Persons contemplating bequests should note that the corporate name is the "State Charities Aid Association."

THE YEAR'S WORK
IN
MENTAL HYGIENE
IN NEW YORK STATE

COMPRISING
Annual report of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association (for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1922).
Annual report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission (for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922).

OCTOBER 1, 1922
SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The Committee on Mental Hygiene is supported by voluntary contributions. The budget adopted for the current fiscal year calls for an expenditure of $13,334. The funds pledged are far short of the sum needed to meet these expenses. Therefore we earnestly appeal to the wide circle of relatives and friends of the insane and to all those who are interested in preventing mental disorders and in making better provision for the feebleminded, for additional funds to carry on this work.

Contributions for the Committee should be sent to the Treasurer of the State Charities Aid Association with a statement that they are for the Association's Committee on Mental Hygiene. Checks should be made payable to the order of

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer
105 East 22nd Street, New York City.
MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HYGIENE

Dr. William L. Russell, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Milo M. Acker
Dr. Maurice C. Ashley
Dr. Leonard Blumgart
Dr. Sanger Brown, II
Mr. George F. Canfield
Miss Mary Vida Clark
Dr. L. Pierce Clark
Dr. W. B. Cornell
Dr. Charles L. Dana
Mr. Everett S. Elwood
Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell
Dr. Walter E. Fernald
Dr. Robert H. Fife
Dr. William C. Garvin
Dr. Bernard Glueck
Mrs. Albert H. Harris
Dr. Isham G. Harris
Dr. C. Floyd Haviland
Dr. Marcus B. Heyman
Dr. Richard H. Hutchings
Dr. Walter B. James
Dr. George H. Kirby

Sub-Committee on Mental Defect
Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Chairman
Dr. L. Pierce Clark
Miss Maude E. Miner
Prof. Paul Monroe
Dr. Thomas W. Salmon

Dr. Charles S. Little
Dr. John T. MacCurdy
Miss Maude E. Miner
Prof. Paul Monroe
Mr. William Church Osborn
Dr. Frederick Peterson
Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim
Mrs. R. Burnside Potter
Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor
Mrs. William B. Rice
Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey
Dr. Walter G. Ryon
Dr. Thomas W. Salmon
Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler
Dr. George A. Smith
Dr. Elbert M. Somers
Dr. M. Allen Starr
Mr. Franklin Thomas
Miss E. Tuckerman
Mrs. Paul Tuckerman
Miss Lilian D. Wald
Dr. Frankwood E. Williams

Sub-Committee on Mental Disease
Dr. William L. Russell, Chairman
Mr. George F. Canfield
Dr. Charles L. Dana
Dr. George H. Kirby
Dr. John T. MacCurdy
Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim
Mrs. William B. Rice
Dr. Thomas W. Salmon
Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary
Mr. George A. Hastings, Assistant Secretary

Mr. Stanley P. Davies, Executive Secretary

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HYGIENE
OF THE
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

The Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association is organized for the purpose of conserving mental health and of securing high standards of care, treatment and training for persons suffering from mental disorders and defects.

The Committee was established in 1910 as an outgrowth of the Association's Committee on the Insane organized in 1884, and more particularly of the Sub-Committee on Prevention and After-Care appointed in 1906. The Committee works in close cooperation with the State Hospital Commission, the State Commission for Mental Defectives, the Hospital Development Commission, and the superintendents of the State institutions for the care of the mentally diseased, mentally defective, and epileptic.

LINES OF WORK

The Committee carries on its work along four main lines:

1. Informing the public through addresses, exhibits, literature, magazine articles and newspaper publicity, about the nature, extent, causes, treatment, and means for the prevention of mental diseases and defects.

2. Promoting remedial legislation, and bringing to the attention of the public and proper officials the essential facts about the prevalence of mental disorders and the financial and other needs of the State institutions for the insane and feebleminded.

3. Promoting the establishment and effective operation of free clinics for mental disorders and defects, especially in connection with State institutions.

4. Acting as a bureau of information about the examination and treatment of the mentally sick and deficient, and about institutions for mental disorders.
SUMMARY OF RESULTS DURING THE YEAR

Among the more important activities and accomplishments of the Committee during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1922, are:

1. Actively furthered program of general public information concerning the nature of mental disorders and mental defects, the means of preventing mental illness, and of properly dealing with mental deficiency.

2. Carried on work of organizing public opinion in behalf of further provision of facilities for dealing with mental cases, including hospital and clinic treatment, social supervision, and special classes for backward children.

3. Made above efforts effective through 21 public meetings and addresses, 12 special articles furnished to newspapers, 9,000 pieces of literature distributed, and items published in the S. C. A A. News.

4. Visited and inspected the State hospitals for the insane and the State schools for mental defectives, and transmitted reports to the appropriate State authorities; these visits were made by the Association's duly appointed visitors and by members of the staff.

5. Studied all measures before the Legislature relating to the care and treatment of mental disease and mental defect and took appropriate action.

6. Helped to bring needs of State institutions for mental disease and mental defect to attention of appropriating authorities: $3,000,000 reappropriated for new civil State hospital at Creedmoor, in addition to $1,989,500 appropriated for new construction and permanent betterments at present State hospitals; $255,000 appropriated for new construction at State schools for mental defectives and Craig Colony.

7. Cooperated with State Hospital Commission, State Commission for Mental Defectives, and State Hospital Superintendents in extension of mental clinic facilities throughout the State; furnished 176 news items and articles to local papers, announcing clinic sessions; 13,329 visits by patients to State hospital clinics; 815 new cases seen at mental deficiency clinics.

8. Held special public meeting on mental hygiene at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, as part of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of the State Charities Aid Association. At this meeting, a mental hygiene program for the immediate future in New York State was outlined.

9. Cooperated in a survey of the health needs of Erie County conducted under the auspices of the National Child Health Council.

10. Continued to emphasize the importance of developing occupational therapy in State hospitals: Legislature for the first time made special appropriation ($13,700) for this work.

11. Organized and conducted in cooperation with the Psychiatric Institute a mental clinic at the demonstration East Harlem Health Center of the American Red Cross.

12. Maintained a social service department which assisted 500 individuals toward better mental and social adjustment, and acted as a bureau of information about institutions and the proper care of mental disorders.

13. Continued until April 15 to furnish psychiatric social service to Cornell Clinic, in which time 300 patients received advice, treatment, and necessary after-care.

FLORENCE M. RHETT

During the year the Committee suffered a severe loss in the death of Miss Florence M. Rhett, who had been chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee from the time of its organization in 1910. Miss Rhett's death occurred on October 30, 1921.

Miss Rhett's first close touch with the work for mental patients to which she devoted so great a part of her life and strength began when she became a visitor of the State Charities Aid Association to the Manhattan State Hospital in 1899, a capacity in which she served without interruption until her last illness. Her deep personal interest in the patients of this hospital, and her keen appreciation of the tragedies which mental disease brought to them and their families in spite of kindly care and scientific treatment, prompted her to suggest in 1909 that the Association's sub-committee on after-care of the insane, of which she had been the active chairman almost from its beginning, be made a committee on Prevention and After Care. Miss Rhett saw that the time had come for greatly broadening and extending both public and private efforts in relation to mental ills; for removing the age-old fatalistic tradition that mental disease is unavoidable; and for creating the truer
conviction that many of the causes of mental disease are both known and removable. Miss Rhett personally assumed responsibility for collecting the substantial sums needed for the development of the important work of the Mental Hygiene Committee. She not only collected most of the funds, required for the work, but her personal interest and direct participation permeated every phase and every factor of the Committee's activities.

To speak of Miss Rhett's public-spirited services which will leave their impress in the field of mental hygiene in this State for many years to come, is inadequate to give a full expression of her quick sympathies and active response to the needs of individual patients which were so well known to our social service department, or her rare and remarkable personal qualities which made her a source of never failing inspiration and ever renewed confidence to every worker in the cause of mental hygiene who knew her—and most of all perhaps, to the members of the staff, to each of whom she was always a devoted friend and counsellor, as well as a leader.

Since the death of Miss Rhett, Dr. William L. Russell, Vice Chairman of the Committee, has ably and unsparingly served as acting chairman.

**THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE**

At the beginning of the legislative session, Governor Miller in his annual message gave his endorsement to the intensive development of the curative work of the State hospitals, stating, "The curative side of the problem is the one demanding the most intensive study and effort, and I am glad to say that the problem is receiving the earnest study of our exceptional corps of hospital superintendents, who I am sure will receive the earnest cooperation of the hospital commission." He likewise recommended the further extension of the out-patient work, saying, "The effort should be to increase the number of discharged and paroled patients. I recommend that provision be made for an adequate field force and for the employment by the hospital commission of an expert alienist as consultant to visit the hospitals to compare methods and to advise." The Governor stated that there must be no abatement in the construction program, and recommended that provision be made for an additional State hospital in the Metropolitan district.

As to the mental deficiency program, the Governor fully recognized the importance of segregation of certain classes. He recommended that consideration be given to the selection of a site for an additional institution for the feebleminded accessible to the metropolitan district, and urged rapid progress in the completion of Letchworth Village. On the other hand, he expressed himself as being "convinced that the great problem is to avoid as far as possible institutionalizing the feebleminded." In this connection he recommended the development of special classes in public schools, supplemented by effective field work, home visitation, and supervision, and urged adequate provision for continuing the development of the clinical and field work of the Commission for Mental Defectives.

The Governor also recommended the creation of a department of purchase and supply for State departments and institutions.

**MENTAL DISEASE**

**Retirement of Dr. Pilgrim.**

In December, 1921, Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim retired as chairman and medical member of the State Hospital Commission, a position which he had held in 1906-1907, and from 1916 to 1921. Dr. Pilgrim had been in the service of this State in the care of its insane for 40 years, and during this period of service, including 26 years as State hospital superintendent, was zealous in the improvement and maintenance of standards of care and treatment. He was a leader in the development of a State-wide program of mental health through prevention and after-care, and in every way this Committee, of which he is a member, has benefited by his deep interest, wise counsel, and cordial cooperation.

Dr. Pilgrim's successor is Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, formerly superintendent of the Connecticut State Hospital at Middletown, Conn. Before going to Connecticut, Dr. Haviland was for a number of years in the New York State hospital service at the Manhattan and Kings Park State Hospitals.

**Appropriation Bill.**

The Legislature of 1922 made some progress in carrying out the recommendations of the Governor. Early in the session the unexpended balance of $3,000,000 originally provided for the Military Hospital (amounting to $2,979,782) was made available for the construction of a new civil State hospital on the Creedmoor site. The plans and specifications for this new institution are already under way, and the preliminary contract for the construction of a spur-track is being awarded. It is hoped that before the end of 1924 this new institution may be added to the State hospital system. In addition, the Legislature granted $1,989,500 for new con-
struction and improvements at the present State hospitals. Some of these contracts have already been awarded. These appropriations will make possible additional accommodations at Buffalo, Central Islip, Kings Park and Utica. With the aid of previous appropriations, a total of 1,500 new beds will have been added during 1922, 800 of which are in the new Marcy division of the Utica State Hospital; 200 at Middletown; 200 at Central Islip, and 100 at Hudson River.

A comparatively small item in the appropriation bill, to which considerable importance is, however, attached, is the grant of $13,700 for developing the work of occupational therapy. This Committee, in conjunction with the State hospital authorities, has been urging for a number of years that such special provision be made for occupational activities. This is the first direct appropriation which has been made for this purpose, and it is a sign of distinct encouragement. The appropriation has enabled the employment of a director of occupational therapy for the State hospital system in the person of Mrs. Eleanor Clarke Slagle, and will also allow for the employment of trained assistants in certain institutions. The present limited appropriation will be expended largely in making an intensive demonstration of the possibilities of the "work cure" in two or three of the State hospitals in the belief that the results secured will be convincing enough to elicit more substantial appropriations in subsequent years.

A recent report of the State Hospital Commission notes considerable progress in the past year in the development of occupational work, the percentage of patient population employed increasing from 45% in the previous year to 53% during the past year.

New Legislation.

In addition to the appropriation bill, legislation passed during the year relating to the State hospitals was as follows:

A centralized State Department of Purchase was created (Chapter 128, Laws of 1922). This law provides for a Department of Purchase headed by a Superintendent of Purchase, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years. The Department has jurisdiction and control of the purchase of materials, equipment and supplies by the State or by any State department, board, commission, officer, or institution, excepting the Legislature. The Superintendent of Purchase prescribes the form, contents, number and disposition of requisitions, and may revise them either as to quantity, quality, or estimated cost, revision as to quality being in accordance with the standards established by a newly created Bureau of Standards. The law provides, however, that in the case of requisitions from the State hospitals, if revised in reference to wearing apparel, foods, or medical supplies and equipment, the quality shall not be inferior to the grade approved, or the quantity less than that determined upon by the State Hospital Commission. This qualifying clause has the practical effect of reserving to the State Hospital Commission, the powers it now exercises with regard to the maintenance of standards of quantity and quality. An initial appropriation of $10,000 is made for the operation of the Department of Purchase. The Governor appointed as Superintendent of Purchase the former fiscal supervisor of State charities, Mr. Frank R. Utter.

A companion law (Chapter 385, Laws of 1922) creates a Bureau of Standards to cooperate with the Department of Purchase.

An amendment to the civil practice act (Chapter 187, Laws of 1922) provides that all writs of habeas corpus directed to the authorities of a State institution must be made returnable in the county in which the person is detained or before the nearest authorized official in case there is none in the county. This is a measure which the State hospitals and other institutions have desired for some time.

A permanent commission on pensions, to consist of five members appointed by the Governor, was created (Chapter 269, Laws of 1922). This commission is to inquire into the subject of retirement, pension allowance, and annuities for State and municipal officers and employees.

The Committee actively opposed a bill introduced during the session providing for the antiquated jury trial method for committing the insane. This measure was practically identical with a bill submitted before the 1921 Legislature. It met the same fate as its predecessor, however, not being reported from Committee.

Medical and Nursing Service.

It is necessary that a special endeavor should be made to raise medical standards in the State hospitals, which were necessarily lowered because of war conditions. A committee of medical experts appointed by the State Hospital Commission is now advising with the superintendents in this regard, and it is earnestly hoped and expected that the Legislature will see the necessity and wisdom of
making provision for a medical service adequate for the require­ments of curative treatment.

The service has now practically reached the quota of doctors, nurses and attendants allowed by law. The ratio of ward personal­nel to patients is now about 1 to 10, as compared with 1 to 10.6 a year ago, and 1 to 12.7 two years ago. This is still, however, below what prevailed before the war, and it is felt that nurses and attendants in the proportion of at least 1 to every 8 patients are needed in order to provide adequate ward service. At the same time, physicians should be allowed the State hospitals in the ratio of at least one to every 150 patients, instead of 1 to every 200 as at present.

Out-Patient Work.

Another gain in the number of patients on parole from the State hospitals was made during the past year. The average number of patients on parole was 3,127, as compared with 2,841 in 1921, an increase of 286. The further extension of the parole system indicates that this method of returning patients to the community on trial is proving satisfactory, both from the standpoint of the patient, and of the community.

An important new clinic center was established during the year at Troy. Local arrangements leading to the establishment of the clinic were made by this Committee in cooperation with the Hudson River State Hospital. The total number of visits made to the State hospital clinics during the year was 13,329. In reporting this clinic attendance, the State Hospital Commission gives credit in large part to the wide publicity sent out to local papers by this Committee.

During the year the committee prepared and sent out to local papers news stories announcing 176 different clinic sessions.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Death of Dr. Bailey.

The cause of mental hygiene lost a strong advocate by the death in February, 1922, of Dr. Pearce Bailey, chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives. Dr. Bailey came to the chairmanship of the Commission in 1919 from the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, where he had served during the war as head of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry. Dr. Bailey at the time of his death was in the midst of actively developing an adequate State mental deficiency program, especially in its extra-institutional aspects.

Dr. Bailey is succeeded by Dr. Sanger Brown, 2nd, who was closely associated with Dr. Bailey in his work at the Neurological Institute.

Field Work.

In view of the recommendation made by Governor Miller in his annual message that "adequate provision be made for continuing the development of the clinical and field work inaugurated by the Commission for Mental Defectives," it had been hoped that the appropriation bill might allow for the appointment of an additional psychiatrist and several additional field agents for the extension of the Commission's extra-institutional work. Only one additional field agent was allowed; however, increasing the number from four to five. Another element of discouragement was the failure of the Legislature to increase the salaries of the field agents, which remain at $1,500. Of the four highly trained women who served the Commission last year as psychometric examiners and social workers three were compelled to resign to accept the offer of considerably higher salaries elsewhere. It will be difficult for the Commission to hold properly qualified field agents for any length of time at this low salary, and it is especially hoped that the Legislature this year will see the importance of making the compensa­tion adequate.

In spite of these handicaps, the year witnessed a further exten­sion of the field work of the Commission. Sixteen mental deficiency clinics are now being conducted on regular schedules, one weekly, one semi-monthly, and the others monthly. Most of these are conducted as joint clinics with the State hospital of the district. This Committee has furnished regular publicity for nearly all of these clinics. In addition, occasional clinics were held during the year at Ilion, Highland, Adams, Saugerties, Malone, Sag Harbor, and Patchogue. Special arrangements for the clinics at Malone and Patchogue were made with the Commission by this Committee at the request of the Association's county agents.

The total number of cases seen at the mental deficiency clinics during the fiscal year was 815. As found during the previous year, the majority of the cases seen were children of comparatively high­grade, of the type suitable for care at home and capable of consider­able education by special class methods.
The principal appropriation allowed in the Appropriation Bill for new construction and permanent improvements at the State schools for mental defectives was $210,000 for the further development of Letchworth Village, where steady, though not rapid progress is being made toward the completion of the third group of buildings.

The new institution at Napanoch for male defective delinquents is increasingly proving its usefulness. At last report 381 inmates were under commitment here. A few cases have been committed directly by the courts, but the majority have come by transfer from the State prisons and reformatories, county penitentiaries, State schools for mental defectives, and the State hospitals for the criminal insane.

Legislation.

A measure proposing amendments to the mental deficiency law for the purpose of clarifying that act and making it more workable in certain respects, known as the Knight Bill, was passed by both houses of the Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor. In vetoing the bill, the Governor expressed his sympathy with the objects which it sought to accomplish but believed that it contained some provisions of doubtful import and of uncertain operation which should have further study before being enacted into law. The principal doubtful provision was one relating to the temporary detention and commitment for observation by magistrates of apparent mental defectives in New York City.

An amendment to the education law was enacted (Chapter 38, Laws of 1922) establishing a Department of Extension Teacher Training in the State Normal School at Geneseo under which is to be placed the regular school work at the Craig Colony at Sonyea. This law confirms a working arrangement which has been in operation for several years.

An amendment to the prison law was enacted (Chapter 297, Laws of 1922) which permits the Board of Parole for State prisons to parole a male mentally defective convict to the State institution at Napanoch, or a female mentally defective convict to the division for defective delinquents at Bedford.

A bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to select a site for an additional State school for mental defectives to be located in the western part of the State was not reported from Committee.

Meetings.

Four regular meetings of the Committee were held during the past year. A new plan of meetings was adopted whereby the regular report of the Executive Secretary was mailed to the members prior to the meeting, leaving the meeting itself open for the discussion of special topics. One of the meetings was given over to a consideration of the further development of the special class program in New York State. At this meeting Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, Supervisor of Ungraded Classes in New York City, and Dr. William B. Cornell of the State Department of Education, spoke. At a later meeting, Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, spoke on the plans of the Commission for the coming year, and Dr. Sanger Brown, Chairman of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, spoke on the work of that Commission. At this same meeting Miss Susan W. Hoagland, a member of the Board of Managers of the Rome State School, who had recently returned from England, told of the community work for mental defectives which has been organized in that country.

The important meeting of the year was that held at the Hotel Biltmore, on May 12, as part of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the State Charities Aid Association. Dr. William L. Russell, Acting Chairman of the Committee, presided. Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, spoke on "A State Mental Health Program"; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia University, on "A State Mental Deficiency Program," and Hon. Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Hospital Development Commission, on "How a Voluntary Society Can Help." Dr. George H. Kirby, Dr. Sanger Brown, 2nd, and Rev. William H. Garth led the discussion on the papers in the order named. Mr. Folks spoke in closing. About 250 were in attendance. The meeting proved to be an important contribution to the mental hygiene cause, and in addition to reviewing past achievements, outlined a State mental hygiene program for the immediate future.

A special meeting under the auspices of the Committee was held at the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on the afternoon of May 10. Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, chairman of the Association's sub-committee on mental defect, who arranged the meeting, pre-
sided. The speakers were: Dr. William A. White, medical superintendant, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, medical advisor, National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Mrs. H. Otto Wittppen, member of the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey; Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly commissioner of health, New York City, and Mr. Folks.

Lectures.

A series of popular lectures on mental hygiene was given under the auspices of the Department of Lectures of the Board of Education, as follows: Dr. Isham G. Harris at Public School No. 174, Brooklyn, on "How State Hospital Patients Live"; Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe at Cooper Institute, on "The Unconscious"; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams at Townsend Harris Hall, on "Mental Hygiene as a Public Health Problem."

Among other lectures given under the auspices of the Committee by its members or friends, Dr. G. S. Amsden of Bloomingdale Hospital addressed the Forum of Hunter College on "The Meaning of Personality," and Dr. Sanger Brown 2nd spoke on "Mental Hygiene" before the teachers of Public School No. 62.

The Secretary, Mr. Folks, presented a paper before the Mental Hygiene section of the National Conference of Social Work in Providence in June on "A Mental Hygiene Program through the School Period."

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hastings, served as Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Section of the National Conference of Social Work, and in addition to preparing the program presided at the section meetings in Providence. Among other lectures during the year Mr. Hastings spoke before a class in sociology at Columbia University on the "Development of the Care of the Insane and Prevention."

The Executive Secretary, Mr. Davies, spoke before the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene in Bridgeport, on "Community Need of Mental Medicine"; gave a lecture to a class in mental hygiene at Columbia University on "Social Aspects of Mental Deficiency"; addressed a group of 350 men at the Bowery Y. M. C. A. on "Mental Health"; spoke to 100 ex-service men at the East Side Y. M. C. A. on "Mental Health"; gave two talks on "Mental Health" to employees of Gimbel Brothers; addressed 340 boys at Public School No. 87 on "Mental Health"; gave a lecture to a class in community organiza-

Lectures and Publicity.

During the year 12 special articles bearing on mental hygiene were sent out to the newspapers of the State. Special items of mental hygiene interest were published from time to time in the S. C. A. A. News.

A total of 9,000 pieces of literature were distributed during the year.

The Committee had printed for general distribution 2,000 copies of an article by Dr. Pearce Bailey on "State Care, Training and Education of Mental Defectives."

A new edition of the pamphlet "Lectures and Lecturers on Mental Hygiene" was prepared, containing the names of 30 authorities who have volunteered to give addresses on this subject within the State upon request. This bulletin was mailed to an extensive list of clubs, libraries, and other organizations.

A special edition of the Association's last annual report to the State Hospital Commission was prepared in pamphlet form under the title "How About the Insane?" A new edition of the pamphlet "Objects of the Mental Hygiene Committee" has been printed.

A popular pamphlet with illustrations, entitled "Mental Health is Procurable" has been issued for appeal purposes.

The paper presented by Dr. Haviland at the Fiftieth Anniversary meeting on "A State Mental Health Program" has been prepared in pamphlet form for general distribution.

Surveys and Exhibits.

At the request of the National Child Health Council, this Committee advised with the group of experts who conducted a survey of health needs in Erie County. Under the auspices of that Council the mental hygiene part of the survey was made by Dr. A. J.
Rosanoff whose services were procured through the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Members of the staff have conferred with the Child Welfare League concerning the preparation of a series of 12 exhibit posters relating to the mental hygiene of childhood.

**Social Service Department**

In addition to continuing assistance to a large number of old cases, the Social Service Department during the past year gave information and advice to 87 individuals and intensive social service assistance to 85 others. Two hundred and eighty-four visits were made to patients or to see other persons on their behalf. A number of conferences were held with interested individuals regarding clinics and general mental hygiene activities, and six special visits were made by members of the staff to various institutions.

**Cornell Clinic.**

As previous reports have indicated, the Mental Hygiene Committee has furnished social service assistance to the Department of Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College since 1915. On November 1, 1921, a change in policy and organization of the whole clinic was effected when the clinic was put on a pay basis. This Committee continued its social service assistance until the clinic employed its own psychiatric social worker on April 1, when by previous arrangement our workers were relieved.

**East Harlem Health Center.**

In November, 1921, a psychiatric clinic was opened under the auspices of the Committee at the East Harlem Health Center of the American Red Cross. The services of a psychiatrist for the clinic have been kindly supplied by the State Psychiatric Institute, the social service being furnished by this Committee. Since the first meeting on November 22, 1921, 40 sessions of the clinic have been held, 39 cases have been seen by the psychiatrist, 43 return visits have been made by patients, and the total attendance has been 112. Some adults have attended the clinic but the majority of cases have been children. The latter have been referred chiefly by the school nurse or teacher. In many instances a gratifying improvement has been noted in the condition of the children after carefully following out the specialized treatment indicated by the psychiatrist.

**THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE State Charities Aid Association TO THE State Hospital Commission**

The following is the annual report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922:

In reaching its fiftieth year of activity the Association's interest in the welfare of those suffering from mental disease is no less strong than in the early days when this Association, under the leadership of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, began its work in behalf of the insane found languishing in jails and poorhouses. How much has been accomplished in the half century in this one field alone is well known. Despite the many needs of the State Hospital system which these reports have had occasion to point out annually over a period of thirty years, State care has brought comfort and happiness and hope and cure year in and year out for thousands who before could only suffer in hopeless misery. Today the organized work being carried on under the supervision of your Commission in treatment, prevention, and research, together with the efforts of a voluntary society such as ours in bringing the needs of this work to the attention of the public, in stimulating official action, and in general education, make possible a united attack on mental diseases in this State which should have equally significant results before the end of another half century.

In reviewing the situation in the State hospitals during the fiscal year just past, the Association is pleased to note the special attention being given by your Commission and the State hospital superintendents and managers to curative treatment of patients. Curative treatment involves many factors such as a sufficient staff of well-trained physicians and nurses, modern equipment for medical study and treatment, relief of the oppressive overcrowding, etc. If the desired standards of curative work are to be realized, appropriations must be forthcoming during the new year large enough to be in keeping with the many and great needs of the hospitals in these respects.

The Association would especially commend the efforts of your Commission and the hospital superintendents to promote the interests of the patients under care.
THE YEAR IN REVIEW

1. New Construction. A special re-appropriation of nearly $3,000,000 was granted for the construction of a new civil State hospital on the Creedmoor site. In addition, the annual appropriation bill allowed $1,989,500 for new construction and permanent betterments at the thirteen State hospitals as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
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<td>Buffalo</td>
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<td>Central Islip</td>
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<td>Manhattan</td>
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<td>Marcy Division</td>
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<td>Willard</td>
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</table>

Total: $1,989,500

As will be seen, these appropriations are mainly for construction at Central Islip, Kings Park and Middletown State Hospitals, and for the continuance of construction work at the new Marcy Division of the Utica State Hospital.

From previous appropriations, 1,500 new beds will probably be made available before the end of the present calendar year, of which 800 are at the Marcy Hospital where the first unit of buildings will shortly be opened. Only a very small number of these new beds were actually occupied before the end of the State fiscal year on June 30, so that they could not be taken into account in the annual statement on overcrowding prepared as of that date.

The overcrowding table which follows shows an increase of almost 2 per cent in overcrowding as compared with the previous year; from 22.0 per cent in 1921 to 23.7 per cent in 1922:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Hospitals</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Rated Capacity</th>
<th>Overcrowding</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>2,624</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>1,536</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>2,192</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Islip</td>
<td>5,174</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>3,591</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>4,543</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>6,506</td>
<td>5,047</td>
<td>1,459</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>2,105</td>
<td>1,870</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>1,621</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>2,243</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 37,713, 30,484, 7,229, 23.7

2. Personnel Quotas Filled. One of the most difficult problems with which the State hospital authorities have had to contend during the past five or six years has been that of finding a sufficient number of satisfactory employees. The Association's visitors to the State Hospitals now report that in practically all the institutions vacancies in the ward service in accordance with the present ratio of one nurse to ten patients have been filled. It is also reported from many of the hospitals that the quality of personnel is considerably improved due to the fact that there is a larger number of applicants from whom to select.

There are still some vacancies on the staff of medical officers in many of the hospitals, but in this regard the institutions are better off than a year ago.

3. Medical Service. It was inevitable that during the war period the State hospitals, despite the best efforts, should have been unable to maintain the highest standards of medical work. Special attention is now being given to the matter of building up the medical service in all the State hospitals. A committee representing the State Hospital Commission is co-operating with the Superintendents in surveying the situation and making recommendations. Tangible progress in one direction has been made during the year by the purchase of X-ray apparatus for several of the hospitals.

4. Occupational Therapy. What will probably prove to be the most significant development of the year was the grant by the Legislature of a special appropriation of $13,700 for developing occupational therapy in the State hospitals. The appropriation is small in itself but it represents in principle a new departure. For many years this Association in co-operation with your Commission has endeavored to gain from the Legislature special recognition of this work. That recognition is now obtained, and it is hoped that it will establish a precedent for continuing, and for adequate appropriations each year.

The Association is pleased to note that this initial appropriation has been at least large enough to permit the appointment of a director of occupational therapy for the State hospital system in the person of Mrs. Eleanor Clark Slagle. It hopes that it may be possible to give sufficient demonstration during the year of what can be accomplished by adequate development of this work to assure a much more substantial appropriation during the coming year. The Association is particularly in sympathy with the plans of your Commission to extend the occupational work to idle, chronic, and disturbed patients.

5. Outpatient Work. During the year the average number of
patients on parole increased from 2,841 to 3,127. The following table gives the average number of patients on parole from the State hospitals for the past five years:

**AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON PAROLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Hospitals</th>
<th>1918</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Islip</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson River</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,981</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>2,322</td>
<td>2,841</td>
<td>3,127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important new mental clinic was opened during the year at Troy by the Hudson River State Hospital. This affords a needed addition to the health resources of a large center of population which has heretofore been without such prevention and after-care facilities. A total of 40 State hospital clinics are now in regular operation. On the basis of attendance figures the clinic work has only held its own during the year; the total number of visits was one more than last year. The Association has furnished regular newspaper publicity for about half of the clinics, and the kindness of the press in publishing these notices has been a large factor in getting the general public to use the clinics.

6. **Decrease in New Admissions.** Last year this report had occasion to call attention to a rather startling increase in the population of the civil State hospitals, which proved to be the largest annual increment on record. An analysis of this unusual increment made by the statistician of your Commission indicated that it was due in large measure to the difficult economic conditions of that year, making it necessary for many patients formerly cared for at home to be committed to public institutions. As compared with this record annual increase of 1,445 it is encouraging to note that the increase in population during the past year was 1,155. This may in turn be somewhat a reflection of improving economic conditions. The following table shows the annual increment of the population of the thirteen civil State hospitals, including paroles from 1911 to 1922:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population Including Paroles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>29,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>31,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>31,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>32,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>33,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916 (9 mos.)</td>
<td>34,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>35,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>36,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>37,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>38,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>39,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>40,891</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Deporation of Alien Insane.** During the past fiscal year 172 insane aliens were deported by the United States Immigration Service as compared with 329 in the year previous. The total number of alien insane deported, including those repatriated at the expense of the State and at the expense of friends, was 367; 353 non-resident insane were returned to other States, making a total of 720 deported and removed, including both aliens and non-residents.

The following table gives a comparative summary of the deportations of the Bureau of Deportation of the State Hospital Commission for the years 1919 to 1922 inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Aliens deported by U.S. Immigration Service</th>
<th>Aliens repatriated at expense of State</th>
<th>Aliens repatriated at expense of friends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT NEEDS**

1. **Continued Construction.** Although some decrease in the number of new admissions as compared with the preceding year has been noted, it must nevertheless be kept in mind that the 1922 increase in population is second only to that of 1921 and that the census of the State hospitals has now passed the 40,000 mark. The Association would most strongly urge, therefore, appropriations on a scale much larger than
in previous years, for the relief of the present serious overcrowding, which is the greatest since 1917, the first year of the war.

The following table shows the overcrowding in the 13 civil State hospitals from 1911 to date based on population exclusive of paroles. A separate column gives the number on parole:

TABLE SHOWING OVERCROWDING IN CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS 1911 TO 1922 INCLUSIVE
(Based on Census at End of Each Fiscal Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capacity Excluding Paroles</th>
<th>Overcrowding Number</th>
<th>Overcrowding Per Cent</th>
<th>Number on Parole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>25,215</td>
<td>30,340</td>
<td>5,125</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>26,715</td>
<td>30,811</td>
<td>4,058</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>27,315</td>
<td>31,738</td>
<td>4,223</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>27,462</td>
<td>32,058</td>
<td>4,596</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>27,529</td>
<td>33,165</td>
<td>5,626</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>28,020</td>
<td>33,873</td>
<td>5,853</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>27,890</td>
<td>34,796</td>
<td>6,908</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>28,997</td>
<td>35,462</td>
<td>6,465</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>29,344</td>
<td>35,579</td>
<td>6,235</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>30,324</td>
<td>35,845</td>
<td>5,521</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>30,244</td>
<td>36,886</td>
<td>6,642</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>30,484</td>
<td>37,713</td>
<td>7,229</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the best efforts of your Commission and the superintendents and staffs of the hospitals to raise the standards of curative work, and all the plans for rehabilitation through the application of occupational therapy to practically all types of patients will be handicapped if it is not possible to make real progress toward reaching that long-sought-for goal of having the certified number of beds equal the number of patients. The State hospital population is annually increasing at so rapid a rate that very substantial appropriations need to be made every year over a considerable period of years if the State is to keep pace in its building program with the annual increase in population and at the same time make up the present deficiency of beds. If the State hospitals are to continue as curative institutions, the overcrowding must be relieved.

To appreciate the seriousness of overcrowding, one must visit the State hospitals and see the way in which the patients are herded together with no chance for privacy or a feeling of space and freedom. One needs only to visit, for example, a typical metropolitan State hospital and observe the wards, especially those of the chronic and chronic-disturbed patients: Beds everywhere, greedily absorbing every bit of available space—long uninterrupted rows of them in close formation; beds packed in so tightly in some instances that not even a finger's breadth separates them, so that the patient has to get in and out over the foot-board; two beds as a regular thing in rooms designed for only one patient; many beds jammed into corridors; others so much encroaching upon day rooms that the patients have no suitable place in which to pass the long waking hours.

All this is very far from hospital standards. It is a condition that even under the stringency of war conditions was not permitted in our army cantonments. Such overcrowding is not only contrary to all principles of physical hygiene but has a most deleterious effect upon the mental attitude of patients whose mental illnesses the State is endeavoring to cure.

In addition to new beds for patients, one other matter that should have special attention is that of providing suitable and attractive quarters for physicians, nurses, and attendants, so that the right type of employee may be attracted to the State hospital service and may remain over a period of years.

2. Psychopathic Hospitals. It is time that the State of New York should meet an important need of the State hospital system which it has recognized ever since 1904 but has never met, that is a system of State psychopathic hospitals. The need of such an institution in New York City is particularly urgent, but efforts which have been made in this direction for the past twenty years have not yet borne fruit. In a memorandum recently submitted to the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon called attention to the fact that "with the single exception of Philadelphia, New York is less adequately provided with facilities for the treatment of acute mental disorders than any other American city of the first rank in population." In 1904 the Legislature passed a bill establishing a State psychopathic hospital in New York City provided the city furnished a suitable site. A site offered by the city was not regarded as suitable and no further action was taken, although the law was not repealed. In 1920 the Legislature passed a bill amending this act, but again providing that New York City should furnish the site. This bill was vetoed by Mayor Hylan. It is apparent that no progress will be made so long as the State waits upon the city. If the State after these eighteen years is finally to realize its project it would seem that it should provide outright for the purchase of a site and for the construction of a suitable hospital.

Why psychopathic hospitals are needed to complete the New York State hospital system has frequently been pointed out in these reports. No State program for caring for mental diseases can be modern without
psychopathic hospital facilities, and such facilities should eventually not be confined to New York City but should be established in every important population center in the State. A beginning should be made at once in New York City.

3. Medical and Nursing Service. In the last analysis, after all other considerations have been taken into account, the standards of hospital work depend upon the quality and adequacy of the medical and nursing service. This is as true of State hospitals for the insane as of general hospitals. Close students and observers of the State hospitals over a period of years frankly find that medical standards have deteriorated in the last decade. This is a situation which has come about despite the efforts of your Commission, the Superintendents and many members of the hospital staffs. In the several years past conditions arising from the war have been found largely responsible for this retrogression. There is no longer, however, any good reason why medical standards should not be as high or higher than ten years ago. It is now a question of adequate appropriations for personal service and for suitable living quarters which are necessary, among other things, to obtain the type of trained service needed. Concretely, as a first step toward re-establishing the position of the State hospitals as curative institutions, the appropriating authorities should without delay restore the former fixed ratio of one physician to every 150 patients and one attendant to every 8 patients. Even this allowance is small enough for the grade of attention which the patients should receive.

4. Occupational Therapy. As has been mentioned above, a sizeable appropriation is needed during the coming year if occupational therapy is to be so developed as to reach the patients who most sorely need such treatment; namely, the chronic and disturbed groups.

5. Medical Equipment. The highest medical standards in the State hospitals cannot be maintained by personnel alone. There are many facilities in the way of laboratory and medical equipment which are sorely needed. Some progress in this direction has been noted during the past year. A considerable appropriation for this purpose will be necessary to meet existing deficiencies.

6. Prevention. The Association would renew its recommendation of last year that an additional psychiatrist be allowed on the staff of the State Hospital Commission to give his time to the oversight and development of outpatient clinics. As a means of permitting the several hospitals to undertake more clinic work than at present it is important that physicians be allowed for this work in a ratio of one physician to every 150 patients. The fact that only one new clinic was opened during the past year and that the attendance remained stationary is an indication that with their present staffs the State hospitals cannot greatly extend the clinic work beyond its present scope and at the same time do justice to the patients in the hospital. If prevention is to be made effective in reducing the number of new admissions to the State hospitals it must reach a much larger proportion of the State's population than is possible through the present centers. For the preventive work it would also be desirable to have an additional social worker allowed each State hospital to give full time to cases coming from the community. An allowance for traveling expenses, which would permit regular periodic conferences of the clinic physicians and social workers, would also be an important aid in developing this work.
## ATTENDANCE AT CLINICS

First and return visits to clinics held by the State hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1922

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Hospitals</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Paroled patients</th>
<th>Discharged patients</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>For advice or treatment</th>
<th>For advice concerning others</th>
<th>To report only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First visits</td>
<td>Return visits</td>
<td>First visits</td>
<td>Return visits</td>
<td>First visits</td>
<td>Return visits</td>
<td>First visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanda</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Islip</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston N. Y.</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utica</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL WORKERS

A Summary of the Reports of Social Workers of the State Hospitals, Year Ending June 30, 1922

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Binghamton</th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Central Islip</th>
<th>Gowanda</th>
<th>Hudson River</th>
<th>Kings Park</th>
<th>Manhattan</th>
<th>Middletown</th>
<th>Rochester</th>
<th>St. Lawrence</th>
<th>Utica</th>
<th>Willard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff situations obtained for patients</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits on behalf of patients</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits on behalf of preventive cases</td>
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<td>Meetings attended</td>
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<td>360</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
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<td>800</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visits to other patients outside hospital</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<td>Visits to paroled patients</td>
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<td>360</td>
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<td>Visits to other patients outside hospital</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>160</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff meetings attended</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>120</td>
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<td>800</td>
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<td>1600</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1800</td>
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*Without a social worker since January 16, 1922*
LEGISLATION

The Association followed closely all matters of legislation pertaining to the work of the State hospitals and took appropriate action.

The most important of the laws enacted affecting the State hospitals was that creating a State Department of Purchase. This measure provides for central purchasing under a superintendent of purchase for all State departments, boards, commissions and institutions, exempting the Legislature. A clause in the law provides that in the case of requisitions from State hospitals if revised in reference to wearing apparel, foods, medical supplies and equipment, the quality shall not be inferior to the grade approved or the quantity less than that determined by the State Hospital Commission.

A companion law provides for a Bureau of Standards to work in conjunction with the Department of Purchase.

The burden placed upon the State hospital superintendents in appearing with patients to answer writs of habeas corpus in various parts of the State is considerably relieved by an amendment to the Civil Practice Act which provides that all writs of habeas corpus shall be made returnable before a justice of the Supreme Court or county judge in the county in which the person is detained.

An amendment to the Insanity Law which was enacted permits the medical inspector to visit private licensed institutions for the insane in behalf of the Commission.

A permanent Commission on Pensions, to consist of five members, was created. This Commission is appointed by the Governor to inquire into the subject of retirement, pension allowances and annuities for State and municipal officers, and employees, especially with reference to further establishing and maintaining the funds from which such benefits are paid.

An amendment to the Insanity Law enacted during the past year directs magistrates in New York City, upon the request of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, to commit for observation alleged insane veterans brought before them to the new Veterans' Hospital in the Bronx. It also authorizes the State Hospital Commission to transfer veterans of the World War from a State hospital to the Veterans' Hospital.

The Association opposed a bill providing for trial by jury for the insane before commitment. This bill was not advanced.
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TO THE
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CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS

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St., Rochester
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Mr. G. Kirby Collier, 47 Colby St., Rochester
Mrs. Bertram A. Redington, 265 Kirk
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Ave., Syracuse
Miss Clara Prescott, Newark
Rev. Mrs. Milo M. Acker, Hornell
Dr. W. DeGarmo Smith, 83 Hooker Ave.,
Poughkeepsie
Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, Geneva
Mrs. H. G. Locke, 765 Irving Ave., Syracuse
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St., Rochester
Mrs. William H. Nichols, Bath
Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., Geneseo
Mr. G. Kirby Collier, 47 Colby St., Rochester

NEWARK STATE SCHOOL FOR
MENTAL DEFECTIVES
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Miss Clara Prescott, Newark
Rome State School for Mental
Defectives
Dr. Earl D. Fuller, 26 Court St., Utica
Mr. William Schachtel, Utica Press,
Utica
Dr. Edward L. Hanes, 748 East Main
St., Rochester
Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., Geneseo
Mr. G. Kirby Collier, 47 Colby St., Rochester

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Dr. Blanche Dennos, Hudson River
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