants in 31 varieties; 2,307 carnations in 11 varieties; and 500 roses in 2 varieties. The record of plants and bulbs grown for cut flowers and flower beds shows a total of 92,868, including 33 kinds. The cut flowers for the year totaled 93,107 in 20 varieties, including three types of chrysanthemums. The complete list will be found in the statistical appendix. The usual decorations in the hospital chapel were arranged for Easter, Christmas and the nurses' graduation. Among the plants used in season were chrysanthemums, spireas, hyacinths and Easter lilies, with palms, crotons and ferns.

The greenhouses were painted, inside and out, by patients who also made 425 flats from new lumber, repaired 80 old flats, and made 20 waste boxes for use around the grounds. One employee and 2 patients remodeled the greenhouse carpenter shop, working 10 days. Both old and new lumber was utilized. New concrete steps were made at the rear of the carnation house, a new manhole was put in outside the greenhouse garage and a new catch basin was put in near the steam

frame. Construction sheds were removed from the Main building, south, 2 employees and 23 patients working 3 days.

Other regular work included snow removal as required, using snowplows on trucks and gangs of patients with shovels. On slippery roads and sidewalks 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of sand and 136 cubic yards of ashes were used. The crews for cutting grass and cleaning up the grounds were three, each with an employee and from 9 to 18 patients. One had the upper area, around the Dormitory building and golf course; one had the central area, Main building, Clinic, and nurses' cottages; the third worked from the Reception building down Central Avenue; these crews averaged 178 days work each. A tractor with a gang of mowers was also used 13 days cutting grass. Grading was carried on to a small extent around the Clinic building and the Reception building and some tree planting was done, but most of such work was handled through W. P. A. this year. Spraying operations were rather extensive, especially for Japanese beetles; in all 3,328 gallons of various preparations were used, with liquid soap added.

The trees on the hospital property were extensively damaged by an ice storm in early March and the entire force of employees and patients available was put to work clearing up the debris and making the walks and roads passable. Later, the broken trees were trimmed and those too seriously damaged were cut down. In all, 379 trees were trimmed and 130 cut down; 393 truck loads of brush were hauled away.

In the garage maintained by this division the trucks and tractors were kept in repair, snowplows were assembled and removed from trucks, equipment such as disc plows, manure and lime spreaders, cultivators and markers were repaired, and the power sprayer and gasoline shovel were given needed attention. Occasional repairs were made on equipment for other divisions of the institution. All equipment was kept painted.

At the willow holt one employee with a crew of patients worked 11 days spraying the willows, cleaning the mud out of the pond and putting in 31,320 lbs. of sand. Xmas trees were delivered to the wards, offices and cottages. Trucks were used cleaning up around the grounds. Four truck loads of horse manure were hauled from the stable to the hot frames. Pea gravel was spread on driveways to the amount of 55 tons. Flower beds about the grounds were put in and cared for.

At the Morris County Flower Show held November 3-4, eight entries of cut chrysanthemums in the special classes received eight first

prizes, and a gold medal was awarded for the group display arranged for effect on the stage at the rear of the hall. At the Trenton Interstate Fair a large display was set up around the bandstand; for this a silver cup was received. A smaller display was set up inside the main entrance of the Agricultural hall. Mr. Koch again served as a juror for the International Flower Show held at Grand Central Palace, New York, March 11-16; he is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Morris County Fair."

Recreation: Amusements, Sports; Music and Entertainment

General oversight of all amusements for patients has been maintained by Dr. George B. McMurray. Mrs. Johnson and her staff of the division of Physical Education have been very active in arranging and supervising the recreation program and have been present at all congregate entertainments. Many of the features offered during the year have already been listed under the report of that division. Dr. McMurray has submitted the following:

"On each alternate Thursday, beginning the middle of September and ending the last of May, and also on special holidays moving picture entertainments were held. The pictures were carefully selected recent productions; the program usually consisted of a feature picture, a comedy or cartoon single, and a news reel.

Two new radios and two pianos were purchased this year and placed on wards where they would be enjoyed most. The central radio system has been extended to the new buildings as they were constructed and has been a source of continued interest and pleasure to the patients.

In addition to the supervised outdoor activities many of the patients have arranged impromptu games, including different varieties of ball and the ever popular sport of pitching horseshoes. Golf has been played by some patients and others have made use of the tennis courts which were placed in service early in the fiscal year. On the wards games like pool, cards, checkers and dominoes continued to be favorites.

At Thanksgiving and Christmas special emphasis was placed on the dinner served and it definitely belonged in the recreation classification on each occasion. Mrs. Johnson deserves much credit for her excellent management of the Christmas play this year which gave much pleasure to the audience as well as to those who took part.

The camp "Birchwood" which the parole patients had built from scrap lumber was destroyed by fire in May. The attractive surround-

ings, flowers, waterfall, outdoor fireplace, remain, however, and the camp is now being rebuilt and will again be the pride of this group of patients. It has long been a favorite spot to picnic with visitors as well as a recreation center for the patients outside of working hours.

Library

The hospital libraries have continued a very active service under the direction of Mrs. Maud B. Eichlin and the general supervision of Miss Corcoran, Superintendent of Nurses. Mrs. Eichlin's attitude has been most cooperative, she thoroughly enjoys her work, and her own interest arouses interest in those with whom she comes in contact. Her report runs in part as follows:

"Many times as I have visited the busy hospital wards, I have looked with pride at the dignity of our nursing staff and the calm procedure of the occupational therapy classes and then it is that I have realized what rehabilitation work means to those who are ill in body and mind. It is here I like to think of our hospital library work co-ordinating with these other rehabilitation programs in bringing definite recovery to those we serve here at the hospital.

Various improvements have been made in equipment and service this year. The Main building library was redecorated. A book truck designed and constructed for hospital library service has been acquired and is of inestimable value, since it has space for every item needed in the ward service — books, magazines, puzzles, playing cards, and so on. The Clinic building shelves became crowded and two magazine racks have been converted into closed bookcases. An exchange of books between the Main and Clinic libraries was made during the year. With the opening of the new housing units A and B the library schedule was changed to include service there.

The Nursing School Library was increased by the addition of 176 books during the year. Bound volumes of the Menninger Clinic were loaned as student reference works. The Print Shop is binding five years of the *Reader's Digest* for use in the School Library. Magazine articles have been clipped and mounted and a valuable collection of pamphlet and reprint materials dealing with psychiatry and psychiatric nursing are being accumulated. A shelf list has been made up with data on all books in the Library.

Your Librarian has been closely associated with the work of the New Jersey Chapter of the Special Libraries Association and has been

membership chairman for the State this year. At a meeting held at the New Jersey College for Women talks were given by librarians from five special libraries, including myself. Among visitors to the hospital library this year have been the President of the New Jersey Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, the Dean of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women, and the Assistant Librarian of the R. C. A. Manufacturing Corporation, as well as several donors who came to discuss special needs and a group of high school students who were interested in having a brief talk on hospital library service. The Librarian has also attended several County library meetings on invitation, the annual convention of the State Library Association at Atlantic City and the National Convention of the Special Libraries Association in Indianapolis.

The hospital library depends almost entirely upon donations for the magazines available for circulation, so it was most gratifying this year to receive two magazine subscriptions for a Christmas gift to the library. An assistant from the W. P. A. has been with me this year and has been most helpful."

Mrs. Eichlin expressed her thanks to all who had contributed to the work at the hospital library and her gratitude to the members of the medical, nursing and occupational therapy staffs for their loyal cooperation.

Books and Magazines Circulated during the year:

Fiction	17,387
Non-fiction	2,147
Foreign	97
Magazines	46,389
Total	66,020

Donations to the Hospital Library:

Books	490
Magazines	26,851
Papers	786
Packs of playing cards	122
Jig-saw puzzles	134
Christian Science Literature (distributed)	9,872
Games	6
Christmas cards	2,827
Copies of religious booklets	302
Copies of pocket Testaments	100
Copies of the Italian paper	308
Copies of the Jewish paper	327
Copies of sheet music	12

Miscellaneous:

Books purchased by the State	185
Books sent to the Print Shop	451
Books returned from the Print Shop	565
Books sent to the Tuberculosis building	106
Jig-saw puzzles sent to the Tuberculosis building	30
Jig-saw puzzles loaned	683
Packs of playing cards distributed	96
Games loaned	3
Books sent to storage	514

Religious Services

The hospital has continued to cooperate actively in meeting the religious needs of patients of all Faiths. A special effort has been made to see that the permitting of visiting on Sunday afternoon did not reduce the number of those attending services in the chapel. These services have been arranged by clergymen from Morristown or Morris Plains, the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches being represented in regular rotation. At times choirs have been brought here to add to the beauty of the service. Regularly music has been provided by the chapel organ and members of the orchestra, with a group of patients trained by the division of Physical Education to lead in the singing of hymns.

Roman Catholic services have been supplied from St. Virgil's in Morris Plains, with Mass each Sunday morning in the chapel and a Priest constantly on call to minister to the sick and the dying. Religious observances for Jewish patients with provisions for Holy Days have been arranged by leaders of their Faith. A Christian Science group has provided a reader to conduct weekly services and literature for distribution.

Fire Protection and Fires

Emphasis has been placed on fire prevention throughout the year. Employees have been instructed to be on the alert for any evidence of fire and to follow rules of proper procedure if a fire is discovered. The Fire Chief, Charles H. Acker, has been in charge of the service, under the direction of Mr. Smith, Business Manager, and has handed in a detailed report which has been condensed as follows:

"The personnel has consisted of a chief, an assistant and a firehouse supervisor who is qualified to drive and operate the pumping engine. Thirty-five call men have been assigned from the employees in the outside divisions by the Business Manager upon recommendation of the

Fire Chief; of these twenty-seven live in the firehouse dormitory and the remainder elsewhere on the grounds or in nearby communities. These call men receive no additional compensation for fire duty.

Forty-seven regular drills were held during the year with instruction in hose laying, ladder raising and the use of equipment. The Chief and his assistant have made inspections of buildings and grounds at frequent intervals, checking hose, fire alarm boxes and possible fire hazards in attics, basements, buildings and grounds. Incoming classes of student nurses were given instruction and demonstration on actual fires in the operation of various types of extinguishers; they were also shown the method of transmitting an alarm and the general precaution procedures.

There are 53 hydrants on the grounds, of which 44 are on high pressure mains and 9 on low pressure lines. Semi-annual inspection of these hydrants has been made, with greasing, operation, and proper drainage in the fall. Weekly inspection has been made of the sprinkler system in the areas where it has been installed. There are available 445 portable hand type fire extinguishers in the hospital buildings, of which 400 are the soda acid type, 34 foam type and the remainder one-quart carbon tetrachloride pump type. Two 20-lb. carbon dioxide extinguishers have been carried on the apparatus. All extinguishers were recharged during the year.

The apparatus consists of one Ahrens-Fox triple combination pumping engine, purchased in 1924; one Birch combination ladder and chemical tank truck, purchased in 1925; a squad car, reconstructed on a 1928 Chevrolet chassis and placed in service in 1938. Unlined linen hose totaling approximately 18,000 feet has been placed in cabinets and racks throughout the wards, corridors and halls. It is subject to frequent inspection according to the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Additional hose, 3,600 feet, 2½" cotton, rubberlined double-jacket, has been distributed as follows: engine, 1,500 feet, squad car, 600 feet, reserve as required by the Underwriters, 1,500 feet.

During the year an old 50 foot wooden ladder was replaced by the purchase of a 65 foot three-piece aluminum extension ladder of excellent type. The fire alarm was modernized and extended with the installation of eleven master fire alarm boxes of the positive, non-interfering, quick successive manually operated type and thirty-three auxiliary boxes; these were installed in the Reception building, Main building, Main kitchen and Dormitory building.

The fire record for the year shows a total of 40 alarms and investi-

gations, as follows: 3 sprinkler system alarms, false; 2 still alarms, fire in automobile; 11 still alarms for fires extinguished by the fire department; 10 still alarms for grass or forest fires; 1 still alarm for a fire which was out on arrival; 10 investigations of fires extinguished by other employees and reported later; 2 (2-2-2) bell alarms for additional firemen or apparatus—both outside hospital buildings; 1 emergency—removal of garage roof after wind storm damage. The fire loss for the year was small, totaling approximately \$600.

Members of the fire department were on duty at all moving pictures and parties for patients in the Amusement hall. At the Christmas party thirty men were on duty in the hall and the Fire Headquarters in order to provide every possible precaution for the safety of the patients."

Water Supply

From June through November drought conditions in this area made the water supply a source of anxiety. From the middle of August until the end of November continuous baths and other hydro-services were closed in order to conserve water as the level in the high pressure reservoir was considerably lowered and it was felt that the reserve should be maintained in case of fire. The deep wells continued to produce a good supply but the surface drainage into the reservoirs was in small quantity. The spring from which the supply of drinking water comes was lowered so that it was necessary to use a hand pump instead of being able to depend upon natural gravity flow, but the quantity remained sufficient and the quality unimpaired. When the drought was finally broken the rain fell at times violently and this condition has continued until the end of the fiscal year. There has been an increased soil erosion so that the reservoirs have a muddy appearance at times and the laundry in particular has been hampered by the abundance of silt in the water supply. Frequent tests have shown the water to be of potable quality and routine chlorination has been continued.

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

A number of projects have been carried on during the year by W. P. A. with local supervision and varying arrangements as to materials and equipment. A painting project was continued successfully and much work essential for the protection of various buildings was accomplished.

Grading and landscaping work has been carried on by W. P. A. under the supervision of the Greenhouse and Grounds Division, with hospital trucks, used, sometimes with W. P. A. drivers and sometimes

with hospital drivers. The tennis courts were completed and covered with special clay, a fence was erected around the courts and 70 pine trees were planted on the embankment. Other trees planted included 5 maples, 56 spruce and 36 pines. At the area around the new buildings grading was carried on for six months of the year. The hospital gasoline shovel was used for five days.

A road construction project has been carried on here with W. P. A. men and State Highway cooperation as to supervision and supplies and equipment. A service entrance and parking area was constructed in the rear of the Reception building. A new parking area was constructed to the north of new Unit B. A new road was built connecting Units A and B with the old roads through the grounds and service extensions to the Dormitory building are being laid. The Dover road as far as it runs on hospital property was improved by laying a new base and surface. An improved hard surface road was constructed along the easterly side of the Print Shop and men's Occupational Therapy building to the rear of the Paint Shop.

Sidewalk and curbing under a W. P. A. project was extensively improved with some new walks laid, other areas relaid and repairs made in some of the places where they were most urgently needed. In front of the Dormitory building the circular flower bed was reduced in size, new curbing was put in and the roadway widened.

A cow barn started last year as a W. P. A. construction project was completed at the end of December and furnished additional stalls for 48 cows.

The project for clericals workers showed 28 assigned to duty although work was not continuous in all cases. These were supervised through the Business Office and were divided as follows: record office, 3; business office, 4; bookbindery—in business office basement where records were sorted and bound, 6; storehouse, 1; mental hygiene clinics, 5; social service, 4; construction office, 4; 1 was assigned to the drug room for a period of two months.

The construction of the new Housing Units and Dormitory Wings was carried out under the supervision of the Construction Division as a P. W. A. project and is described in detail under the following section of this Report.

New Buildings and Improvements

Construction work has been carried on during the past year again

under the competent direction of Mr. Stanley J. Sailer, M. E. who maintained a local office and represented the Department of Institutions and Agencies, but cooperated with the resident officers of the institution and so far as possible adjusted the activities under his direction to the hospital requirements. His report I have summarized as follows:

"The outstanding features of the construction program during the year were the completion of two new Housing Units and four new wings on the Dormitory building. All of this work was done as a P. W. A. project, 55 per cent. of the cost being provided by State appropriations and 45 per cent. by a grant from the Federal Government. The construction and design of these buildings was described in last year's report in considerable detail and was completed as indicated. In the Dormitory wings a large solarium was provided at the end of each wing with extensive glass areas in exterior walls, terazzo floors and glazed brick interior walls. Construction was completed on the Housing Units in February and on the Dormitory wings at the end of March.

Other construction work which this division supervised included the cow barn erected as a W. P. A. project; plans for roads, walks and other improvements were made in this office although the immediate supervision of construction was handled by others.

At the conclusion of the fiscal year other W. P. A. projects are in process of preparation. One of these proposes demolition of the two stucco shacks at the rear of the Dormitory building and the use of salvaged material to make repairs to the dairy barn and accessory structures. Another project will continue ground improvements, including grading, planting, drainage and other landscape features. A third contemplates an addition to the present laundry building, whereby fifty per cent. more floor space will be added. A fourth is for the erection of a large recreation building for patients' use.

The very detailed applications which are required in connection with W. P. A. project submissions are being prepared by the Construction Office in cooperation with the resident officers and the Central Office. When full sets of drawings and specifications are required, as for the larger projects, they are prepared by the Division of Architecture and Construction. From these data estimates are made and the proper forms compiled. While the projects are in operation, supervision for the Sponsor and contact with the Operating Officials in the District W. P. A. Office is furnished by the Construction Office."

Overcrowding

Up until February, conditions in regard to overcrowding were worse than at any previous time. Commissioner Ellis, appreciating the situation, arranged for transferring patients from this hospital to other mental hospitals in the State and a total of 187 were so removed. This was a decided relief, yet the average daily number under care for the year was 5,436.98, which is 21.15 higher than last year. The opening of the two shock therapy wards had reduced by about 40 patients the number which could be housed in each of those areas and the construction in progress adjacent to the Dormitory building made necessary the constant rearrangement of patients there.

With the opening of Housing Units in February conditions were eased and from that time to the end of the fiscal year there was progressive improvement in lessening the degree of overcrowding. The new construction accommodates 900 beds; not all of that is clear gain, however, as one purpose in erecting the housing units was to permit the demolition of the Dormitory shacks which had a total of 138 beds. Thus the actual increase in bed space has been about 770 while the estimated overcrowding last year was over 60 per cent. or 2,140 beds. Actually, the relief obtained, though so welcome that it seems miraculous and complete at first glance, leaves us with still an excess of 1,400 patients over the standard number for this institution.

Another feature which has complicated the housing and care of patients is the increase in the number of elderly people admitted. In 1932, I commented on this fact and stated that the number of those over 65 on admission had increased in the previous five years from 71 to 189, or from 10 per cent. to 16 per cent. of the first admissions. This year the number stood at 214, or 20 per cent. of the first admissions. In other words, while the total admissions showed an increase of 150 per cent. since 1927, the number of patients over 65 had increased 300 per cent. This situation of necessity effects adversely both the recovery and the death rate. Such conditions are apparently beyond control, depending perhaps upon many factors, such as the growth of cities, the gradual increase in the number of aged individuals in proportion to the population as a whole and a change in community attitudes toward state care in general and the hospitalization of the aged.

In view of this situation I feel that there is great need for an infirmary building or buildings to house this increasing group of feeble old men and women, many of whom are bed-ridden. Such a building

should have large ward areas, perhaps with cubicles, to permit of ready supervision. There should be no steps or stairs for patients to use and the floors should be of some special material which would obviate slipping. Bathing and lavatory facilities should be centrally located to permit of easy access and there should be an adequate diet kitchen on each service. There are at least 250 patients, 125 each of men and women, who could be cared for to advantage in such an infirmary.

The entire hospital service is deeply appreciative of the relief afforded this year which, including transfers, has amounted to almost a thousand beds. That this was arranged in the midst of depression conditions and a precarious world situation is a great credit to Commissioner Ellis and the State and Federal authorities whom he was able to convince of the immediate necessity as well as to remind of the lasting and primary importance of adequate care of the mentally ill in our system of civilization.

Business Department

The year has been an active one in the Business Department with many improvements carried out. The Business Manager, Mr. Henry Brevoort Smith, has continued his lively interest and energetic approach to all problems. The food service has shown further improvement, with resultant gratification to patients and employees. The live stock industries and particularly the dairy have increased their production and other divisions have shown good progress. Mr. E. I. Coursen added another to his many years of service as Assistant Business Manager and was in charge of the farm, animal industries and some other outside activities. Mr. Henry Landesman continued as Chief Engineer in direct charge of the service plants and maintenance force of the institution. Mr. Robert A. Lowery has been in immediate charge of the Business Office and accounting, having been appointed last year as Chief Clerk and Treasurer.

Engineering Division

Mr. Landesman as Engineer in Charge has submitted a detailed report of the year's activities which I have condensed as follows:

"The water station records show a total of 421,452,000 gallons consumed and 387,629,000 gallons pumped. This was a daily average of 1,154,000 gallons and a daily average per capita of 211.6 gallons, a considerable increase over last year. The daily K. W. load for the pumps

was 1,970, with a high in August of 72,409 K. W. hours, an increase over the preceding year. At the power house the total consumption of coal was 29,824 tons, a daily average of 81 tons. July with a daily average of 49 tons was low and January was high with 114 tons. At the dynamo room the total K. W. load for the year was 3,999,401 with a maximum of 490 on the A. C. and 382 on the D. C. and a minimum of 120 on the A. C. and 60 on the D. C. Ice production for the year totaled 23,167 cakes, a daily average of 63.4; August was high with 2,650 cakes and February was low with 1,361. At the sewage disposal plant the average daily flow was 1,038,000 gallons. September was low month with 912,000 gallons daily, while April was high with a daily average flow of 1,144,000 gallons.

In the power plant the installation of a new air compressor permitted the use of air instead of water turbine cutters and resulted in the saving of approximately 25,000 gallons of water per day. Water was tested daily in all boilers and the quantity of chemicals to be fed to each boiler was carefully determined in order to prevent scale and other tube troubles. All equipment was overhauled and repaired as needed. A cold winter and the opening of new buildings increased steam requirements to approximately 1,750,000 lbs. in 24 hours. In general the fuel received during the year was of excellent grade.

In the dynamo room considerable incidental work was done to complete the changes made last year. Daily inspections were made of all equipment and repairs given prompt attention as required.

With the placing in service of the new A. C. pumping station the use of D. C. pumps was discontinued. They have been kept in operating condition for emergency use and have been called upon once during the year when a thermal overload relay burned out in the A. C. station and it took ten days to obtain a replacement. In the autumn a relief valve to protect the A. C. pump units was installed after which it was possible to take water from the ice pond reservoir to the high and low service reservoirs and maintain a dependable domestic supply. The deep wells and surface supply kept the ice pond filled. During the year there was little loss of water from breaks in the mains. Those which occurred were detected promptly and repaired without serious difficulty. In connection with the water system this division regrets the departure of Dr. Ridenour of Dr. Rudolf's office to take a position at Pennsylvania State University, since for more than a decade he has collaborated in study and recommendations as to treatment of our water

supply, both boiler and potable, as well as of the sewage disposal system and has made regular monthly visits to the institution.

At the sewage disposal system various repairs and improvements were carried out as necessary. After heavy spring rains the dam at Jaqui Pond became weakened and imperiled the County bridge. Repairs were made by the County engineering force, with the State sharing the costs, and hospital mechanics repaired the draw-off valve and put in a new culvert cover. Although the water level in the pond was lowered no odors were evident and the pond was well filled with perch, pickerel and even trout, indicating that the water was in good condition. During the year in order to protect the hospital rights and the sewage system a small tract of land was purchased by the State. This comprised some three acres covered by the flow water of Jaqui Pond and about one and one-fourth acres adjacent to the pond, with an old dwelling. The State now owns the entire pond and a margin of land around the shore.

All of the cold storage plants were cleaned and repaired. At the Cafeteria the motor on the ammonia compressor was replaced after fifteen years of continuous operation. The institution now has a number of refrigerating units and boxes; these operate on ammonia, sulphur dioxide, methyl chloride and freon.

Painting of the institution buildings has been continued by the local force and by from fourteen to twenty-five W.P.A. painters assigned to a project here. Some of the work done included completing the interior and exterior of the Reception building, four Clinic wards, eleven Main building wards, two Dormitory building wards, exterior and interior of two duplex cottages, several apartments, the interior of the firehouse and dormitories, Main barber shop, Print Shop interior and many kitchen and cold storage areas. In all areas masonry, carpentry and electrical repairs were completed before painting was begun.

Various changes and installations have been made during the year which required the services of a variety of mechanics. Two toilet and bathrooms were installed in the Dormitory building in an area used for employees' housing. On ward 60 a complete kitchen was set up, with gas stove, sink, and electricity. The various lines were run and then the area was repaired and painted. In the Main building the south side pack room was moved to the floor below, sink and tub installed, closets built and repairs and painting done. The former pack room was repaired for general ward use. At the dairy with the change to alternating current it was possible to remove the poles and overhead wire which extended

across the golf course from the main garage. In all of the new buildings which were placed in service during the year, from the cow barn to the Dormitory wings, it was necessary to have a considerable amount of final equipment and installation provided by the hospital mechanics. At the tin shop the construction of new food cars progresses and other miscellaneous kitchen and ward equipment is being manufactured. Some of these units are far superior to anything which could be purchased from outside sources and the construction here has resulted in a considerable saving in our household account as well as supplying a type of equipment designed for our specific needs. For the diet kitchen a special food truck was built to permit improved service to the sick wards.

The monthly average of repair orders amounted to 2,341 with a total of 28,096 for the year. Furniture repairs were most numerous with a total of 5,529. At the large sterilizer processing was given to 876 mattresses, 426 pillows, 12 bed spreads, 80 bundles of clothing, 468 sheets, 452 blankets, 36 rugs and 10 bundles of hair.

In general the year has been outstanding for the amount of work done. There has been considerable illness among the mechanics and many of the men are aging noticeably. Several have left the service because of ill health, including P. J. McCormack, mason foreman for ten years; James Sutherland, cold storage operating engineer, employed here for twenty years; Theodore Tompkins, cabinet maker for twelve years; William Frisk, steamfitter, in the service for sixteen years.

Laundry

Conditions at the hospital laundry have been far from ideal this year. The growth of the institution has entirely outstripped the existing laundry facilities and the congestion which has resulted has made it extremely difficult to meet requirements. Overtime work has been necessary nearly every day and in the hot months when the demands are further increased the situation became decidedly bad. Fortunately, the Commissioner and Central Office have been able to arrange a W. P. A. project for enlarging the laundry and increasing the facilities with a State appropriation for equipment and one for extension, and it is hoped that work may be started at an early date on this greatly needed improvement.

Mr. Daniel W. Leyhan has continued in charge of the laundry this year and has done an excellent piece of work in view of the conditions. He has submitted a report which runs in part as follows:

"Laundry machinery has been kept in first-class working condition by the engineering division. In March an individual steam trap was put on the chest of a flatwork ironer and made the machine more efficient in heating.

In March and April I made several visits to hospital and commercial laundries for the purpose of studying the lay-out of equipment and the different systems employed. In late April I spent five and one-half hours on each of three evenings in consultation with a salesman for the Troy Laundry Machine Company, planning and making diagrams as to the arrangement of machinery in the proposed addition. The sketches were then sent to the engineering department of the company and blue prints made which were forwarded to the State engineering office for final approval.

The crowded condition of the laundry is becoming more acute and has been further complicated with muddy water, which has appeared more frequently and for longer periods of time. During the year a total of 6,602,962 pieces were laundered, which is an average of 550,246 pieces a month. This is an increase of 172,103 pieces over the previous year. Included in this number were 1,887 scrim curtains which were washed, starched and put on stretchers.

On January 18th a special luncheon was served at the laundry for all the patients who work there. A seven-piece orchestra furnished music for dancing, which lasted for an hour and a half, and the entire party was greatly enjoyed by the 'guests'."

Food Services

Mr. William Walton continued again this year in charge of the hospital kitchens and food service, but with Mr. Smith keeping in constant touch with the work and a gradual improvement in the preparation and serving being maintained. Many innovations have been put into effect with the help and cooperation of various divisions. The revolving tray ovens and the automatic doughnut machine put in last year have made possible a greater variety in menus. During the year nearly 59,000 dozen of doughnuts were turned out and distributed to the patients and employees of the hospital. A butter spread was made by combining equal weights of butter and milk: the average quantity made up amounted to between 11,000 and 12,000 lbs. per month. About 250 lbs. of cheese spread was made up each month, and marmalade was often made from orange, grapefruit and lemon peel. All of these gave added interest to staple foods.

Bakery

The bakery and kitchen have functioned in close relationship throughout the year. The list of bakery production is as follows:

Bread, 2 lb. loaf.....	634,550
Corn bread, pan.....	199
Cake, 8 lb.....	15,466
Coffee cake, 1½ lb.....	8,391
Jelly roll, 8 lb.....	368
Pies, 8 lb.....	15,463
Turnovers.....	41
Total.....	674,478
Buns, dozen.....	7,188
Muffins, dozen.....	1,894
Rolls, dozen.....	4,988
Cookies, dozen.....	2,605
Biscuits, dozen.....	115
Charlotte Russe, dozen.....	255
Total dozen.....	17,045

Cannery

Due to severe drought conditions in the summer of 1939 the starting of the Cannery was delayed approximately two weeks. Weather conditions became favorable, however, and production reached an all time high for tomato products. At the end of September the production was in excess of that consumed at the hospital during a year, but the Central Office requested that the canning be continued in order to take care of other institutions if need be. At the end of November the Cannery was still in operation, putting up various apple products.

TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR 1939-1940

	<i>No. 10 Cans</i>
Applebutter.....	7,100
Piccalilli.....	1,154
Puree and peppers.....	1,218
Tomato relish.....	410
Tomato puree.....	19,387
Tomato catsup.....	376
Tomatoes, whole.....	45,775
Chili sauce.....	2,003
Total.....	77,423
	<i>Barrels</i>
Dill green tomatoes.....	20
Salted peppers.....	33
Sauerkraut.....	60
Total.....	113
	<i>Pounds</i>
<i>Sent to kitchens</i>	
Applebutter.....	4,000
Applesauce.....	44,100
Total.....	48,100

Service Unit

The Service Unit has continued to function throughout the year as headquarters for visitors to the hospital. An information desk is located near the entrance where the visitor is required to register and given a pass card to the building where the patient is located. A restaurant is carried on in connection with the Service Unit where all varieties of lunch counter items are on sale. This restaurant is patronized at all times by employees and patients, as well as those from outside, but on visiting days particularly Sundays and holidays the business is heavy. During the year various changes have been made in the set-up of the Service Unit and it has been brought under the immediate supervision of the Business Office.

Garage

The central garage of the institution has been maintained under the competent supervision of Mr. John T. Murphy. He has assigned duties and time off, checked cars in and out with the name of the driver, arranged for washing and repairs and ordered, checked and distributed supplies. The motor vehicles include light and heavy passenger cars, station wagons, a bus, an ambulance, light and heavy trucks, tractors and fire department equipment. Most of this when not in use was housed at the garage, but certain machines were definitely assigned to other points on the grounds.

During the year new equipment received consisted of one five-passenger small Buick, one Ford sedan, standard model, and one Ford truck for which were traded in one Cadillac, 1930 model, one Chevrolet, and one old Pierce-Arrow truck. A second-hand Stewart truck taken in by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Department was turned over to this institution; it was far from new and had seen hard service, but was assigned to the Farm and reconditioned for work at the greenhouse garage. An International truck which could no longer be kept in serviceable condition was condemned and has been used as a source of replacement parts for the other trucks.

Upholstery Division

Throughout the year the work of the upholstery division has been carried on under the immediate direction of Mr. Albert Olin, who has been in the employ of the hospital for nearly a half century and who has continued to carry on personally all of the more exacting pieces of work. In the mattress and awning section Mr. John Macaulay was chief assistant

until his sudden death in the spring. The shoe and harness repair work has been carried on in one corner of the shop by experienced men. The list of work this year is as follows:

NEW WORK	
Double mattresses made	5
Single mattresses made	694
Hair pillows made	913
Feather pillows made	59
Double mattress ticks made	11
Single mattress ticks made	729
Pillow ticks made	951
Pieces furniture upholstered	62
Chair cushions made	27
Slip covers made	26
Sofa pillows made	6
Linoleum laid	18
Curtains made, pairs	66
Curtains hung, pairs	71
Shades made	552
Ticking mits made, pairs	70
Flags made	3
Awnings made	44
Pieces of harness made	44
Miscellaneous work	268
Total pieces new work	4,619
REPAIRS	
Double mattresses made over	3
Single mattresses made over	1,404
Hair pillows made over	671
Carpets repaired	67
Carpets taken up	4
Shades repaired	188
Mattress ticks repaired	670
Awnings hung	402
Awnings taken down	352
Pieces of harness repaired	36
Shoes repaired, pairs	2,463
Miscellaneous	156
Total repairs	6,416
Total pieces work done	11,035

Tailor Shop

At the hospital tailor shop a number of patients and employees have been busy throughout the year. Mr. James Fay, chief tailor, has been in charge of the work which consists of routine pressing and repairing

of men's clothing, making uniforms for chauffeurs and police officers employed at the institution, making and repairing heavy canvas articles for hospital use and pressing and repairing men's clothing sent over from the laundry after washing. The following list of work was submitted by Mr. Fay:

Patients' suits pressed and repaired	96
Patients' trousers pressed and repaired	223
Patients' coats pressed and repaired	10
Patients' overcoats	6
Patients' suits pressed	86
Patients' trousers pressed	188
Patients' ties pressed	32
Patients' trousers repaired	438
Patients' suits repaired	1
Patients' trousers shortened	915
Patients' overalls repaired	277
Patients' overalls pressed and repaired	119
Patients' overalls pressed for Storehouse	596
Patients' overalls repaired for Storehouse	107
Patients' trousers pressed for Storehouse	42
Patients' trousers repaired for Storehouse	18
Patients' coats shortened	2
Patients' suits pressed and cleaned	4
Patients' vests pressed and repaired	2
Suits altered for Service Unit	24
Suits pressed for Service Unit	1
Doctors' and officers' suits pressed and repaired	979
Ladies' coats pressed	1
Police officers' trousers pressed and repaired	4
Police officers' trousers pressed	3
Chauffeurs' uniforms made	7
Police officers' trousers made	1
Heavy canvas articles made	141
Heavy canvas articles repaired	1,932
Total	6,255

Work for Laundry:

Patients' trousers pressed and repaired	26,462
Patients' coats pressed and repaired	20,851
Patients' vests pressed and repaired	1,323
Total	48,636
Grand total work done	54,891

Garden

The hospital vegetable gardens have been continued this year under the supervision of Mr. Otto Koch acting under the general

direction of Mr. Smith. The weather has brought even more anxiety than usual this past twelve months. The protracted drought from the beginning of the fiscal year to late fall reduced many of the crops and this spring the season was late and cold with many heavy rains which washed the gardens badly. Beets and carrots were sown three times because of flood conditions and the wet fields caused further delay in the garden work. Mr. Koch has submitted a detailed account of the great amount and variety of work accomplished in the garden areas, but I have summarized it as follows:

"At the greenhouse cabbage, celery, egg plant, leek, lettuce, onions, peppers and tomatoes were sown in a total of 631 flats. Seed sown in frames included broccoli, cabbage, celery celeriac, cucumbers, endive, lettuce, parsley and radish. Plants transplanted in frames included broccoli, cabbage, celery, egg plant, endive, lettuce, tomatoes and peppers, a total of 327,420 plants. The seeds sown directly in the field were beans, lima beans, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, kohlrabi, leek, muskmelon, onions and onion sets, parsley, parsnips, pumpkin, spinach, squash, and turnips. Plants to the number of 217,131 were transplanted in the field. Rhubarb roots planted in the field amounted to 1,550. The onion sets amounted to over 84 bushels. A total of 482 lbs. of seed was sown for a cover crop and consisted of alsyke clover, wheat and rye.

Manure carted to the garden included 1,180 truck loads from the dairy barn, 140 truck and team loads from the horse barn, and 32 team loads from the hennery. Purchased materials used included 6,725 lbs. salt, 1,305 lbs. arsenate of lead, 7,200 lbs. bone meal, 104,805 lbs. lime, 9,500 lbs. nitrate of soda, and 28,411 lbs. of fertilizer. On the peach trees 75 lbs. of sulphur and 38 lbs. of lime were used. Forty-nine loads of ashes were spread on the fields.

At the Morris County Fair 35 entries from the garden were placed in competition with 18 first prizes, 8 seconds, 3 thirds and 4 first specials awarded. A first prize was also given for the booth display. At the Morris County Flower Show a vegetable display was set up which received much favorable comment and a copy of the photograph made of this has been reproduced for advertising purposes. At the Trenton State Fair in the Department of Institutions and Agencies 76 entries were placed in competition and the awards made were 22 first prizes, 13 seconds, and 31 thirds. The table display received a first prize and the booth display was given third.

The list of vegetables produced and their valuation as assigned will be found in the statistical appendix. Throughout the year deliveries of vegetables were made by the garden force to the different kitchens on the hospital grounds. In addition to the vegetables raised, those purchased in quantity were handled and delivered by this division; among the latter were 1,253,524 lbs. of potatoes. The total valuation of garden produce this year was \$23,273.67.

Farm

Although the corn crop in many sections of the State was either a partial or total failure, at this institution the tonnage harvested was of normal quantity. The seed was good and was planted early, so that germination took place before dry weather began. Just before harvesting time a storm twisted and felled the stalks in all fields to such an extent that quantities had to be cut by hand and even where the machine could be used, the work was slow. Efforts to raise mangel wurzel beets were not successful, although the seed tested as good and extra care was used in fertilizing and planting. Drought conditions were at least partially responsible. Much of the same situation held for carrots so that only a small crop of each was raised. Ground was again prepared and sown with turnip seed, but it was necessary to seed a second time and the crop was much lower than under normal conditions. As crops were harvested the ground was prepared and sown with wheat as a cover crop. As the apple production had been heavy the year before, many trees did not bear and the crop was small. The work of the farm division was carried on under the immediate direction of Mr. P. F. Havens as head farmer and with Mr. Coursen having general oversight of the division. The value of produce for the year was \$13,878.59.

Stable

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 14 horses and 2 mules; during the year one of the garden horses had to be destroyed and one horse was traded in the purchase of a team of mules. The census of the stable at the end of the year showed a total of 16 animals, 12 horses and 4 mules, of which 8 were assigned to the farm and 8, including 2 teams of mules, to the garden division.

Dairy

The most important productive industry of the hospital is the dairy. During the year the herd has shown progressive improvement. A con-

sistent effort is being made to increase production by raising heifers and by weeding out inferior animals. During the year 33 cows were slaughtered for beef; all carcasses were inspected and passed for food. Of these animals, 10 were positive reactors, 9 were non-breeders and 14 were subject to mastitis. One bull was beefed, having become incapacitated for breeding. Four cows died and one was destroyed because of illness; in two cases there was evidence of nail or wire puncture. Eight heifers and 89 calves were slaughtered for food; 1 heifer and 20 calves died and 5 calves were destroyed because they were paralyzed or weaklings at birth. There was no recurrence of the undiagnosed disease from which many calves were lost last year; of those which died this year the principal causes of death were pneumonia and hemorrhagic septicemia. Whenever sickness appeared the other animals stabled in the building were injected with preventive serum.

Dr. Dustan has continued to serve as veterinary for the herd. The usual routine inspections and preventive work have been carried on with good results. Difficult breeding continued to offer problems; in three instances where other treatments had not been successful a gonadin serum was used and was effective in two cases. Mastitis cases have been less in number and not so severe as in former years. The initial cause of several cases was injury rather than infection from other cows; isolation of mastitis cases has prevented the spread of infection and medicinal treatment has improved some animals. At the close of the year there were no cows remaining in the herd which the Bureau of Animal Industry had found to be positive reactors to Bangs' disease. On the June test three animals were found to be slightly suspicious and were stabled in the positive barn as a precautionary measure.

Desirable pasture has been difficult to find. On the Ketch property near the dairy 59 cows and heifers and 1 bull are being pastured, and on land rented from E. B. Robinson about 19 miles from the hospital 30 heifers are at pasture. The addition of a new barn to the dairy facilities permitted better stabling of heifers. Three bulls were procured during the year, all of good producing lineage.

Mr. Hugh McLellan has acted as head dairyman throughout the year and has been successful not only with the herd but also in improving the morale of employees and patients in the division. The number of patients employed as milkers has varied from 7 to 10. As in former years, Mr. Coursen has given a great deal of personal attention to dairy matters.

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

DAIRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1940

Milking cows	167	
Dry Cows.....	30	
		197
Heifers.....	52	
Heifer calves.....	82	
		134
Bull calves.....	5	
Bulls	8	
		13
Total.....		344

This is an increase of 19 cows and 16 heifers over last year. The daily average number of cows milked was 167 with a daily average production of 2,627 quarts. Total production for the year was 959,042. The milk was valued at \$76,734.62 and beef, manure and other products brought the total production up to \$95,158.08, an increase of \$22,800, over last year.

Piggery

The number of young pigs produced was somewhat lower than last year but the number surviving was greater. During the year 71 weaned pigs, 79 shoats and 1 boar were purchased. A total of 283 were slaughtered with an average dressed weight of 313 lbs. As in previous years, pneumonia and hemorrhagic septicemia were the chief causes of death, although a number were killed by the sow or died at birth. A mineral mixture fed to the animals seemed to increase resistance to disease. Improvements to housing for the swine have not yet been carried out, and the need is keenly felt. During the year, 88,841 lbs. of pork were produced with a valuation of \$9,520.70. Total valuation of piggery products for the year amounted to \$11,272.70.

PIGGERY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1940

Sucklings	69	
Shoats	161	
Boars	3	
Sows	46	
Fattening hogs.....	116	
Total.....		395

Hennery

Better results were obtained at the institutional hennery this year. Day-old stock purchased in the spring of 1939 came to laying age in September and October and it was possible to eliminate the old hens

from the flock. Disease has not been prevalent to a marked degree and the flock has shown decided improvement. Although its rating for egg production among the institutional flocks was 10th—lowest of all—in July, it has since that time stood first for three different months. Total egg production for the year was 22,532 dozen, an increase of 7,138 dozen over last year. The total valuation of poultry products amounted to \$7,774.87.

POULTRY CENSUS, JUNE 30, 1940

Chicks.....	1,417
Pullets.....	1,458
Hens.....	136
Total.....	3,011

Miscellaneous

As usual, a number of unrelated outside activities have been carried on under the general oversight of Mr. Coursen.

Trucking Service: The amount of hauling required has increased with the growth of the institution. All varieties of supplies have to be taken by truck to the different buildings of the institution, such as milk from the dairy to 57 points of delivery; laundry collected and returned, refuse and garbage collected, feed to the stock and manure to the fields, materials for masons, carpenters and other workmen to the point of activity, coal and ashes, farm produce from the fields to point of storage and freight and express from Morris Plains to the storehouse. Many longer trips have been required. W. P. A. workmen, numbering from 4 to 48, have been transported from and to Morristown four days a week, requiring from two to four truck trips. Transportation to and from other institutions, Trenton, and even New York and Philadelphia has been necessary. A total of 15,650 miles was made on 715 trips.

Coal and Ashes: Part of the coal shipped in carloads to the institution has to be unloaded to a stock pile in order to provide a surplus for emergency and then loaded on trucks and taken to the hopper. Other cars can be unloaded in the yard adjacent to the drag. During the year 546 carloads were received and handled at the institution. Carbon was taken from the power plant to points of disposal. Ashes were hauled to the dump, the points of road construction and to the garden. During the year 3,577 cubic yards of ashes were used about the institution or given free of charge to various municipal, state and federal officials, chiefly for use on roads. Sold to individuals were 3,882 cubic yards, for which \$1,374.21 was received.

Drinking Water: Spring water piped into the Dormitory building has been bottled and distributed throughout the institution, a total of 90,763 bottles in 3 and 5 gallon sizes having been delivered during the year.

Exterminator: The buildings have been kept remarkably free of rats, mice, roaches, beetles, ants and other objectional life through the efforts of an exterminator who has made rounds of the buildings and grounds with assorted deterrent and destructive supplies. On the wards and in the kitchens the local employees have also given much attention to destroying insects.

Railroad: The upkeep and repairs of the spur railroad which serves as a freight line from Morris Plains to the hospital storehouse have been carried on as required throughout the year along with various small excavating and grading projects.

Working Patients: Under the general supervision of Mr. Coursen and with an employee in each activity in immediate charge the following average numbers of working patients have been employed during the year: poultry plant, 7; excavating, grading, railroad, 6; coal and ashes, 5; piggery, 9; dairy—milkers, 9; dairy—general work, 12; farm, 34; or a total average employed of 82.

Recommendations

From the list of recommendations which will be included in the budget requests for the coming year I have selected a few for special notice and explanation.

Increase in Personnel

With the continued growth of the patient population, the opening of additional buildings and wards which give more separate areas to be covered and the increase in shock and other special therapies which demand close and expert professional supervision the need for more people to care for the patients is keenly felt.

Physicians: Two additional physicians are required on the staff.

Nurses: In order to keep the shock therapy wards properly staffed some graduate nurses were removed from wards leaving them to be handled by attendants. Important areas are not covered by suitable nursing at the present time. I recommend that at least eight more graduate nurses be provided.

Attendants: The situation in the attendant group is unfortunate. At least ten each of men and women attendants are urgently needed to

cover the services, but housing them would be impossible under existing conditions. It may be necessary to provide not only for the wages of these twenty individuals, but also for the present emergency an additional sum to permit their living outside the institution.

Social Workers: The number of patients on parole has been increased and the shock therapy group on parole has been given special supervision, with a resultant excessive case load for the social workers. In order that this highly important work may be kept up and increased, I recommend that provision be made for two additional social workers.

Mental Hygiene Clinics

Ample provision should be made for the Mental Hygiene Clinics since their importance is unquestioned.

Cottages for Physicians

It is now nine years since the last new cottage for physicians was opened and the staff has continued to increase with the growth of the hospital. Each year our requests for additional housing have been ignored. Great dissatisfaction with conditions is constantly being expressed by the resident staff, particularly after visits to other mental hospitals have shown them the superior housing provided elsewhere. I most earnestly recommend that a staff housing program be instituted and continued annually until a sufficient number of detached cottages have been provided to care for the needs of medical families on the grounds.

Housing for Employees

Congested living conditions among the attendants have for several years had a deleterious effect upon both the morale of the employees and the upkeep of the residences. With the opening of new housing for patients, more attendants have been imperatively needed to cover the areas with day and night service, but living quarters could not be found. In addition to excess numbers living in all the residences, usually with two in rooms intended to be single, a number of men have been quartered in an area in the Dormitory building, several to a room without adequate facilities for storing their belongings. It is imperative that additional employees' housing be provided and pending its completion some provision should be made so that an extra allowance may be given those who can find themselves living quarters in the vicinity.

Extension of High Pressure Water Mains to Dairy

At the dairy the sole available fire protection is a 6-inch single main

on the low pressure service and tests of the quality and force of available water there have not proved satisfactory. The appraised valuation of the dairy buildings and contents is now close to \$120,000. while the herd adds some \$50,000. to that sum. Danger of fire is always present, patients work in all the buildings, many of the men are habitual smokers when off duty and cannot always be depended upon not to smoke inside. Electrical wiring in the area has been condemned as unsafe for further use so that it must be replaced now and lightning is a possible source of danger during half the year. The fire hazard is great and all possible protection should be given.

Extension of 14-inch Water Mains to Klondike

The drought conditions of the past year proved the need for extending the present 14-inch water main from the Dormitory building to the Klondike high pressure reservoir. The present lines are old, corroded and have not sufficient capacity to take care of the needs of the institution. In case of fire they would not be adequate to supply enough water for fighting purposes.

Filter Plant

During the year considerable difficulty has been experienced throughout the institution, particularly in the laundry and the pharmacy, the kitchens and ice-making plants, because of muddy water. The principal source of the mud is from the drainage or collection area that feeds into the ice pond reservoir. After a heavy rain this pond becomes filled with a fine clay silt. Our distributing pumps at this point pick up the dirty water and force it into the institutional water system. An adequate type of sand filter must be installed to remove this silt in order that dirty water may be prevented from entering the mains.

Reservoirs, Water Storage, Cleaning, Etc.

The Klondike high pressure reservoir and other storage reservoirs on the hospital property are in serious need of thorough cleaning and repair, improvements to filters and other maintenance work. A special appropriation is needed for this.

Refrigeration

The capacity of our ice-making equipment is inadequate to supply the needs of the institution during the summer months. The present ice-making unit should be enlarged fifty per cent. and proper facilities constructed for ice storage.

Sprays

In view of the serious infestation of Japanese beetles and other pests and blights frequent spraying is required to protect the shrubbery, shade trees, fruit trees and other plantings on the grounds. Adequate equipment is now available, but funds should be supplied to purchase sufficient materials of the different types required.

Additional Automobiles for Hospital Social Workers

In the parole division of the social workers, the number of cars is not adequate for the present staff, since four full-time and two part-time cars have to be divided among nine field works. Two more cars should be added to the equipment for this division.

Loss of Employees—Deaths and Retirements

Only one man retired on pension this year, although pension proceedings were started or considered in several other instances but either have not yet been completed or the employee decided to draw out his accumulated contributions immediately or to postpone retirement.

Dr. William J. Lein retired September 16, 1939. He had been a member of the staff since November 1, 1922, and was forced to retire because of poor health. His record has already been mentioned under Staff Matters.

Five employees of the institution died during the year.

Wilbur Johnson, aged 73, died on July 10, 1939 of bronchial pneumonia, chronic myocarditis and general arteriosclerosis. He entered the service of the hospital on June 28, 1923 and at the time of his death was a senior clerk working on stock.

James Manning, aged 54, died November 21, 1939, of carcinoma of the liver and congestive cardiac failure. He had been employed since January 11, 1937, and was a foreman in the garden.

Sanford Philhower, aged 57, died January 4, 1940, following an operation which was not performed at this hospital. He had been in the hospital service since September 26, 1910, acted as sewage disposal plant operator, and occupied with his family a small cottage on Hanover Avenue.

Josephine Cahill was suddenly killed in an automobile accident off the hospital grounds, January 21, 1940. She entered the service of the hospital on June 23, 1926, and was a stenographer in the medical department.

John Macaulay died suddenly at his home on April 30, 1940. He entered the hospital service on April 4, 1908, as an attendant; resigned as an attendant on April 11, 1910; was taken on as an upholster's helper on May 1, 1910, and was regularly employed in the mattress shop from that time until the day of his death.

Distinguished Visitors

Throughout the year men and women holding important positions in this and other States and even in other countries have come to this hospital to inspect and study. Many have come to the nursing division, to the mental hygiene clinics, to the medical meetings in search of specific information upon topics in which they are interested; others who wished to learn about the general system under which an institution operates and what its relation is to the community have visited the educational division and have been given talks and escorted about the hospital. A few of these visitors have been mentioned by name in the different divisional reports, but any attempt to include a complete list would be burdensome to this Report.

Among the visitors from the hospital district have been many connected with welfare and nursing organizations, municipal officers, Freeholders, as well as members of clubs and committees of different communities. Every effort has been made to give each visitor the information and assistance sought and at the same time to increase his grasp of the functions of a mental hospital and its integral connection with society as a whole.

State officials have made many and repeated visits to this institution to carry on necessary inspections and other activities. The Appropriations Committee of the New Jersey Legislature paid its annual visit on March 12-13, went through many wards and divisions of the hospital and took time to become informed about the specific needs for which money was being requested. Others present at the time of the Appropriations Committee visit included Senator Kelly and Assemblyman Pierson of Morris County, Assemblyman Palese of Camden County, Budget Commissioner Dudley Stephans, Commissioner Ellis and members of his staff and members of the Board of Managers.

Commissioner Ellis and others from the Central Office have been very frequent visitors throughout the year and have made every effort to be helpful in solving the many problems confronting the resident officers. Dr. Raycroft has given a great deal of time to the set-up for shock therapy. Mr. Earle and other members of the State Board of Control have shown continued personal interest in the hospital and its progress and the Civil Service Commission has had a representative spend much time at the institution in connection with the various ratings, hearings and other items affecting employees.

Appointments and Resignations

Resident Physicians Appointed:

Jack Oatman, M. D.....	July 1, 1939
Robert Bertrand May, M. D.....	July 22, 1939
William O'Gorman, M. D.....	September 18, 1939
Anthony K. Graffeo, M. D.....	September 28, 1939
Ina Boyd, M. D.....	October 21, 1939
Roy Yolton, M. D.....	October 23, 1939
Frank D. Fenimore, M. D.....	January 1, 1940
Benjamin Wassel, M. D.....	April 1, 1940

Resident Physicians' Resignations:

Phyllis D. Schaefer, M. D.....	August 31, 1939
Dora Wiley Stevenson, M. D.....	September 15, 1939
William J. Lein, M. D.....	September 15, 1939
Pierre Nyvall, M. D.....	September 21, 1939
Malcolm C. Taylor, M. D.....	October 21, 1939
Robert Lamb, M. D.....	November 11, 1939
Thomas B. Christian, M. D., Pathologist.....	May 16, 1940

Other Staff Appointments:

James F. Weisert, D. D. S., Resident Dentist.....	August 1, 1939
---	----------------

Other Staff Resignations:

C. K. Botkin, D. D. S., Resident Dentist.....	July 31, 1939
---	---------------

Acknowledgments

Almost every day throughout the year gifts have been sent or brought to the hospital, some for individual patients, others for general use. Many of these have been acknowledged either by letter or in the columns of the hospital periodical, *The Psychogram*. For any and all others, I hereby wish to make grateful acknowledgment on behalf of the hospital and to express my personal appreciation of the friendly spirit and interest which each gift has shown.

The number of gifts contributed at Christmas time was very large and well selected. Money was also sent in considerable amount to the Christmas Fund for friendless patients with which I myself bought in the wholesale market large quantities of gifts—sweaters, dresses, shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, underwear, sport trousers, stationery, tobacco, candy, and other articles. These were carefully assigned to individual patients in accord with their needs and desires and distributed either at the Christmas Party or on the wards in wrapped packages. Money sent in for individual patients was spent on suitable gifts purchased by the nursing division after ascertaining the patient's wishes. All gift money was carefully listed and acknowledged and expenditures recorded. There was no overhead

expense since the extra work involved was presented by the regular hospital force as a contribution to the happiness of the patients.

Other gifts have been made during the year by members of the Board of Managers, resident officers and hospital employees and have taken many forms, from the free expenditure of valuable time and effort far over and above the actual requirements, to money, entertainment and contributions to individuals and groups. The patients themselves have given time and energy to the making of needed articles, to carrying on routine work, to helping those less well than themselves and to making the surroundings more attractive.

For all gifts to the hospital in whatever form I wish to express grateful appreciation and the thanks of patients and personnel for every thought and attention which has resulted in added comfort and happiness to those at Greystone Park.

Conclusion

In concluding this, my twentieth annual report, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the Board as a group and as individuals for their help during the past year since they were at all times most thoughtful in their personal attitudes and considerate in their official relations. The members of my medical staff and the resident officers had extra burdens of many kinds this year, yet they performed their duties faithfully and did what needed to be done irrespective of conditions. I sincerely appreciate their loyalty and cooperation and also that of the many employees who have carried on steadily and cheerfully, day by day. Commissioner Ellis has continued to show in every possible manner his interest in this hospital and all things connected with its welfare. His personal friendship and support have meant much to me this year. The divisional heads in the Central Office and Mr. Earle and others of the State Board of Control have been most helpful at all times. To each of these and to the many others who have contributed to the year's work at Greystone Park, I am exceedingly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS A. CURRY

*Medical Superintendent and
Chief Executive Officer*

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

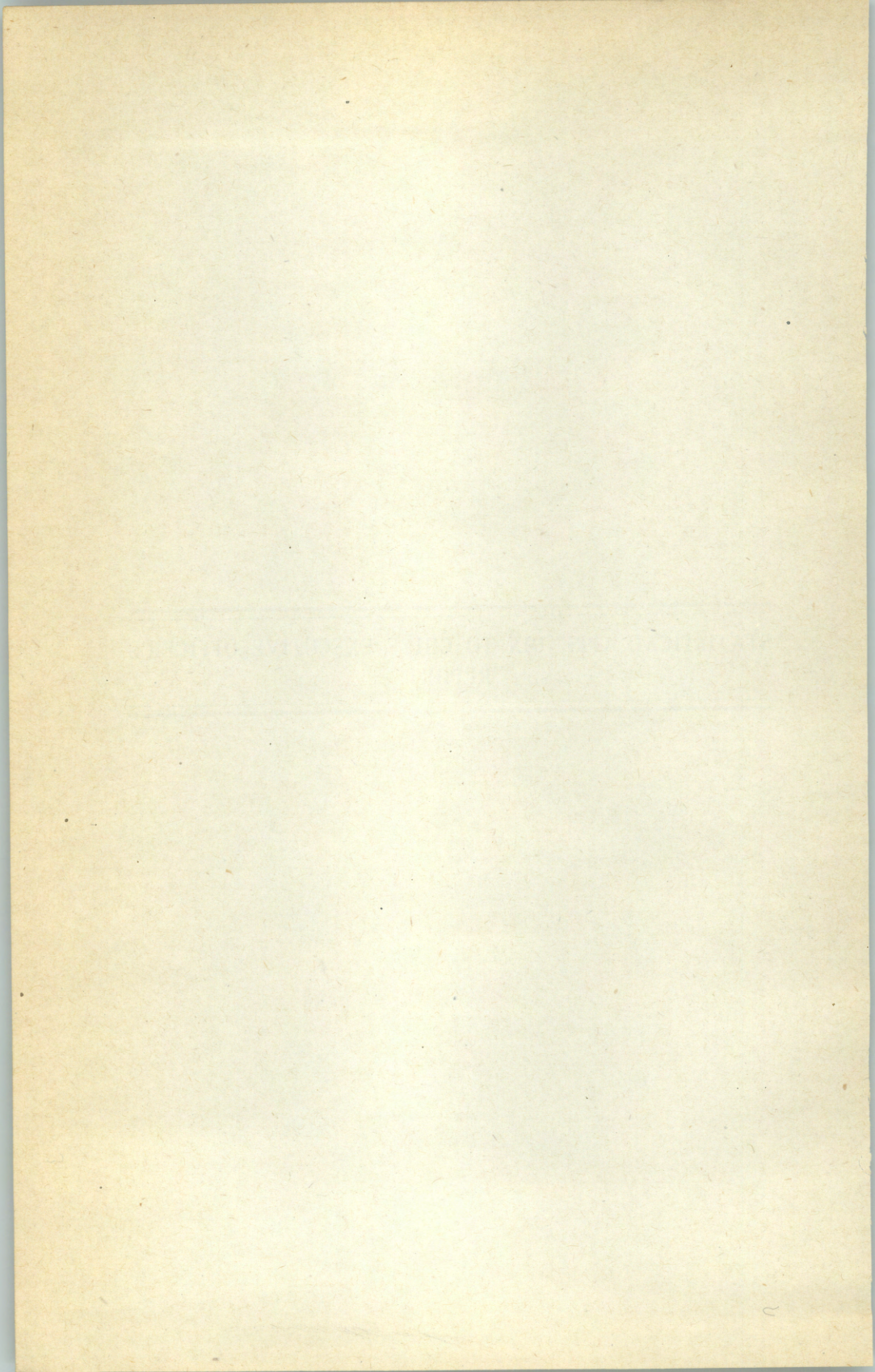


TABLE I.
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Date of opening as a hospital for mental diseases.....	August 17, 1876
2. Normal capacity.....	4,170
3. Value of hospital property—Total.....	\$13,192,957.99
Real estate, including buildings.....	12,007,326.05
Personal property.....	1,185,631.94
Total acreage of hospital property owned (Includes grounds, farms and gardens, and sites occupied by buildings.)	929.48
Additional acreage rented.....	68.00
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year.....	202.58

4. CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	Resident population			Non-resident population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
WHITE—Total.....	5,120	2,534	2,586	742	377	365
Insane.....	4,864	2,402	2,462	728	370	358
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	256	132	124	14	7	7
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
COLORED—Total.....	280	114	166	57	30	27
Insane.....	266	108	158	57	30	27
Epileptics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Mental defectives.....	14	6	8	..	..	..
Alcoholics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Drug addicts.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Neurosyphilitics.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
All other cases.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL.....	5,400	2,648	2,752	799	407	392

	Total	Men	Women
5. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report.....	2,774	1,374	1,400
6. Voluntary patients admitted during year	149	94	55
7. Total different persons given advice or treatment in out-patient clinics dur- ing year.....	1,072	639	433

TABLE I.—(Continued.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR

	Full Time - Part Time		
	M.	W.	M. W.
Grand Total.....	613	476	2
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION—Total.....	349	415	2
1. Superintendent and Chief Executive Officer.....	1		
2. Other Physicians—Total.....	29	2	2
a. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	24	1	2
b. Specialists (cardiologists, roentgenologists, etc.) not on ward duty.....	5	1	
c. Pathologists.....			
3. Dentists.....	2		
4. Dental Internes.....	2		
5. Pharmacists.....	2		
6. Graduate Nurses (excluding occupational therapists)....	2	74	
a. Supervisory or administrative duty.....		17	
b. Ward duty—direct care of in-patients.....	1	46	
c. Special duty (X-ray, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy laboratory, etc.).....	1	11	
7. Other nurses and attendants (excluding occupational therapists and 62 affiliate nurses).....	290	259	
a. Ward duty (including 24 student nurses).....	241	227	
b. Special duty.....	49	32	
8. Occupational Therapists and assistants.....	11	16	
a. Professional.....	5	7	
b. Attendants assigned to special service.....	6	9	
9. Physical education directors and teachers.....		8	
10. Medical Clerks.....	4	29	
11. Other Employees.....	6	15	
12. Hospital Social Service—Parole Division—Total.....		12	
a. Directors.....		1	
b. Social Workers.....		11	
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Total*.....	261	50	
13. Business Manager.....	1		
14. Assistant Business Manager.....	1		
15. Clerical Employees including Stenographers and Bookkeepers.....	13	6	
16. Housekeeping Employees.....	2	25	
17. Farm Employees (excluding attendants).....	23		
18. Other Employees.....	221	19	
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, 1940

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand from previous fiscal year	\$	0.00
Received from appropriations	1,957,015.53	
Received from paying patients	132,251.19	
Received from all other sources	877,682.32	
Total receipts	\$2,966,949.04	

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Expenditures for <u>maintenance</u> of patients		
Salaries and wages	\$1,101,826.09	
Provisions (food)	345,798.84	
Fuel, light and water	134,872.53	
All other expenditures for maintenance	323,393.91	
Total expenditures for maintenance	\$1,905,891.37	
2. Expenditures for all purposes other than maintenance, including new buildings, other additions and permanent betterments	50,363.39	
3. Expenditures for repayment of loans and interest on loans	0.00	
Total expenditures	\$1,956,254.76	
Amount returned to state treasurer or other officials	1,010,694.28	
Balance on hand at close of year	0.00	
Total disbursements, including balance on hand	\$2,966,949.04	

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
1. Patients on books at beginning of year	6,113	3,078	3,035
a. Resident	5,444	2,723	2,721
b. Transferred from special care (adm't'd 1939)	1		1
c. On parole or otherwise absent	668	355	313
2. Admissions during year	1,320	723	597
a. First admissions	1,049	591	458
b. Readmissions	242	123	119
c. Transfers from other hospitals for mental diseases	29	9	20

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.....	2	2		2	2	3			
*Asia.....									1
Australia.....									14
Belgium.....	1		1				1	1	1
†Canada.....	7	2	5	3	4	3	5	8	8
Central America.	1	1		1	1	1			
China.....									
Czecho-Slovakia.	8	4	4	7	7	9	6	6	6
Cuba.....									
Denmark.....	1	1		1	1	1			1
England.....	14	8	6	13	26	15	12	20	16
*Europe.....									
Finland.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
France.....	3	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	2
Germany.....	39	21	18	39	53	43	41	48	45
Greece.....	2	2		4	4	4	1	1	1
Holland.....	2	2		8	10	8	1	2	1
Hungary.....	10	7	3	11	12	12	7	8	7
India.....									
Ireland.....	33	16	17	39	42	49	43	46	48
Italy.....	76	44	32	77	82	77	57	64	57
Japan.....									
Jugo-Slavia.....									
Lithuania.....	6	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
Mexico.....						1			
Norway.....	1		1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Philippine Islands									
Poland.....	37	18	19	34	38	37	29	29	32
Portugal.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Roumania.....	1	1		1	1	1	2	2	2
Russia.....	13	6	7	12	15	13	12	15	13
Scotland.....	9	6	3	8	9	8	4	6	6
South America...					1				
Spain.....	4	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	2
Sweden.....	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Switzerland.....	3	3		3	4	4	1	2	3
Turkey-in-Asia...				2	2	2			
Turkey-in-Europe				1	1	1			
*United States...	749	422	327	225	238	258	155	172	178
Wales.....	1	1		2	2	3			1
†West Indies....					1				2
Other countries...									
Unascertained...									
Total.....	1049	591	458	525	591	591	401	458	458

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

TABLE IV.—a

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

AGE GROUPS	Aggregate			NATIVE BORN													FOREIGN BORN																						
				Total			PARENTAGE										Total			TIME IN UNITED STATES BEFORE ADMISSION																			
	Native						Foreign			Mixed			Unascertained			Under 5 years				5-9 years			10-14 years			15 years and over													
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.			
Under 15 years..	5	1	4	5	1	4	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
15-19 years....	51	34	17	47	33	14	22	17	5	18	10	8	7	6	1	4	1	3	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	2
20-24 years....	84	48	36	80	45	35	32	15	17	35	23	12	13	7	6	4	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	2	1
25-29 years....	109	65	44	103	61	42	49	32	17	39	21	18	15	8	7	6	4	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	6	6
30-34 years....	109	66	43	100	57	43	48	31	17	42	22	20	10	4	6	9	9	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	6	6
35-39 years....	110	66	44	88	51	37	50	29	21	19	11	8	19	11	8	..	..	..	22	15	7	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	3	1	16	11	5	..	..	..
40-44 years....	75	40	35	46	26	20	23	14	9	14	7	7	9	5	4	..	..	..	29	14	15	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	26	13	13	..	..	..
45-49 years....	81	43	38	47	25	22	25	14	11	13	5	8	9	6	3	..	..	..	34	18	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	32	17	15	..	..	..
50-54 years....	79	41	38	46	21	25	25	12	13	11	5	6	10	4	6	..	..	..	33	20	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	30	20	10	..	..	..
55-59 years....	66	36	30	39	22	17	28	16	12	5	2	3	6	4	2	..	..	..	27	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	14	13	..	..	..
60-64 years....	66	36	30	35	19	16	19	12	7	12	6	6	4	1	3	..	..	..	31	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	17	14	..	..	..
65-69 years....	61	33	28	35	18	17	20	11	9	11	7	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	26	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	15	11	..	..	..
70 years and over	153	82	71	78	43	35	38	21	17	29	14	15	11	8	3	..	..	..	75	39	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	74	38	36	..	..	..
Unascertained...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1049	591	458	749	422	327	380	225	155	250	133	117	119	64	55	..	..	..	300	169	131	5	2	3	10	3	7	12	9	3	273	155	118			

TABLE V.
CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Total	Men	Women
Citizens by birth.....	749	422	327
Citizens by naturalization.....	190	114	76
Aliens.....	110	55	55
Citizenship unascertained.....	..	..	..
Total.....	1049	591	458

TABLE VI.
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
TOTAL	1049	591	458
1. With syphilitic-meningo-encephalitis	68	53	15
2. With other forms syphilis of central nervous system ..	42	29	13
a. Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	40	28	12
b. With intracranial gumma			
c. Other types (to be specified)	2	1	1
3. With epidemic encephalitis	3	2	1
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4,	
a. With tuberculosis meningitis	4	4	
b. With meningitis (unspecified)			
c. With acute chorea (Sydenham's)			
d. With other infectious disease (to be specified)			
e. Post-infectious psychoses (infection to be specified)			
5. Alcoholic psychoses	34	28	6
a. Pathological intoxication	1	1	
b. Delirium tremens	16	14	2
c. Korsakow's psychosis	5	2	3
d. Acute hallucinosis	11	11	
e. Other types (to be specified)	1		1
Chronic alcoholic intoxication			
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	2	1	1
a. Due to metals (to be specified)			
b. Due to gases (to be specified)			
c. Due to opium and derivatives	2	1	1
d. Due to other drugs (to be specified)			
7. Traumatic psychoses	8	8	
a. Traumatic delirium	1	1	
b. Post-traumatic personality disorders	4	4	
c. Post-traumatic mental deterioration	3	3	
d. Other types (to be specified)			
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	260	146	114
9. With other disturbances of circulation	10	9	1
a. With cerebral embolism			
b. With cardio-renal disease	10	9	1
c. Other types (to be specified)			

TABLE III. (Continued.)
MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Total	Men	Women
3. Total on books during year	7,433	3,801	3,632
4. Discharged from books during year	621	329	292
a. As recovered	338	170	168
b. As improved	227	122	105
c. As unimproved	27	13	14
d. As without psychosis	29	24	5
5. Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases	187	181	6
6. Died during year	430	236	194
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year	1,238	746	492
8. Patients on books at end of year	6,195	3,055	3,140
a. Resident	5,396	2,648	2,748
b. In family care			
c. On parole or otherwise absent	799	407	392
9. Average daily resident population	5,436.98	2,679.59	2,757.39
10. Average daily population on books	6,168	3,057.83	3,110.17
11. Patients placed on parole, visit or other absent status, but still retained on books (count the total number of times patients were trans- ferred from resident to absent status)	3,075	1,406	1,669
12. Patients returned to hospital from parole, visit, or other absent status	2,509	1,141	1,368
4 (Supplement)	621	329	292
a. Discharged directly from institution	186	116	70
b. Discharged while on parole or other- wise absent (excluding deaths)	413	202	211
c. Deaths on parole or while otherwise absent from hospital	22	11	11

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

	Total	Men	Women
*Receiving special care beginning of year	6		6
Admitted for special care	10		10
Discharged from special care	11		11
Transferred to regular mental population	1		1
Died while receiving special care			
Receiving special care end of year	4		4

TABLE VI. (Continued.)
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	15	7	8
a. Epileptic deterioration	5	4	1
b. Epileptic clouded states	10	3	7
c. Other epileptic types			
11. Senile psychoses	57	18	39
a. Simple deterioration	35	13	22
b. Presbyphrenic type	3		3
c. Delirious and confused types			
d. Depressed and agitated types	19	5	14
e. Paranoid types			
12. Involutional psychoses	47	12	35
a. Melancholia	21	8	13
b. Paranoid types ..	11	2	9
c. Other types (to be specified)	15	2	13
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	9	1	8
a. With diseases of the endocrine glands	2		2
b. Exhaustion delirium			
c. Alzheimer's disease	1		1
d. With pellagra			
e. Other somatic diseases (to be specified)	6	1	5
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1
a. With intracranial neoplasms	2	1	1
b. With other neoplasms (to be specified)			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	5	4	1
a. With multiple sclerosis	1	1	
b. With paralysis agitans	1	1	
c. With Huntington's chorea			
d. With other brain or nervous diseases	3	2	1
16. Psychoneuroses	24	10	14
a. Hysteria	2		2
b. Psychasthenia or compulsive states	3	2	1
c. Neurasthenia	1	1	
d. Hypochondriasis	1	1	
e. Reactive depression	6	3	3
f. Anxiety state	3		3
g. Mixed Psychoneurosis	8	3	5

TABLE VI. (Continued.)
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

<i>Psychoses</i>	Total	M.	W.
17. Manic-depressive psychoses	135	63	72
a. Manic type	33	14	19
b. Depressive type	38	18	20
c. Circular type	6	2	4
d. Mixed type	52	25	27
e. Perplexed type	1		1
f. Stuporous type	5	4	1
g. Other types			
18. Dementia Præcox	166	91	75
a. Simple type	3	1	2
b. Hebephrenic type	109	66	43
c. Catatonic type	14	10	4
d. Paranoid type	40	14	26
e. Other types			
f. Type not specified			
19. Paranoia and Paranoid conditions	29	18	11
a. Paranoia			
b. Paranoid conditions	29	18	11
20. With psychopathic personality	54	40	14
21. With mental deficiency	49	28	21
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	11	7	4
23. Without psychoses	15	11	4
a. Epilepsy	1		1
b. Alcoholism	7	7	
c. Drug addiction			
d. Mental deficiency			
e. Personality dis. due to epidemic encephalitis	1		1
f. Psychopathic personality			
f1. With pathological sexuality			
f2. With pathological emotionality			
f3. With asocial or amoral trends			
f4. Mixed types			
g. Syphillis of central nervous system	6	4	2
24. Primary behavior disorders			
a. Simple adult maladjustment			
b. Primary behavior disorders in children			
b1. Habit disturbance			
b2. Conduct disturbance			
b3. Neurotic traits			

SPECIAL STATISTICAL DATA FOR UNITED STATES CENSUS

FIRST ADMISSIONS WITHOUT PSYCHOSES BY AGE

(Supplement to Table 8)

DIAGNOSIS	Total			Under 15 years			15—19 years			20—24 years			25—29 years			30—34 years			35—39 years			40—44 years			45—49 years			50—54 years			55 years and over		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.			
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	15	11	4							1		1	1	1		3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1		4	4				
Epilepsy	1		1																1		1												
Mental deficiency																																	
Alcoholism	7	7														2	2		2	2					1	1		2	2				
Drug addiction																																	
Personality disorders due to epidemic encephalitis	1		1							1		1																					
Psychopathic personality																																	
Primary behavior disorders																																	
Syphilis of central nervous system . . .	6	4	2										1	1		1		1				2	1	1			2	2					

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	1049	591	458	90	43	47	170	102	68	543	311	232	210	113	97	36	22	14
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES	1034	580	454	90	43	47	170	102	68	535	305	230	206	110	96	33	20	13
1. With syphilitic meningo- encephalitis	68	53	15	5	5		18	11	7	37	30	7	7	6	1	1	1	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	42	29	13	5	2	3	18	14	4	15	11	4	3	1	2	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis.	3	2	1							2	2		1		1			
4. With other infectious diseases	4	4					1	1		3	3							
5. Alcoholic psychoses	34	28	6	2	1	1	4	4		21	17	4	7	6	1			
6. Due to drugs & exogenous poisons	2	1	1							1	1		1		1			
7. Traumatic psychoses	8	8		2	2					3	3		2	2		1	1	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	260	146	114	37	18	19	56	37	19	132	71	61	28	15	13	7	5	2
9. With other disturbances of circulation	10	9	1	2	2		2	2		6	5	1						
10. With convulsive disorders ..	15	7	8	2	1	1	4	1	3	6	3	3	3	2	1			
11. Senile	57	18	39	10	4	6	5	5	5	36	13	23	6	1	5			
12. Involutional	47	12	35	1		1	8	3	5	27	8	19	11	1	10			
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	9	1	8							6		6	3	1	2			
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1							2	1	1						
15. With organic changes of the nervous system	5	4	1							3	2	1	1	1		1	1	
16. Psychoneuroses	24	10	14				1	1		14	5	9	8	3	5	1	1	
17. Manic-depressive	135	63	72	1		1	12	3	9	73	33	40	44	26	18	5	1	4
18. Dementia Præcox	166	91	75	2	1	1	18	8	10	82	51	31	58	29	29	6	2	4
19. Paranoia & paranoid cond't's	29	18	11	1		1	3	2	1	18	12	6	4	3	1	3	1	2
20. With psychopathic personality	54	40	14	1		1	3	3		25	18	7	18	13	5	7	6	1
21. With mental deficiency	49	28	21	18	7	11	15	10	5	16	11	5						
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	11	7	4	1		1	2	2		7	5	2	1		1			
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	15	11	4							8	6	2	4	3	1	3	2	1
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.....	1034	580	454	957	535	422	77	45	32
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)	68	53	15	63	49	14	5	4	1
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	42	29	13	42	29	13			
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	
4. With other infectious diseases.....	4	4		4	4				
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	34	28	6	34	28	6			
6. Due to drugs and other exogenous poisons	2	1	1	2	1	1			
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	8	8		8	8				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	260	146	114	231	128	103	29	18	11
9. With other disturbances of circulation	10	9	1	7	6	1	3	3	
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	15	7	8	14	7	7	1		1
11. Senile psychoses	57	18	39	52	15	37	5	3	2
12. Involutional psychoses	47	12	35	44	12	32	3		3
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	9	1	8	7		7	2	1	1
14. Due to new growth	2	1	1	2	1	1			
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system	5	4	1	5	4	1			
16. Psychoneuroses.....	24	10	14	20	9	11	4	1	3
17. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	135	63	72	127	58	69	8	5	3
18. Dementia præcox (schizophrenia) ...	166	91	75	157	87	70	9	4	5
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions...	29	18	11	28	18	10	1		1
20. With psychopathic personality.....	54	40	14	52	38	14	2	2	
21. With mental deficiency.....	49	28	21	46	25	21	3	3	
22. Undiagnosed psychoses	11	7	4	10	7	3	1		1
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	15	11	4	13	10	3	2	1	1
24. PRIMARY BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	1049	591	458	970	545	425	79	46	33

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.....	1034	580	454	236	140	96	722	404	318	76	36	40
1. With syphilitic meningo- encephalitis	68	53	15	19	16	3	46	34	12	3	3	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system	42	29	13	13	10	3	27	17	10	2	2	
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	3	2	1	1	1		2	1	1			
4. With other infectious diseases.....	4	4					4	4				
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	34	28	6	4	3	1	29	24	5	1	1	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	2	1	1	1	1		1		1			
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	8	8		2	2		6	6				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	260	146	114	85	49	36	154	84	70	21	13	8
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	10	9	1	2	2		7	6	1	1	1	
10. With convulsive disorders.....	15	7	8	2	1	1	11	5	6	2	1	1
11. Senile psychoses.....	57	18	39	22	7	15	33	11	22	2		2
12. Involutional psychoses.....	47	12	35	5	3	2	35	8	27	7	1	6
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	9	1	8	4		4	4	1	3	1		1
14. Due to new growth.....	2	1	1				2	1	1			
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	5	4	1	1	1		4	3	1			
16. Psychoneuroses.....	24	10	14	2	1	1	19	9	10	3		3
17. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	135	63	72	17	7	10	108	53	55	10	3	7
18. Dementia Praecox.....	166	91	75	25	14	11	130	73	57	11	4	7
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	29	18	11	7	5	2	19	11	8	3	2	1
20. With psychopathic personality.....	54	40	14	8	7	1	40	29	11	6	4	2
21. With mental deficiency.....	49	23	21	15	9	6	32	18	14	2	1	1
22. Undiagnosed psychosis.....	11	7	4	1	1		9	6	3	1		1
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES	15	11	4	2	1	1	11	9	2	2	1	1
24. Primary Behavior Disorders.....												
Total.....	1049	591	458	238	141	97	733	413	320	78	37	41

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	1034	580	454	384	251	133	372	205	167	179	68	111	66	36	30	33	20	13
1. With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	68	53	15	14	13	1	32	25	7	7	3	4	8	5	3	7	7	
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	42	29	13	5	4	1	25	17	8	5	3	2	6	4	2	1	1	
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1										
4. With other infectious diseases.....	4	4		1	1		2	2					1	1		1	1	
5. Alcoholic psychoses.....	34	28	6	10	9	1	13	10	3	2	1	1	8	7	1	1	1	
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	2	1	1							1		1	1	1				
7. Traumatic psychoses.....	8	8		2	2		4	4		1	1		1	1				
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	260	146	114	39	25	14	97	62	35	103	47	56	15	7	8	6	5	1
9. With other disturbances of circulation	10	9	1	2	2		7	6	1	1	1							
10. With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	15	7	8	9	5	4	4	1	3	1	1		1		1			
11. Senile psychoses.....	57	18	39	8	1	7	10	7	3	35	8	27	3	2	1	1		1
12. Involutional psychoses.....	47	12	35	8	2	6	28	7	21	6	1	5	4	2	2	1		1
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases	9	1	8	3	1	2	4	4		2		2						
14. Due to new growth.....	2	1	1				1	1		1		1						
15. Associated with organic changes of the nervous system.....	5	4	1				5	4	1									
16. Psychoneuroses.....	24	10	14	10	5	5	11	3	8				1	1		2	1	1
17. Manic-depressive psychoses.....	135	63	72	61	37	24	62	23	39			4	4		4	4	3	1
18. Dementia Præcox (schizophrenia)...	166	91	75	117	79	38	34	9	25	3		4	6	2	4	6	1	5
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions...	29	18	11	13	9	4	9	6	3	5	2	3	3		2	1	1	1
20. With psychopathic personality.....	54	40	14	26	22	4	19	15	4	2		2	6	3	3	1		1
21. With mental deficiency.....	49	28	21	47	27	20	2	1	1	1								
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	11	7	4	7	6	1	2	1	1				1		1	1		1
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	15	11	4	2	1	1	10	8	2				2	1	1	1	1	
24. Primary behavior disorders.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1049	591	458	386	252	134	382	213	169	179	68	111	68	37	31	34	21	13

TABLE XIV.
PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

PSYCHOSES	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL.....	242	123	119
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	234	116	118
1. General paresis.....	11	8	3
2. With other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system.....	8	6	2
3. With epidemic encephalitis.....	1	1	
4. With other infectious diseases.....	1	1	
5. Alcoholic.....	4	3	1
6. Due to drugs or other exogenous poisons.....	1	1	
7. Traumatic.....	3	3	
8. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	32	11	21
9. With other disturbances of circulation.....	2		2
10. With convulsive disorders.....	2		2
11. Senile.....	2		2
12. Involutional.....	8		6
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases.....	3	2	1
14. Due to new growth.....			
15. With organic changes of the nervous system.....			
16. Psychoneuroses.....	7	2	5
17. Manic-depressive.....	55	24	31
18. Dementia præcox.....	65	34	31
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	6	4	2
20. With psychopathic personality.....	15	10	5
21. With mental deficiency.....	6	3	3
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	2	1	1
23. TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	8	7	1
Epilepsy.....			
Mental deficiency.....			
Alcoholism.....	7	7	
Drug addiction.....	1		
Personality disorders due to epidemic enceph.			
Psychopathic personality.....			
Unclassified without psychoses.....			
24. Primary behavior disorders.....			

TABLE XV a.

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

PSYCHOSES	Total			Under 6 mos.			6 - 11 mos.			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5 - 9 years			10 yrs. & over			
	T	Ist	Re	T	Ist	Re	T	Ist	Re	T	Ist	Re	T	Ist	Re	T	Ist	Re	T	Ist	Re	T	Ist	Re	T	Ist	Re	
TOTAL DISCHARGED.....	599	443	156	327	241	86	120	91	29	76	59	17	36	27	9	14	6	8	7	6	1	17	13	4	2		2	
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSES.....	570	424	146	305	225	80	117	89	28	75	59	16	34	26	8	14	6	8	7	6	1	16	13	3	2		2	
1. General paresis.....	26	20	6	9	6	3	10	8	2	5	4	1										2	2					
2. Other forms of syphilis of the C.N.S....	18	18		7	7		7	7		2	2		1	1								1	1					
3. Epidemic encephalitis.....	4	3	1	2	2								2	1	1													
4. Other infectious diseases.....	4	4		3	3		1	1																				
5. Alcoholic.....	26	25	1	18	17	1	2	2		4	4		1	1		1	1											
6. Due to drugs and exogenous poisons....	4	4		2	2		1	1					1	1														
7. Traumatic.....	7	6	1	5	4	1				1	1											1	1					
8. Cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	61	48	13	41	31	10	7	6	1	7	6	1	2	2		1		1	1	1		2	2					
9. Other disturbances of circulation.....	3	3		1	1		1	1		1	1																	
10. With convulsive disorders.....	8	8		6	6		2	2																				
11. Senile.....																												
12. Involutional.....	39	34	5	17	15	2	8	7	1	10	9	1	2	2		2	1	1										
13. Due to other metabolic, etc., diseases...	14	11	3	8	5	3	2	2		3	3										1	1						
14. Due to new growth.....	2	2								1	1										1	1						
15. With organic changes of nervous system..	4	3	1	2	2					1	1					1		1										
16. Psychoneuroses.....	25	19	6	18	14	4	5	4	1	2	1	1																
17. Manic-depressive.....	132	78	54	80	52	28	22	10	12	13	9	4	8	4	4	5	1	4	1	1		2	1	1	1		1	
18. Dementia praecox.....	100	67	33	33	18	15	31	24	7	16	9	7	9	7	2	2	2	4	4	4		4	3	1	1		1	
19. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	16	15	1	11	10	1	3	3		1	1		6	5	1	1		1			1	1						
20. Psychopathic personality.....	57	42	15	32	22	10	12	11	1	5	4	1	2	2					1		1	1						
21. With mental deficiency.....	16	12	4	8	7	1	2	2	3	3									1		1							
22. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	4	2	2	2	1	1	1		1							1	1											
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSES.....	29	19	10	22	16	6	3	2	1	1		1	2	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.....	599	570	333	220	17	29
1st admission.....	443	424	253	161	10	19
Readmission.....	156	146	80	59	7	10
Under 6 months.....	327	305	195	94	16	22
1st admission.....	241	225	150	66	9	16
Readmission.....	86	80	45	28	7	6
6 - 11 months.....	120	117	64	53		3
1st admission.....	91	89	49	40		2
Readmission.....	29	28	15	13		1
1 year.....	76	75	39	35	1	1
1st admission.....	59	59	32	26	1	
Readmission.....	17	16	7	9		1
2 years.....	36	34	16	18		2
1st admission.....	27	26	11	15		1
Readmission.....	9	8	5	3		1
3 years.....	14	14	7	7		
1st admission.....	6	6	2	4		
Readmission.....	8	8	5	3		
4 years.....	7	7	3	4		
1st admission.....	6	6	2	4		
Readmission.....	1	1	1			
5 - 9 years.....	17	16	8	8		1
1st admission.....	13	13	7	6		
Readmission.....	4	3	1	2		1
10 years and over.....	2	2	1	1		
1st admission.....						
Readmission.....	2	2	1	1		

TABLE XV d.
DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

TOTAL DISCHARGED	621
Less than one month	31
1 month	64
2 months	52
3 months	50
4 months	54
5 months	37
6 months	33
7 months	31
8 months	17
9 months	29
10 months	10
11 months	18
1 year	95
2 years	41
3 years	18
4 years	15
5 years	11
6 years	6
7 years	2
8 years	2
9 years	1
10 years	
13 years	2
14 years	1
18 years	1

TABLE XVI.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

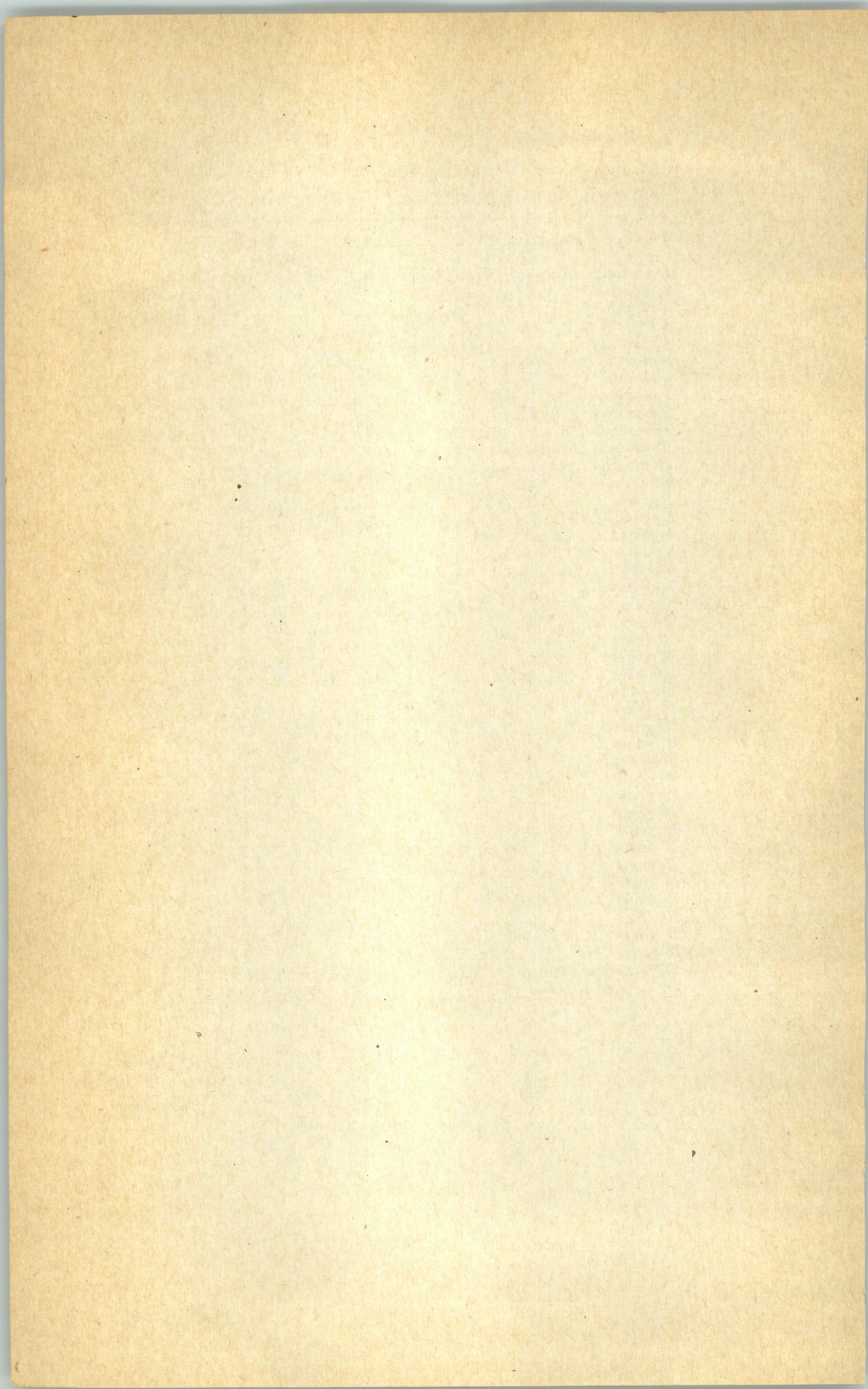
CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)			Alcoholic			With cerebral arterio-sclerosis			Convulsive Disorders (epilepsy)			Senile			Involutional			Psycho-neuroses			Manic-depressive			Dementia præcox			Paranoia and paranoid conditions			With psychopathic personality			With mental deficiency			*All other psychoses		
	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.	T.	M.	W.			
ALL DISEASES.....	430	236	194	35	31	4	4	2	2	184	95	89	6	3	3	42	15	27	10	4	6	1	1	19	10	9	63	37	26	11	5	6	1	1	6	2	4	48	30	18		
1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.....	5	2	3							4	2	2												1		1																
Tuberculosis—all forms.....	52	41	11	2	2					6	6	5	3	2	1				3	2	1			4	4	2	22	16	6	1	1				3	2	1	8	6	2		
2. CANCER AND OTHER TUMORS.....	19	11	8	1	1					11	6	5				2	1	1						1	1	2	1	1	1													
3. RHEUMATIC, NUTRITIONAL, ENDOCRINE AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.....	3		3							2		2																														
4. DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD MAKING ORGANS.....	2	1	1																							1		1	1	1												
5. CHRONIC POISONINGS AND INTOXICANTS.....																																										
6. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.....	7	4	3										1		1																											
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	30	11	19	1	1					18	6	12	1		1	3	1	2						1	1	3	2	1	1									6	4	2		
General paralysis of the insane.....	26	22	4	26	22	4							1	1																												
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	6	6											1	1																												
Diseases of organs of special sense.....																																										
7. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.....	6	2	4							6	2	4																														
Heart—total.....	211	101	110	2	2		3	2	1	104	54	50				32	11	21	6	1	5			7	2	5	26	14	12	6	3	3	1	1	2	2	22	11	11			
Arteriosclerosis.....	21	11	10							17	10	7				3	1	2								1	1	1	1	1												
8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.....	11	6	5	1	1					7	3	4				1	1							1		1	1	1	2													
Bronchopneumonia.....	11	9	2							4	3	1							1	1				1		1	3	2														
Lobar pneumonia.....	11	9	2							4	3	1												1		1	3	2														
9. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.....	9	4	5	2	2		1		1															1	1	1	3	3														
10. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.....	1		1																																							
Nephritis.....	7	4	3							4	2	2															1	1														
11. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILD-BIRTH AND PUERPERAL STATE.....										1	1																															
12. DISEASES OF SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.....	3	1	2																																							
13. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.....																																										
14. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.....																																										
15. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.....																																										
16. SENILITY.....																																										
17. VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.....																																										
Suicide.....																																										
18. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.....																																										

*Includes "without psychoses."

TABLE XVIIIa.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING

Total discharged.....	430
Less than one month	66
1 month	29
2 months	24
3 months	15
4 months	13
5 months	8
6 months	8
7 months	7
8 months	5
9 months	4
10 months	6
11 months	8
One year.....	26
2 years	36
3 years	21
4 years	21
5 years	17
6 years	12
7 years	11
8 years	18
9 years	9
10 years	5
11 years	2
12 years	5
13 years	1
14 years	1
15 years	4
16 years	3
17 years	4
18 years	1
19 years	1
20 years	1
21 years	1
22 years	2
23 years	2
24 years	3
25 years	3
26 years	2
27 years	2
28 years	2
30 years years and over.....	21



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	6	1	5	NORTHERN EUROPE			
Arkansas	1	1		Denmark	1	1	
California	1	1		Finland	3	3	
Colorado				Norway	1	1	
Connecticut	11	11		Sweden	1	1	
District of Columbia				SOUTHERN EUROPE			
Delaware	1	1		Bulgaria			
Florida	3		3	Greece	2	2	
Georgia	26	1	25	Italy	76	76	
Illinois	6	6		Portugal	1	1	
Indiana	1	1		Spain	4	4	
Kansas	2	2		Syria			
Kentucky	3	2	1	EASTERN EUROPE			
Louisiana	1		1	Russia	13	13	
Maine	3	3		WESTERN EUROPE			
Maryland	5	3	2	England	14	14	
Massachusetts	11	11		France	3	3	
Michigan	3	2	1	Ireland	33	33	
Minnesota	1	1		Scotland	9	9	
Mississippi	1	1		Wales	1	1	
Missouri	1	1		CENTRAL EUROPE			
Nebraska				Austria	21	21	
New Hampshire	3	3		Belgium	1	1	
New Jersey	399	386	13	Czecho-Slovakia	8	8	
New York	124	121	3	Germany	39	39	
North Carolina	16	3	13	Holland	2	2	
North Dakota	1	1		Hungary	10	10	
Ohio	5	5		Lithuania	6	6	
Oregon	1	1		Netherlands			
Pennsylvania	37	36	1	Poland	37	37	
Rhode Island	1	1		Roumania	1	1	
South Carolina	22		22	Switzerland	3	3	
Tennessee	3	2	1	OTHER COUNTRIES			
Texas	3	2	1	Canada	7	6	1
Virginia	29	4	25	Africa	2	1	1
West Virginia	3	3		Central America			
Wisconsin	2	2		Turkey in Asia	1		
United States	13	10	3	West Indies			
TOTAL	749	629	120		300	297	3

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

Length of Time	Total	First admissions who spent specified time in N. J.
Less than 1 year	30	
1 year less than 2	16	16
2 years less than 3	11	11
3 years less than 4	13	13
4 years less than 5	3	3
5 years less than 10	42	42
10 years and over	634	634
Not stated		
TOTAL	749	719

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	7		5
1 year less than 2	4		3
2 years less than 3	5		4
3 years less than 4	3		2
4 years less than 5	3		3
5 years less than 10	24	24	24
10 years and over	254	254	254
Not stated			
TOTAL	300	278	295

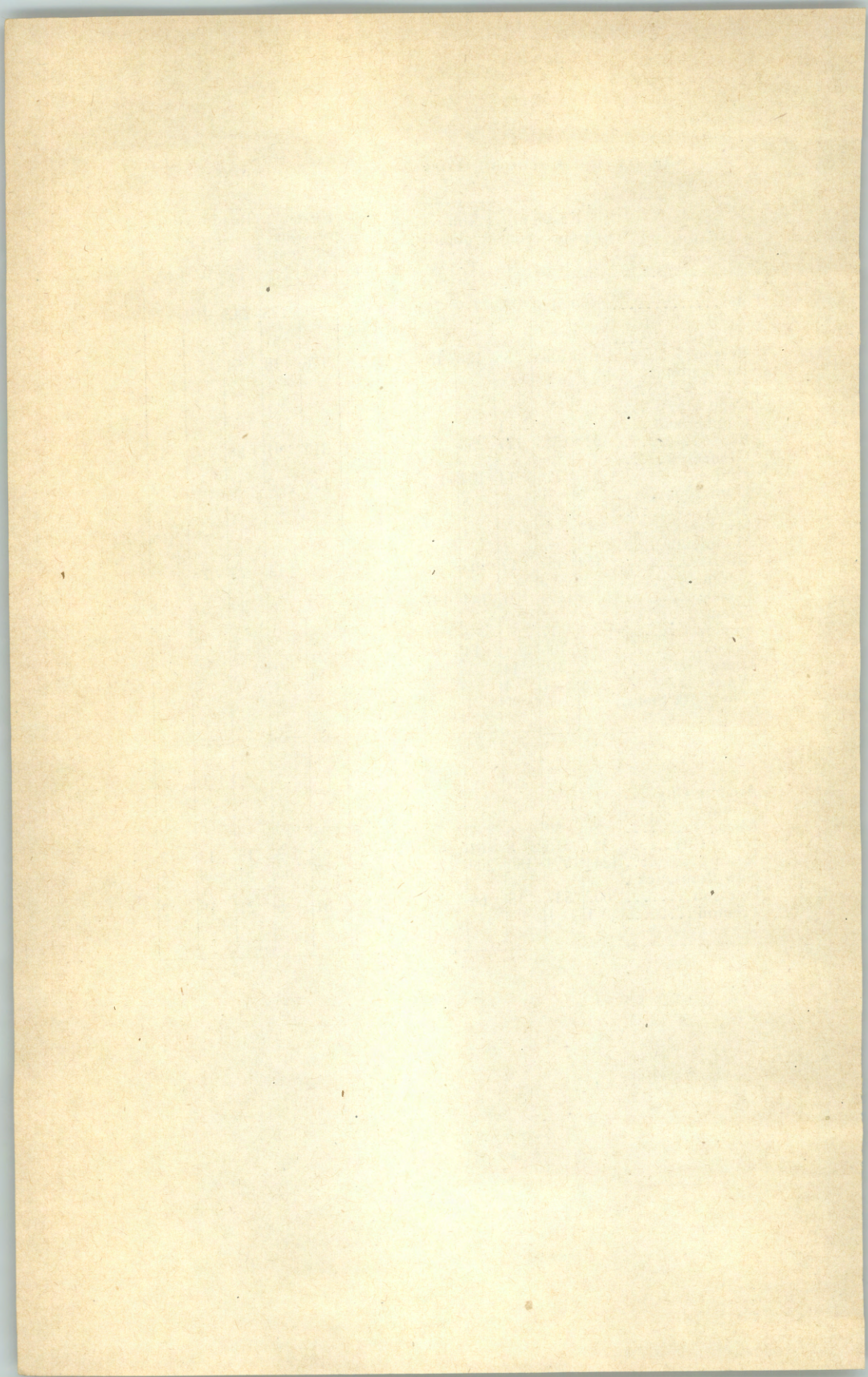
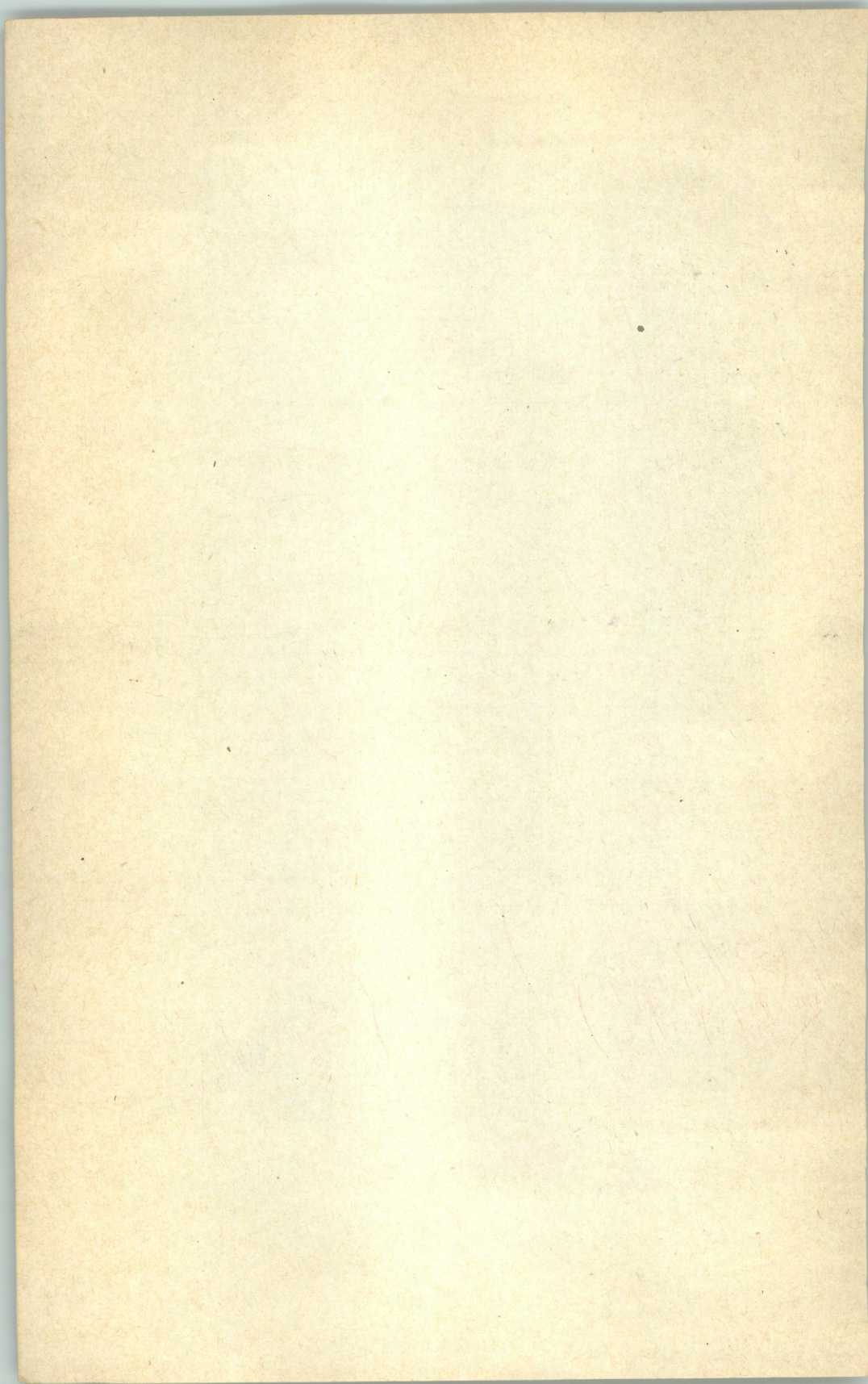


TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT

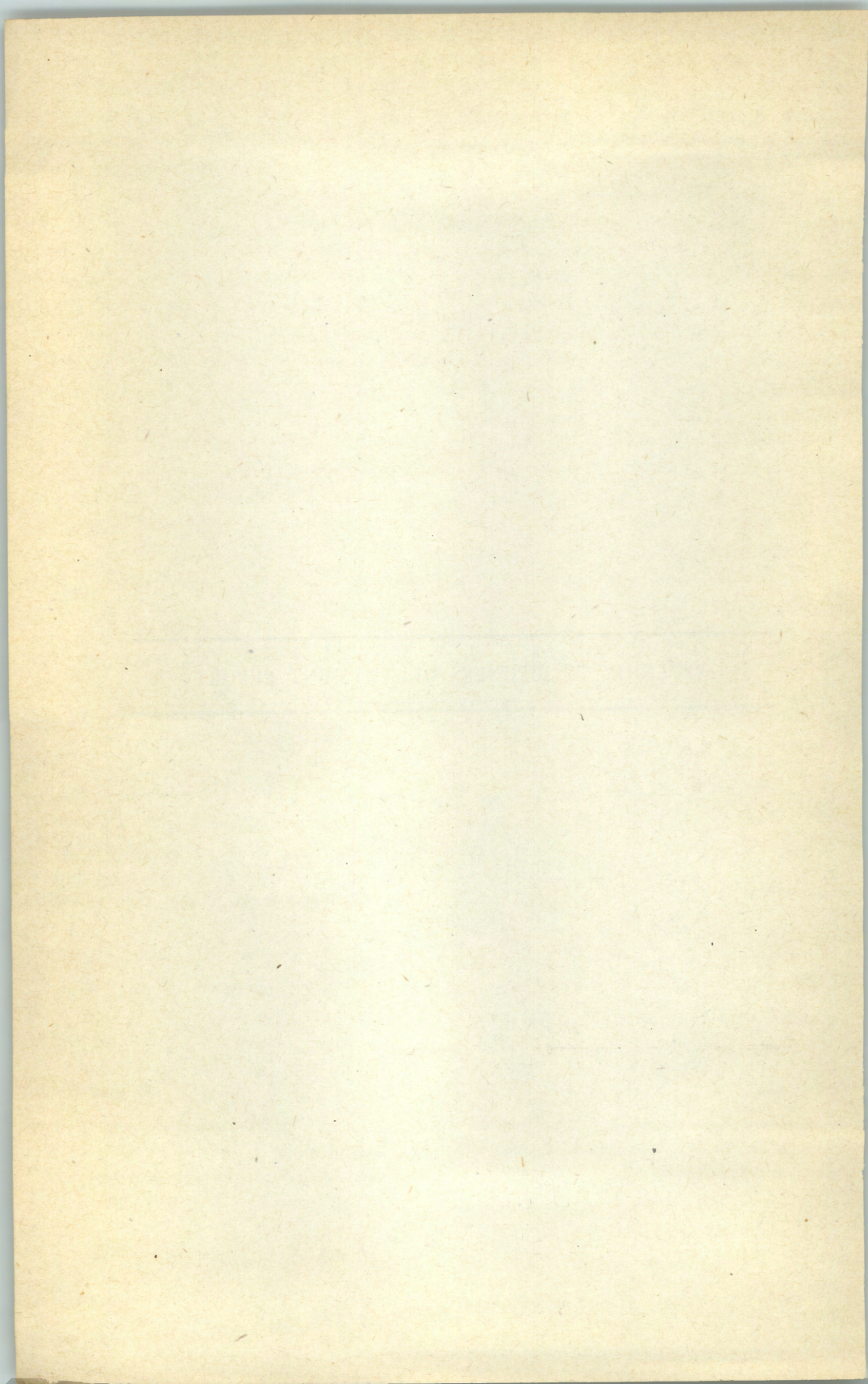
June 30, 1940

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bergen	407	464	871	93	83	176	10	16	26							510	563	1073
Camden					1	1										1	1	1
Cumberland		1	1													1	1	1
Essex	579	558	1137	163	134	297	29	46	75				1		1	772	738	1510
Hudson	238	207	445	129	93	222	20	41	61	1		1		1	388	342	730	
Hunterdon	1	3	4		1	1	1	2	3						2	6	8	
Mercer	2		2												2		2	
Middlesex	3	5	8		1	1		2	2						3	8	11	
Monmouth	1	3	4				1	3	4						2	6	8	
Morris	176	198	374	41	29	70	7	22	29				1	1	224	250	474	
Ocean		1	1					2	2						3	3	3	
Passaic	507	529	1036	91	51	142	12	25	37						610	605	1215	
Somerset	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	7	10						6	11	17	
Sussex	42	42	84	8	4	12	4	6	10						54	52	106	
Union	50	123	173	10	14	24	9	27	36						69	164	233	
Warren	4	2	6	1	1	2				1		1			6	2	8	
New York																		
Total	2012	2140	4152	537	411	948	96	199	295	2		2	1	2	3	2648	2752	5400

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

169.835 tons green alfalfa	1,698.36
27.2025 tons green oats	217.62
3.175 tons green grass	19.05
3.115 tons mixed hay	64.82
143.5 lbs. lamb	25.41
2.295 tons oats in straw	39.02
1022.43 tons corn ensilage	9,201.88
62.40 baskets carrots	24.96
538.8 baskets apples	215.52
4.715 tons mangel beets	47.15
4,676 baskets turnips	1,402.80
461 tons manure	922.00
	\$ 13,878.59

DAIRY

959,045½ quarts milk	76,723.62
24,834½ pounds beef	3,684.88
6,047½ pounds veal	875.28
Hides	1,376.30
6,249 tons manure	12,498.00
	\$ 95,158.08

POULTRY

22,536 1-3 dozen eggs	5,766.84
3,162½ pounds broilers	693.59
3,145½ pounds fowls	579.44
147 tons manure	735.00
	\$ 7,774.87

PIGGERY

88,841 pounds pork	9,520.70
584 tons manure	1,752.00
	\$ 11,272.70

GARDEN

3,876 bunches asparagus	498.09
83 8-16 baskets lima beans	71.47
681 baskets green string beans	367.94
255 7-16 baskets wax string beans	139.41
6,890 9-16 baskets beets	2,268.54
4,161 heads broccoli	334.44
35,645 pounds cabbage	427.94
8,500 stalks Chinese cabbage	850.00
1,685 4-16 baskets carrots	684.60
4 heads cauliflower .....	.19

11,770 stalks celery.....	235.40
8,739 ears corn, sweet	103.89
127 14-16 baskets cucumbers.....	48.69
3,314 baskets egg plant.....	871.26
1,608 heads endive.....	32.16
2 18-36 barrels kale.....	2.79
31,173 bunches kohlrabi	833.13
339 bunches leek	47.53
48,206 heads lettuce	1,830.77
1,476 2-16 baskets onions.....	670.67
73,803 bunches onions, green.....	1,358.06
6,300 bunches parsley.....	64.62
3 1-16 baskets parsnips	1.45
4,448 10-16 baskets peppers.....	1,233.73
10 baskets peppers, cayenne	3.00
2,315 pounds pumpkin.....	27.10
24,456 bunches rhubarb	594.27
6,736 15-16 baskets spinach.....	2,293.26
915 1-16 baskets squash, summer.....	329.02
2,937 pounds squash, late.....	36.76
4,981 baskets swiss chard.....	1,285.12
11,129 15-16 baskets tomatoes, red.....	4,593.01
682 12-16 basket tomatoes, green.....	204.86
27 14-16 baskets turnips, white.....	8.52
4 4-16 baskets rutabages	1.38
84 23-32 bushels onion sets.....	677.75
12.1425 tons straw, rye	242.85
	<hr/>
	\$ 23,273.67

SUMMARY

Farm	\$ 13,878.59
Dairy	95,158.08
Poultry	7,774.87
Piggery.....	11,272.70
Garden.....	23,273.67
	<hr/>
	\$151,357.91

FLORIST'S REPORT

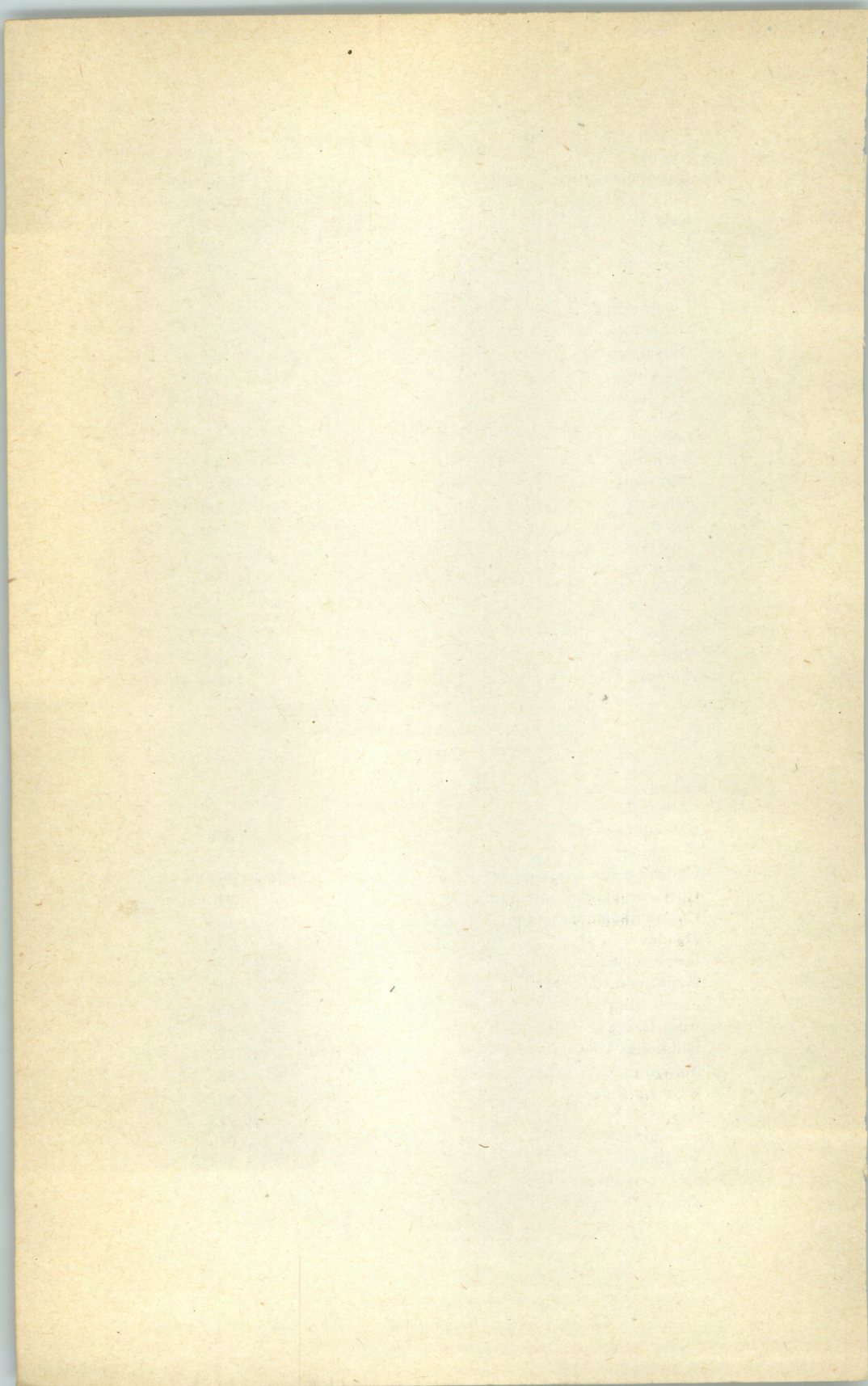
PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS

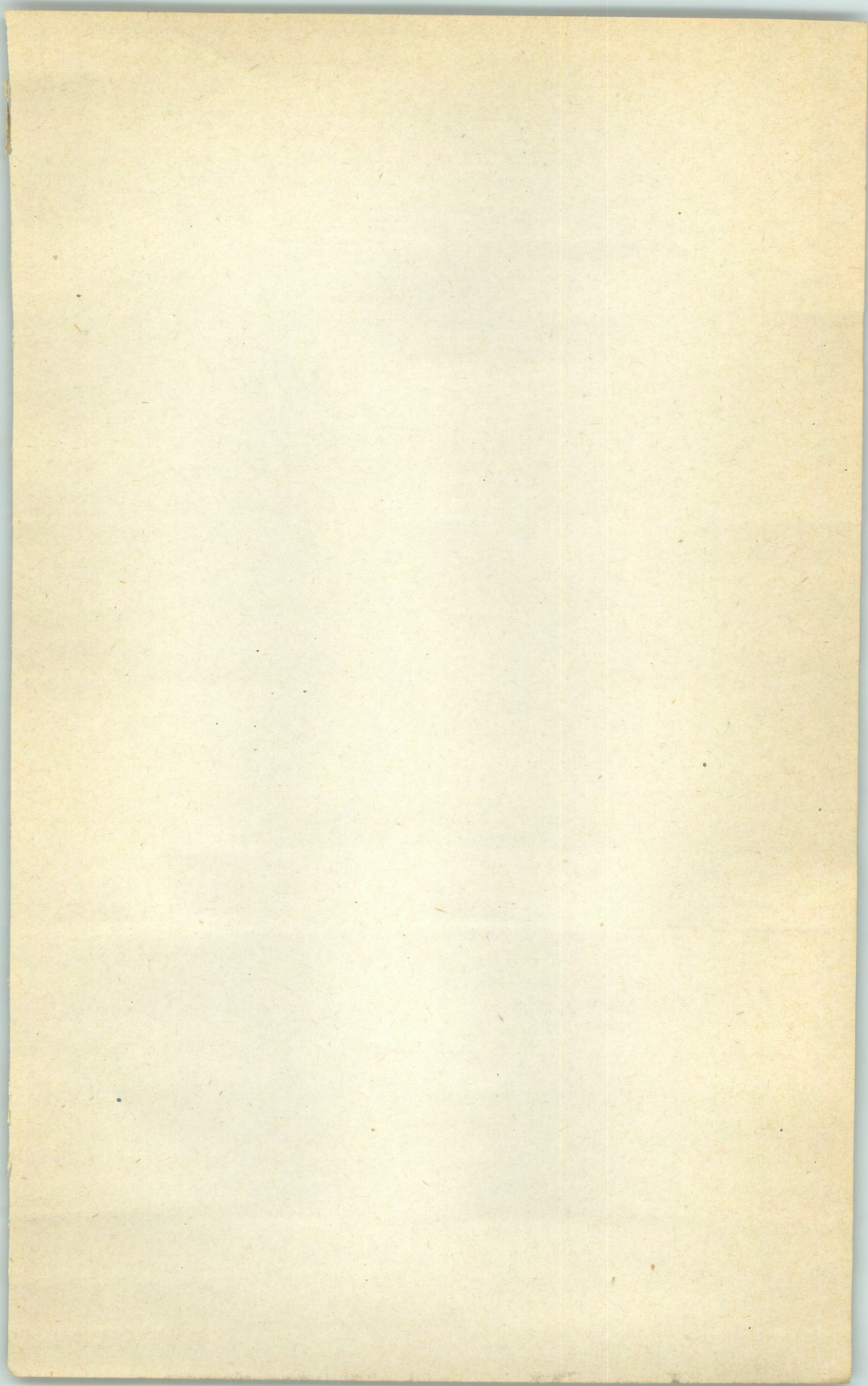
Abutilon	350
Ageratum	300
Asters	2,800
Asparagus - Sprengeri.....	125
Begonias.....	3,500
Calla lilies	250
Cannas.....	700
Carnations	2,307

Celosia	200
Chrysanthemums	2,500
Coleus	4,800
Dahlias	200
Delphiniums	1,000
Easter lilies	1,400
Ferns	600
Fuchsias	250
Geraniums	4,000
Gladiolus	26,000
Heliotrope.....	76
Hyacinths.....	2,000
Lantana	250
Lobelia	200
Marigolds.....	2,000
Narcissus	4,000
Petunias	8,000
Roses	1,160
Salvias.....	2,000
Snapdragons.....	12,000
Spireas.....	200
Sweet alyssum	500
Vincas.....	6,000
Vinca vine.....	200
Zinnias	3,000
Total	<u>92,868</u>

CUT FLOWERS

Asters.....	3,762
Calla lilies.....	992
Calendula.....	338
Carnations.....	5,948
Chrysanthemums (large)	1,874
Chrysanthemums (medium)	910
Chrysanthemums (spray).....	11,526
Dahlias	1,270
Delphiniums	578
Gypsophila.....	18
Easter lilies	4,465
Fern leaves	899
Gladiolus	13,765
Marigolds	4,866
Narcissus.....	2,567
Roses.....	10,713
Scabiosa.....	3,040
Snapdragons.....	21,293
Sprengeri strings	1,341
Zinnias	2,942
Total	<u>93,107</u>





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

