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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF CALIF.

APR 6 1901

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30 1900.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.
1901.

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STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, - - - - - *Governor of California.*
HON. DANIEL KEVANE, - - - - - *Secretary of State Board of Examiners.*
(Acts in absence of Governor.)
HON. CHARLES F. CURRY, - - - - - *Secretary of State.*
HON. TIREY L. FORD, - - - - - *Attorney-General.*
HON. CHARLES N. POST, - - - - - *Assistant Attorney-General.*
(Acts in absence of Attorney-General.)
DR. F. W. HATCH, - - - - - *General Superintendent of State Hospitals.*
DR. W. P. MATHEWS, - - - - - *Secretary of State Board of Health.*

OFFICERS.

OTHEMAN STEVENS, - - - - - *Secretary*
O. W. LYNCH, - - - - - *Assistant Secretary.*
GEO. L. HUGHES, - - - - - *Attorney.*
ALBERT LINDLEY, - - - - - *Clerk.*
CHARLES F. WAYMIRE, - - - - - *Stenographer.*
HOWARD COOK, - - - - - *Porter.*

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REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

To the Legislature:

In offering this, its Second Biennial Report, the State Commission in Lunacy desires to explain to some extent the character of the work it is called upon to perform.

Under the law it is charged with the execution of the laws relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the insane; is obliged to examine all public institutions authorized by law to receive and care for the insane, and to inquire into their methods of government, etc.

It is charged with the examination and final determination of all estimates covering desired or necessary expenditure of moneys for the support or improvement of the institutions under its care.

It is charged with the investigation of abuses and bad management.

It has no appointing nor purchasing power, but looks to the collection of moneys due the State for transportation, examination, and maintenance of the insane.

In carrying out these various duties the Commission has, as a body, visited every State Hospital during the biennial period, and has examined into systems of management, and the manner of conducting the business of the institutions under examination. During these visits conferences were had with local Boards of Managers and Medical Superintendents on matters of finance and management. Questions involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars are thus discussed and determined in the way that seems for the best interests of the State and the local Hospital.

Emergencies have arisen that needed prompt action and large expense, and at times differences of opinion have arisen as to the best way of meeting these emergencies, and at such times the Commission has been compelled to arbitrarily decide the question as seemed to it advisable for the best interests of the State.

Action of some importance accomplished by the Commission was the return to their native land of all the Japanese patients in the State Hospitals, 19 in number. In the above movement we were greatly aided by the assistance and courtesy of the former Consul for Japan, Count Mutsu.

From time to time the Commission has been able to send from the State non-residents who have been committed to our State Hospitals.

In all such cases the patient has been returned to the care of the relatives or friends.

An important feature of the work of the Commission is in the revision of the estimates for monthly expenses of the various Hospitals. The law directs the management of each Hospital to estimate in advance for the necessary supplies and expenditures of the coming month. These estimates are sent to the office of the Commission, where they are revised and permission to make the purchase granted. Under this system the Commission has made a saving of \$42,537.94. This has been saved without detriment to the Hospitals, as it has not been the disposition of the Commission to cut off needed supplies.

The Commission has collected for the Hospitals, for transportation, and for the counties, in the last two fiscal years, the sum of \$32,838.46.

By virtue of its powers it has had the cattle of three of the four Hospital dairies tested by the State Veterinarian for tuberculosis. In the Stockton State Hospital practically the entire dairy herd was found to be tuberculous, and it became necessary to destroy them in the interest of the health of the inmates, and to replace them by carefully selected and tested cows. The herds of Agnews and the Southern California State Hospitals were also found infected to a limited extent. The same course was followed as in the case of the Hospital at Stockton. This proceeding is one of considerable importance as a sanitary measure, and will be followed in the future by the more careful inspection of State dairy herds and their care.

Continuous efforts are being made by the Commission to promote the purchase of supplies by contract and to insist upon a uniform class of supplies by the Hospitals. Considerable difficulties are encountered, but the Hospitals are coming nearer to settling down to a business basis in the purchase of supplies.

One of the duties of the Commission is the adjustment of the salaries and wages paid the officers and employes of State Hospitals in order that they may be made as nearly uniform as possible. The subject required much work, but after careful consideration by the Commission, on January 1, 1900, a payroll was adopted for all Hospitals, which provided a uniform rate of pay for similar positions in the different Hospitals. A great difference in the rate of pay formerly existed, and in endeavoring to make them uniform it became necessary to make a great many changes. As a rule the higher salaried officers were reduced to what seemed a proper compensation where maintenance of officers and family was intended. While many cuts in the rate were made, there were a large number of increases, and the new payroll as adopted gives a fair rate of pay to all employed at the Hospitals.

The Commission endeavors as a final proposition to take a broad and comprehensive view of the care of the insane, for it is a question that is

becoming one of vital importance to this as well as other communities. A charity that continuously creates a demand for its support of three quarters of a million dollars a year, and which promises not only to keep up this expense but to increase it year by year, is certainly one that cannot be looked at from any narrow point of view. It has its charitable side, its medical side, and its financial side, and from these three points of view it must be looked at.

From a charitable standpoint we might wish to maintain it more liberally, to hold people to save them from themselves, and to open its doors to more extended classes of defectives. From a medical standpoint greater scientific investigation might be asked, more physicians, more nurses, more entertainment, more individualization of patients; but of paramount importance to a community is the ever recurring, ever increasing expense of maintenance.

Looking at it from these three points of view there seems to be but one conclusion to accept and one course to follow, viz: We must accept the conclusion that this great expense will continue and increase, and we must be prepared to make provision for the insane as they are sent to the Hospitals, bearing in mind that we are maintaining them now as economically as it can safely be done under the present conditions. Finally, we should maintain the chronic insane in comfort, but at the lowest possible rate to the taxpayers; while we should give the acute curable insane every possible care and attention without regard to cost.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended by the Commission during the Fiftieth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1899.

Traveling expenses.....	\$1,469 71
Postage and box rent.....	119 50
Telegraphing.....	35 56
Telephoning.....	224 85
Expressage.....	8 51
Stationery.....	7 25
Payroll (salaries of employés).....	11,949 60
Extra clerical services.....	845 00
Miscellaneous.....	32 85
Ice.....	31 30
Advertising.....	173 55
Press clippings.....	36 00
Towel service.....	12 00
Rent of filter.....	12 00
Total.....	\$14,957 68

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 County of Sacramento. } ss.

Otheman Stevens, Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the above financial statement is correct.

OTHEMAN STEVENS,
 Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of September, 1900.

P. H. McGRATH,
 Assistant Secretary Board of Examiners.

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**Amount Expended by the Commission during the Fifty-first Fiscal Year,
ending June 30th, 1900.**

Traveling expenses.....	\$1,880 81
Postage and box rent.....	130 50
Telegraphing.....	46 80
Telephoning.....	285 66
Expressage.....	18 70
Filing cabinet.....	98 25
Payroll (salaries of employés).....	14,279 10
Miscellaneous.....	41 55
Ice.....	30 80
Advertising.....	85 20
Press clippings.....	36 00
Towel service.....	12 00
Rent of filter.....	12 00
Total.....	\$16,957 27

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Sacramento. }

Otheman Stevens, Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the above financial statement is correct.

OTHEMAN STEVENS,
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of September, 1900.

P. H. McGRATH,
Assistant Secretary Board of Examiners.

**Table Showing Amount of Money Collected Since Organization of Commission (April
29, 1897) to and Including June 30, 1900.**

	Forty-ninth Fiscal Year.	Fiftieth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-first Fiscal Year.	Totals.
Account board of patients—				
Stockton.....	\$755 00	\$2,065 87	\$4,223 57	\$7,044 44
Napa.....	2,258 51	5,878 82	10,200 02	18,337 35
Agnews.....	308 00	2,316 29	791 00	3,415 29
Mendocino.....	165 00	660 75	1,141 41	1,967 16
Southern California.....			2,319 60	2,319 60
	\$3,486 51	\$10,921 73	\$18,675 60	\$33,083 84
Transportation account.....	881 50	1,170 81	1,823 97	3,676 28
County charges.....	248 75	289 85	156 50	695 10
Totals.....	\$4,616 76	\$12,382 39	\$20,456 07	\$37,455 22

COST OF CARING FOR THE INSANE FOR THE PAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The table of expenditures for the support of the five State Hospitals furnishes pretty conclusive evidence that the Hospitals are not expensively maintained, and that the large amounts necessarily expended are due to the excessive numbers to be cared for rather than to lack of economical administration.

It cost for the fifty-first fiscal year (ending June 30, 1900), to maintain all the patients in the State Hospitals, \$709,499.28—a large sum, which creates the impression of an unnecessarily great expense, until it

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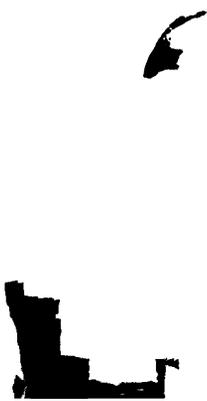
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is ascertained that for that sum 5,286 patients were cared for for one year. The cost of maintaining one patient one year is \$139.94.

This sum, the yearly per capita, is comparatively small, and the more you tear it to pieces and segregate it into its various component parts, the smaller it looks.

That it may be clearly seen how this money is expended and just what it purchases, the various items going to make up the whole are presented in detail.

DETAILED COST OF CARING FOR ONE PATIENT—ONE YEAR AND ONE DAY.

(Average cost of all State Hospitals.)

Salaries and wages, one year.....	\$64 51
Salaries and wages, one day.....	17.68

Of the total yearly cost there is paid out for salaries of officers and wages of employes \$64.51 for one patient in the year. At first sight this proportion seems large, and no doubt it is large, but it is the opinion of many experienced in the care of Hospitals for the Insane that our Hospitals are undermanned, that we do not have enough attendants and nurses to give the patients the attention and individual care which they need. Recognizing that this opinion is at least to some extent justified, and taking advantage of the money saved by the revision of the payroll, the Commission has allowed estimates for a small increase in the number of attendants in Hospitals where the conditions would permit of it, and a further increase is justifiable.

FOOD.

Yearly cost one patient.....	\$36 88
Daily cost one patient.....	10.6

One of the principal items of expense in maintaining Hospitals is food. The subject of the proper feeding of the insane, of furnishing a diet, which while it supplies an amount of nutriment that is fully sufficient for those who are obliged to rely on it for sustenance, yet is so regulated as to quality, quantity, and selection that there will be a minimum amount of waste and no unnecessary expense, has occupied for all time the attention of those engaged in the care of the insane.

Without investigation, 10½ cents a day for feeding a man seems entirely insufficient, but if it is understood what can be bought with that sum at present contract prices and what food supplies are obtained from farm, garden, and dairy as an addition to the food purchased, the food allowance will appear, as it is, much more liberal and affording sufficient nourishment for the average sane or insane person not at hard labor.

The average value of food products of farm, garden, and dairy of the five Hospitals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is 2½ cents per

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patient per day, which, added to the daily per capita of food purchased, makes the cost of food $13\frac{1}{10}$ cents per day.

STORES.

Yearly cost one patient	\$3 58
Daily cost one patient	00.99

Under the head of "stores" are included an innumerable number of supplies, such as brooms, brushes, soap, laundry supplies, cutlery, tobacco, tinware, etc., such as are needed in all households.

ORDINARY REPAIRS.

Yearly cost one patient	\$4 08
Daily cost one patient	01.124

This item of charge embraces every repair necessary in the institution—painting, glazing, pipe-fitting, kalsomining, blacksmithing, carpenter work, etc.

FARM AND GROUNDS.

Yearly cost one patient	\$2 50
Daily cost one patient	00.7

It covers all expense of running the farm, vegetable garden, dairy, orchard, and flower gardens. The farm, dairy, orchard, and vegetable garden supply a great quantity of food products in the shape of vegetables, milk, fresh fruits, eggs, pork, and veal, and very materially decrease the expense of feeding. It is an industry that should be fostered in each institution, for every pound of food raised at home decreases that much the quantity to be purchased.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

Yearly cost one patient	\$6 29
Daily cost one patient	01.7

This is an exceedingly small sum to pay for clothing a man or woman for one year, but it is not so small as it appears, for as a matter of fact a number of the patients in each Hospital are clothed by their friends, thus leaving a smaller number to be divided into the expense. At any rate, the amount expended for clothing should be slightly increased for all Hospitals.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Yearly cost one patient	\$2 28
Daily cost one patient	00.6

A simple statement as above shows that no extravagance obtains in furnishing.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Yearly cost one patient	\$0 37
Daily cost one patient	00.1

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Yearly cost one patient	\$11 66
Daily cost one patient	03.2

Light, heat, and power cut a very material figure in the expense of maintaining a Hospital for the Insane, and it is an expense that must be met. Stockton, by reason of its natural-gas wells, pays out only about half as much for light and heat as the other Hospitals.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Yearly cost one patient	\$1 47
Daily cost one patient	00.5

MANAGERS' PER DIEM AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Yearly cost one patient	\$2 37
Daily cost one patient	00.65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yearly cost one patient	\$1 93
Daily cost one patient	00.53

The above explanation of the expenses of running State Hospitals gives a correct understanding of the various sources of expense going to make up the entire cost.

CONTINGENT FUND.

A very satisfactory increase will be noticed in the receipts of the Contingent Fund for all the Hospitals for the fifty-first fiscal year over the fiftieth. This increase is due principally to the close collections of the Commission and to the increased care exercised by judges in examining into the financial status of those they commit, as well as the more careful collections of the Hospital superintendents.

A perusal of the table showing the amounts expended and for what purpose will be interesting.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The more important improvements completed since our last report are shown by the following statement:

Stockton State Hospital.

- Superintendent's cottage completed.
- Pumping (irrigation) plant enlarged and improved.
- Shoemaking machinery installed and in operation.

Steam-heating apparatus overhauled and repaired and pumps placed in good condition.

Steward's cottage erected and furnished.

Napa State Hospital.

Superintendent's residence completed and furnished.

Physicians' cottages (2) erected and near completion.

Additional machinery installed.

Brick morgue completed.

Brick closets for outside completed and connected with sewer.

New ice and refrigerating plant installed.

One million brick made.

Agnews State Hospital.

Two cottages, brick, accommodating seventy-five patients, built and equipped.

Automatic fire-extinguishing sprinklers placed in attics.

Ice plant overhauled and rebuilt.

Additional sheds for protection of dairy stock built.

Lawns much improved.

Southern California State Hospital.

Brick building accommodating forty patients and a large number of employes completed and equipped.

Dining-room, brick (congregate plan), built and in use.

Twenty acres of land for additional water-supply purchased, and contracts let for pumping machinery.

Mendocino State Hospital.

Water works completed.

Administration building improved.

Items, which would have been legitimate charges against "support," have been allowed to be estimated for and paid out of the Contingent Fund, in order to relieve the Support Fund of the different Hospitals, as follows :

Stockton State Hospital.....	\$8,700 00
Napa State Hospital.....	7,012 10
Agnews State Hospital.....	1,407 61
Mendocino State Hospital.....	318 40
Southern California State Hospital.....	2,602 35
Total	\$20,040 46

The following tables show in closer detail the manner in which the Contingent Fund has been used for the biennial period, and since the creation of said fund by law :

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Items.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	Machinery, hardware, etc.	\$211 63	\$1,781 22	\$962 61	\$418 31	\$145 35	\$74 84	\$9 45	\$126 00	\$203 00	$769 89
Farm and grounds	832 19	1,456 64	1,538 00	864 82	24,299 99	412 37	203 00	2,751 96	2,136 11	2,136 11
Buildings	1,490 11	131 13	3,893 96	4,496 80	1,999 34	528 46	997 91	1,363 50	271 78	
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.	2,471 47	919 00	2,702 55	1,72 16	94 30					
Labor on grounds, etc.	521 93	45 00	2,355 87	1,307 75						
Rent of land	400 00	400 00								
Improvements and repairs	100 00	1,580 90	1,546 25	1,768 62	242 95	673 04		1,402 06	1,492 61	
Incidentals and miscellaneous	245 64	178 64	281 75	771 08		135 12	76 95	54 01	502 71	40 60
Discharged patients and returned board.	74 70	325 55	50 25	160 00	102 00	584 65	108 00	299 85	95 00	367 50
Water, light, and heat	654 20	390 83		392 00			4,458 24	1,365 49	768 28	1,073 85
Livestock		3,444 20							200 00	
Advertising and printing		46 00			46 65	46 00	92 00	46 00	92 00	
Insurance and inspection of boilers	50 00	100 00								
Improvement of streets	1,370 80									
Attorney's fees				1,000 00					200 00	
Surgical instruments		284 00								
Clothing and dry goods		23 25								
Fire apparatus and hose			1,000 00		4,400 00					
Revolving Fund									200 00	
Deficiency in appropriation for support—60th fiscal year				1,070 27						
Ice plant				3,283 55		1,263 37				
Reporter's fees in Buchanan case				775 00						
Provisions and stores				53 83						
Totals	\$8,022 67	\$11,106 36	\$14,321 24	\$16,534 19	\$31,330 58	\$4,715 76	\$4,744 64	\$2,158 84	\$8,502 51	\$6,151 84

Statement Showing the Disbursements of the Five State Hospitals from the Contingent Fund from the Time Said Fund was Created by Law.

Items.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.
	From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1900.	From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1900.	From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1900.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1900.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1900.
Machinery and hardware.....	\$7,684 85	\$20,943 12	1,189 27	\$39 49	\$597 31
Farm and grounds.....	18,489 64	15,830 39	4,564 28		4,705 28
Buildings.....	42,666 17	35,683 60	37,822 84	4,528 03	8,175 47
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.....	33,073 51	6,349 57	8,761 75	14 50	776 34
Labor on grounds, painting, plumbing.....	566 93	46,324 55	94 30		2,702 57
Rent of land and purchase of real estate.....	9,993 60	570 00	7,185 75		
Interest and exchange.....	13,456 07	8,926 53	86 81	16 05	21 92
Improvement and repairs.....	46,848 10	37,240 96	1,192 63	874 96	5,365 97
Entertainment and religious exercises.....	2,089 58	3,843 65	16 00	195 03	1,531 20
Incidental and miscellaneous.....	11,387 97	4,284 87	11,823 18	2,259 02	2,500 63
Traveling expenses.....	3,960 40	1,837 45	522 30	193 65	1,043 80
Groceries, fruit, etc.....	2,305 19	3,285 87	451 96	17 50	1,125 61
Refunded board and discharged patients.....	400 25	455 21	752 50	407 85	1,393 30
Sewage, water, light, and heat.....	37,509 32	21,855 24	6,428 09	8,111 46	4,859 13
Fire protection.....	2,957 82	6,264 00	4,463 00		727 12
Livestock.....	12,692 21	3,280 00	258 00	121 32	1,661 50
Telegraph and telephone.....	120 60	687 05	101 10	69 30	472 69
Books and stationery.....		2,003 45	324 36	33 00	111 73
Freight and express.....		623 35	6 00		449 14
Advertising and printing.....	711 94	68 50	450 40	142 80	304 45
Inspection and insurance of boilers.....	555 00	857 81			18 00
Attorneys' fees.....	688 25	1,180 20	57 50	112 50	387 50
Subsistence assistant physician.....	1,630 00				
Improvement of streets.....	14,540 20				
Lee plant.....		6,360 99	1,283 37		2,180 00
Metallic file cases.....		1,908 65			
Detective services.....		465 25			
Orr's shortage (ex-Treasurer).....	1,890 95				
Transfer of money.....	33 37				
Tower clock.....			783 50		
Deficiency (support).....	2,325 13	1,070 27	2,444 24		
Revolving Fund.....	200 00		200 00	200 00	200 00
Surgical instruments.....	284 00				
Clothing and drygoods.....	23 25				
Reporter's fees in Buchanan case.....		775 00			
Totals.....	\$269,084 30	\$233,853 91	\$90,243 12	\$17,334 46	\$41,310 66

Recapitulation.

Hospital.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
Stockton.....	\$281,486 41	\$269,084 30	\$12,402 11
Napa.....	260,580 74	233,853 91	26,726 83
Agnews.....	105,790 48	90,243 12	15,547 36
Mendocino.....	23,409 37	17,334 46	6,074 91
Southern California.....	50,173 97	41,310 68	8,863 29
Grand totals.....	\$721,440 97	\$651,826 47	\$89,614 50

Table Showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Contingent Fund for the Two Years ending June 30, 1900.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.
Balance on hand July 1, 1898.	\$2,844 75	\$12,983 77	\$24,820 95	\$3,538 69	\$1,322 51
Receipts for fiftieth fiscal year	12,294 25	21,397 26	10,673 16	4,227 75	9,836 12
Total receipts.....	\$15,139 00	\$34,381 03	\$35,494 11	\$7,766 44	\$11,158 63
Disbursements.....	8,022 67	14,321 24	31,330 58	4,744 64	8,502 51
Balance on hand July 1, 1899	\$7,116 33	\$20,059 79	\$4,163 53	\$3,021 80	\$2,656 12
Receipts for fifty-first fiscal year	16,392 14	23,201 23	16,099 59	5,211 95	12,359 01
Total receipts.....	\$23,508 47	\$43,261 02	\$20,263 12	\$8,233 75	\$15,015 13
Disbursements.....	11,106 36	16,534 19	4,715 76	2,158 84	6,151 84
Balance on hand July 1, 1900.	\$12,402 11	\$26,726 83	\$15,547 36	\$6,074 91	\$8,863 29

Table Showing the Total Cost of the Five State Hospitals, with the Average Number of Patients and Stock on Hand, for the Two Years ending June 30, 1900.

FIFTIETH FISCAL YEAR.

	Support.	Salaries.	Contingent Fund.	Expenses Lunacy Com.	Total.	Stock on Hand.	No. Patients.
Stockton.....	\$100,844 44	\$97,633 43	\$8,022 67	\$4,434 07	\$210,934 61	\$1,210 44	1,558
Napa.....	106,648 78	92,949 94	14,321 24	3,599 30	217,519 26	1,556 93	1,483
Agnews.....	69,257 85	62,135 42	31,330 58	4,065 55	166,789 40	3,657 93	959
Mendocino.....	46,052 29	38,446 71	4,744 64	1,512 83	90,756 47	5,461 05	503.33
So. Cal.....	59,822 93	35,155 26	8,502 51	1,345 93	104,826 63	1,608 85	610.66
Totals.....	\$382,626 29	\$326,320 76	\$68,921 64	\$14,957 68	\$790,826 37	\$13,495 20	5,114

FIFTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

Stockton ...	\$99,715 96	\$96,488 66	\$11,106 36	\$1,533 72	\$208,844 70	\$2,321 07	1,585
Napa.....	101,388 12	92,315 25	16,534 19	2,842 33	213,079 89	1,496 70	1,521
Agnews.....	70,020 39	62,986 14	4,715 76	4,101 38	141,823 67	3,615 36	1,001
Mendocino.....	45,812 90	37,433 18	2,158 84	4,257 87	89,662 79	5,976 60	542
So. Cal.....	59,373 49	43,965 16	6,151 84	4,221 97	113,712 46	2,178 42	637.5
Totals.....	\$376,310 89	\$333,188 39	\$40,666 99	\$16,957 27	\$767,123 51	\$15,588 15	5,286.5

Some difference of opinion exists as to the manner in which the Contingent Fund should be handled, and the Commission has at times been criticised for not being more liberal in permitting its expenditure for purposes of helping out the Support Fund or of spending it because it is on hand.

The views of the Commission on the Contingent Fund may be briefly expressed as follows: As a first proposition, the Commission believes that if the Contingent Fund is properly handled, and nursed as it were, the greater portion of future enlargements of State Hospitals, except Southern California (and it can be done there also after their Adminis-

tration Building and wings are completed), may be made from said fund without calling on the State for special appropriations for building purposes.

By proper handling and nursing, the Commission means not to allow its expenditure except when it is necessary, whether for permanent improvements or for support. It must be taken into consideration that for years past this fund has been used for any purpose and entirely without limitation, and that improvements have been made, which, while both useful and ornamental, were not so strictly necessary that a prudent business man conducting his own affairs and using his own money would feel inclined to make the expenditure when his business could be successfully handled without it.

Fortunately, the law gives the Commission the power of allowing or rejecting proposed expenditures, and where it believes an expenditure is not needed it did not hesitate to reject it. Occasionally an emergency has arisen where it became advisable to assist a Hospital to meet its absolutely necessary monthly expenses for support, and in such cases the Commission has utilized the Contingent Fund to tide over the emergency.

The good results to be obtained by properly nursing the Contingent Fund are well exemplified by the Agnews State Hospital, which two years ago completed and equipped two brick cottages, capable of accommodating seventy-five patients and their attendants, and now has under construction a two-story brick cottage for one hundred patients and their attendants, which will cost \$21,500. Agnews State Hospital made it possible to build its own cottages, not by any penuriousness in handling the Contingent Fund, for they have used it when it was necessary, but rather by using it with one end in view, that of building cottages.

At least one other State Hospital is in a position to build a cottage to accommodate one hundred patients from its Contingent Fund at short notice.

When a Hospital has its original plant of a central building and wings filled with patients, future enlargements can best be made by cottages, as offering better opportunities for classification and treatment of special cases and giving to the afflicted something more like a home than the large wards of main buildings. That these cottages can generally be built as needed to accommodate the increase of patients without calling on the Legislature for special appropriations is the belief of the Commission, and it has endeavored to handle the Contingent Fund with the belief that such use of it was desirable.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST FISCAL YEARS.

A review of the tables on pages 18 and 19 shows that the fiftieth fiscal year began with 5,001 patients in the State Hospitals, and for the period 1,183 patients were admitted, and 26 escapes returned. For the same period 957 patients were discharged, died, or escaped, leaving, on June 30, 1899, 5,253 patients, or an increase of 252 for the year.

The year ending June 30, 1900, commenced with 5,253 patients. There were admitted 1,211, and 41 escapes were returned. For the same period 1,229 patients died, were discharged, or escaped, leaving on hand 5,276—an increase of 22 patients.

A great discrepancy will be noticed in the increase of patients in the Hospitals between the two years composing this biennial period, for in the fiftieth fiscal year there was an increase of 252 patients, which is considerably above the increase per annum for the last ten years, while in the fifty-first fiscal year the increase was but 22, which is very much below the average.

This falling below the average increase is unfortunately not due to a lessened number of patients committed, for, as a matter of fact, the number of commitments was rather more than usual. The failure to show the average increase was due to a slight increase (39) of deaths in the fifty-first over the fiftieth fiscal year, and a very large increase (227) in the number of patients discharged in the fifty-first fiscal year.

There is nothing special to be remarked upon the subject of discharges, except to note in passing that there is a very great difference in the percentage of recoveries attained in the five State Hospitals, and that this difference is pretty conclusive evidence that either the standard of recovery as adopted is different with different Superintendents, or that the temperament of the discharging officer cuts a very wide swath in determining whether "recovered" or "improved" should be placed opposite a discharged patient's name.

In discussing the admissions for the two fiscal years a point of importance is to be noted in the fact that twelve per cent of the patients had not been in the State a year and are not, therefore, really chargeable to California. Many of this twelve per cent undoubtedly came to the State, shattered in body and mind, in search of health, and their committal as insane was but the natural consequence of the advance of pre-existing disease.

Another point of importance is to be found in the fact that of the 1,211 commitments, 242, or one fifth, had been in Asylums or Hospitals previously, and should not be counted when calculating on the liability of the community to insanity. The following table shows the nationality of the patients in the State Hospitals, and may be of some

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REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnewa.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Number patients June 30, 1898	1,039	518	1,557	842	624	1,466	541	385	926	357	120	477	381	194	575	3,160	1,841	5,001
Number returned escapes				15		15	1		1	3		3	7		7	28		28
Number admitted to June 30, 1899.	233	92	325	163	83	246	127	121	248	132	46	178	115	71	186	770	413	1,183
Number under care and treatment	1,272	610	1,882	1,020	707	1,727	669	506	1,175	492	166	658	503	265	768	3,956	2,254	6,210
Number discharged recovered	79	14	93	38	13	51	31	28	59	48	11	59	44	19	63	240	85	325
Number discharged improved	22	11	33	10	14	24	9	10	19	8	5	13				49	40	89
Number discharged unimproved and transferred	7	7	14	1	1	2	4	6	10	3		3	2	20	22	17	34	51
Number discharged not insane	2	1	3	4	2	6				4	5	9				10	8	18
Number died	105	46	151	72	33	105	39	33	72	42	9	51	31	14	45	289	135	424
Number escaped	10		10	17		17	2		2	5		5	16		16	50		50
Total died, discharged, escaped	225	79	304	142	63	205	85	77	162	110	30	140	93	53	146	656	302	957
Number remaining June 30, 1899	1,047	531	1,578	878	644	1,522	584	429	1,013	382	136	518	410	212	622	3,301	1,952	5,253

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Number patients June 30, 1899	1,047	531	1,578	878	644	1,522	594	429	1,013	382	136	518	410	212	622	3,301	1,952	5,253
Number returned escapes	5	.....	5	8	1	9	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	17	.....	17	40	1	41
Number admitted to June 30, 1900	236	93	319	153	103	261	132	114	246	134	48	182	131	72	203	781	430	1,211
Number under care and treatment	1,278	624	1,902	1,044	748	1,792	725	513	1,238	517	184	701	558	284	842	4,122	2,383	6,505
Number discharged recovered	71	22	93	39	23	62	41	52	93	57	10	67	99	60	159	307	167	474
Number discharged improved	21	14	35	27	40	67	31	33	64	4	6	10	1	1	2	84	94	178
Number discharged unimproved and transferred	7	4	11	6	6	12	12	8	20	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	31	19	50
Number discharged not insane	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Number died	101	53	154	88	39	127	47	31	78	38	17	55	40	9	49	314	149	463
Number escaped	14	.....	14	13	1	14	9	.....	9	5	.....	5	14	.....	14	55	1	56
Total died, discharged, escaped	216	93	309	176	109	285	140	124	264	110	35	145	156	70	226	798	431	1,229
Number remaining June 30, 1900	1,062	531	1,593	808	639	1,507	585	419	1,004	407	149	556	402	214	616	3,324	1,952	5,276

interest to the student. In making this tabulation the classification has been made under the name of the main government, provinces and dependencies having been ignored. For example, natives of the German provinces have all been classified as Germans, and all Australasians as Australians:

Nationality of Patients in the Five State Hospitals, July 1, 1900.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total.
Ireland	238	242	152	72	34	738
England	59	69	52	18	34	232
Scotland	22	17	15	1	5	60
Wales	0	6	3	1	1	11
Canada	31	38	29	11	22	131
Australia	6	12	3	1	4	26
Germany	195	207	111	61	53	627
Austro-Hungary	20	20	41	11	3	95
Denmark	25	16	11	11	2	65
Switzerland	30	24	20	13	8	95
Norway and Sweden	49	34	30	29	22	164
Holland	3	3	0	0	1	7
Belgium	3	1	1	0	1	6
France	51	36	27	13	14	141
Italy	49	27	21	16	12	125
Spain	8	2	2	0	2	14
Portugal	16	13	16	5	3	53
China	97	34	16	35	16	198
Japan	0	0	0	1	4	5
Russia	21	23	21	25	9	99
Turkey	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mexico	21	15	12	3	8	59
India	1	2	0	0	1	4
Greece	1	0	0	1	0	2
Chili	4	4	1	0	0	9
Peru	1	2	0	0	0	3
New Zealand	1	1	0	0	0	2
Guatemala	1	0	0	0	0	1
Western Isles	12	0	0	0	0	12
West Indies	6	0	3	1	0	10
Armenia	1	0	0	0	0	1
South America	0	1	2	0	0	3
Africa	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sandwich Islands	0	2	0	0	0	2
High Seas	0	0	1	0	0	1
	973	852	590	329	259	3,003
United States	616	614	390	207	342	2,169
Unknown	4	41	24	20	15	104
	1,593	1,507	1,004	556	616	5,276

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND DAIRY OF THE STATE HOSPITALS.

Important features, from economical and curative standpoints, of Hospital work are the farms, gardens, and dairies. Few realize the labor done in cultivating these industries, and the money value of the products of farm, garden, and dairy. The dairy furnishes all the milk for the Hospitals (with exceptions), the garden produces all the fresh vegetables consumed as food, and the farm, in part, supplies the hay and grain necessary in maintaining the stable and dairy.

The table below shows the money value, based on ruling market prices, of the products of farm, garden, and dairy, as well as the expense of the production:

Table Showing Receipts and Disbursements of Farm, Garden, and Dairy, for the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Fiscal Years.

Hospital.	FIFTIETH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.
Stockton	\$15,701 68	\$5,613 54	\$10,088 14	\$14,352 60	\$7,776 15	\$6,576 45
Napa	17,544 90	11,964 52	5,580 38	17,062 51	9,425 86	7,636 65
Agnews	12,152 87	8,364 51	3,788 36	12,153 92	8,579 25	3,574 67
Mendocino	3,074 51	2,139 72	934 79	3,219 33	1,547 67	1,671 76
So. California	11,623 23	8,506 85	3,116 38	13,357 34	8,307 60	5,049 84
Totals	\$60,097 19	\$36,589 14	\$23,508 05	\$60,145 70	\$35,636 33	\$24,509 37

Table Showing Value of Food and Farm Products and Per Capita of Food Products, based on the above table.

Hospital.	FIFTIETH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.		
	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.
Stockton	\$9,151 81	\$6,549 87	.01644	\$10,947 48	\$3,405 12	.019
Napa	14,301 78	3,243 12	.0264	14,286 94	2,775 57	.026
Agnews	10,637 57	1,515 30	.0304	10,887 86	1,268 06	.03
Mendocino	2,422 14	652 37	.0132	2,679 10	540 23	.0135
So. California	7,203 23	4,420 00	.0323	8,577 34	4,780 00	.037
Totals	\$43,716 53	\$16,380 66	.02375	\$47,378 72	\$12,766 98	.0251

It may be explained that the item "expense" includes all purchases, seed, machinery, fodder, etc., as well as the labor employed directly on farm, garden, dairy, or stable work. The products of this work may be roughly divided into food and fodder. The food products, which embrace such articles as green vegetables, potatoes, milk, eggs, poultry, pork, veal, beef, and fruits, are used as an addition to the food of employes and patients in the Hospital. That they not only add to the diet of those living in the Hospital, but that they subtract from the cost of feeding, will be clearly understood when the value of food products is taken into consideration. Converted into a per capita proposition, farm, garden, and dairy products used as food add .026 cent per person per day as an average sum in all the Hospitals.

The benefit as an economic measure of home or hospital production of food is more clearly shown in the cost of milk as purchased at the Mendocino State Hospital, and as produced in the dairy of the Stockton State Hospital. It costs Mendocino 15 cents a gallon to buy the milk from neighboring dairies, while Stockton's dairy produces it at a cost of

5 cents per gallon. That it will be economy to establish a dairy at the Mendocino State Hospital is evident from the foregoing statement.

The fact being apparent that the farms, gardens, and dairies, as conducted, are profitable propositions, it is advisable to point out some of the drawbacks to more successful work and some of the additions that are needed to present properties.

The Stockton State Hospital, situated right in the city, is woefully short of land. Although what land it has is productive and made excellent use of, it will not supply the vegetables needed for the 1,800 people resident in that Hospital. For several months in every year the Hospital is obliged to purchase vegetables for food. It has no land upon which to graze cows, and is compelled to limit its dairy herd in size for that reason. No hogs can be raised (a very profitable industry), on account of the institution being in the city limits. The lack of available land is a handicap to the institution, and it would be a good investment to purchase more acreage.

At the Mendocino State Hospital additional land suitable for raising alfalfa is needed in order that a dairy may be maintained. A lack of water supply for irrigating purposes has been a drawback, but in spite of it success has followed properly directed efforts.

Many patients are employed on Hospital farms or gardens, and to them the open-air employment has proven at all times a useful measure.

INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE HOSPITALS.

For some time the Commission and the Medical Superintendents and Board of Managers have been working quietly in an endeavor to promote the manufacture, in the Hospitals, of such articles as are in constant use and could be exchanged between the various institutions engaged in the care of the insane.

The most recent development in this line is the equipment of the Stockton State Hospital with machinery for making shoes and slippers. This shoemaking plant has now been in operation about four months, and is supplying all the brogans needed at that institution, and in the next sixty days will be able to furnish all the slippers and buskins. A work of this kind requires much preliminary training of patients, and takes a little time to get it fairly started; but it is the belief of the Commission that by the end of the present fiscal year Stockton will be able to supply all of the Hospitals for the insane with shoes and slippers at a cost of thirty per cent less than they are now supplied by contract. Figures derived from the work done in the last four months make the above statement a safe and conservative one.

For several years a tailor shop, in which is made all the men's clothing for local use, has been in successful operation at the Napa State Hospital. Plans are being discussed for the extension of this

industry to a degree that will permit the manufacture of men's clothing for all of the State Hospitals. It will require the construction of a special building and makes necessary a little more thought and calculation than can be done in short order, but it can be accomplished, and when in working order it will be possible to supply all the Hospitals with clothing at less cost and yet of better quality than is now bought by contract.

For some time the Napa and Southern California State Hospitals have been making all of the brick required in the construction of buildings.

There is one feature in these Hospital industries that possibly will not strike the average observer as of marked value, but which is of great importance. I refer to the occupation afforded for patients, and the direct value of employment, not only as a curative measure, but as a means of bringing about contentment where formerly there was restlessness and dissatisfaction; of making a producer where formerly there was only a destroyer; of stimulating to active existence the hope and courage and interest in life which are needed in the weary struggle for restoration of brain power and return to home and family.

Its value in the above lines is greater than its economical worth in dollars and cents. Go to a Hospital where many are idle and few employed, and you find noise, quarrels, destructiveness, and a restless discontent, or simply a vegetative existence destitute of a usefully applied energy. Visit one where the patients are kept intelligently employed and you have the reverse of the picture.

Not only in the treatment of the acute insane as a curative measure, but also in the treatment of the chronic insane as palliative and tonic measures, occupation on lawns, in fields, with the shovel, the hoe, with the aid of machinery or without, has a value that cannot be counted and must not be neglected.

The so-called industries or manufactories that are sought to be gradually introduced into our Hospitals have therefore the double function of serving as economic and therapeutic measures.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR THE ENSUING TWO FISCAL YEARS FOR SUPPORT AND SALARIES AND WAGES.

The State Hospitals have requested appropriations for the ensuing two fiscal years according to the following table:

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.		
Support	\$225,000	
Salaries and Wages	200,000	
Total		\$425,000

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NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$236,000
Salaries and Wages	204,000
Total	\$440,000
AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$185,010
Salaries and Wages	134,000
Total	319,010
MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$144,750
Salaries and Wages	85,200
Total	229,950
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$157,000
Salaries and Wages	110,000
Total	267,000
Grand Total	\$1,680,980

The Commission have carefully reviewed these figures and respectfully recommend that the following appropriations be granted for the next biennial period:

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$210,919
Salaries and Wages	196,000
Total	\$406,919
Based on 1,648 patients at a daily per capita of 33.83 cents.	
NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$217,866
Salaries and Wages	190,000
Total	\$407,866
Based on 1577 patients at daily per capita of 35.43 cents.	
AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$165,990
Salaries and Wages	131,000
Total	\$296,990
Based on 1104 patients at daily per capita of 37.12 cents.	
MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$123,910
Salaries and Wages	85,000
Total	\$208,910
Based on 656 patients at daily per capita of 43.62 cents.	
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.	
Support	\$140,847
Salaries and Wages	102,000
Total	\$242,847
Based on 775 patients at daily per capita of 42.92 cents.	
Grand Total for all Hospitals	\$1,563,532

The above estimates are made in the following manner: The actual expense of appropriation for the last fiscal year is doubled, and to it is added the cost of the expected increase in the next two years. The cost of one person for the next two fiscal years is based on the rate or actual cost for the last fiscal year.

The appropriations asked for are as small as it is safe to go without cutting off needed supplies.

The figures as given above show an increase of \$73,612 over the appropriation of two years ago.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

LEGAL AFFAIRS OF THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Prior to the organization of the State Commission in Lunacy, the legal affairs of the several State institutions for the insane were looked after by the authorities of each institution.

In the matter of advice on the laws controlling the institutions, the Attorney-General was the official adviser.

In the matter of the collection of claims due for the support of the different classes of patients provided for in the several statutes governing the subject, there was no systematic or energetic effort made to enforce the payment of these claims.

Occasionally a suit would be brought or some proceeding would be had in court, in which an institution would be represented by an attorney who looked for his compensation to a percentage on the amount which might be collected as the result of the proceeding.

Since the organization of the Commission a large amount of money has been collected by the Commission for the support of patients from relatives and guardians without legal proceedings. In these cases formerly the failure to collect was largely due to the fact that either the relatives or the guardians were ignorant of their liability to pay, or the proper authorities had no knowledge that there were either relatives or estates from which payment could be enforced.

When the Commission was organized it found that in the five State Hospitals there were patients from all over the State for whose support payment should be made. Owing to the system of transfers of patients from one institution to another and the fact that patients were not always committed to the institution which was nearest the county of commitment, it was almost impossible, prior to the organization of the Commission, for the institutions to keep track of the relatives or financial condition of the patients. Especially was this difficulty enhanced when no information as to relatives or financial condition of patients was furnished with patients committed.

After the organization of the Commission the necessity of taking steps to secure the payment of claims which had accrued or which might thereafter accrue was soon brought to the attention of the Commission. The importance which has attached to this branch of the labors of the Commission can be more readily understood when it is seen that through the efforts of the Commission the Contingent Funds, which are such

large factors in certain economic features of the institutions, have been enlarged to the extent that many large and substantial improvements at each and all of the institutions have been made, which improvements would have been impossible if the system of collections for the support of patients had not been inaugurated by the Commission.

Looking at the matter of these collections from another point of view, it will be seen that instead of the Commission having been useless and an unnecessary expense, as is claimed in some quarters, it has been the means of collecting more than enough money to pay all its own expenses, including salaries.

Since the Commission has been in existence one of the principal sources of revenue to the Hospitals has been the collection of bills for support from the estates of persons who had been committed to the several institutions. In a large number of cases persons were committed who had valuable estates. These estates consisted of money in bank, personal property, or real estate. In some instances the real estate was income-producing. In a large number of cases the Commission found that absolutely no effort had been made to protect the interests of the patients, and in many instances no one in authority had any knowledge of the existence of any property.

The Commission found many cases where guardians had been appointed to take charge of the property of insane persons, and who, after appointment and obtaining possession of the property, had failed to render any account, even after years had elapsed from the date of appointment. In such cases the Commission has taken steps to have the guardian render proper accounts, and pay the claims of the Hospitals for the support of patients. Not all these cases have yielded financial results, but in many instances the possession of considerable property by the guardians has been shown and claims have been paid where the chances for collection had looked extremely dubious.

In many instances the investigations of the Commission have disclosed the existence of property where there were no guardians, and the course in such cases has been to call the attention of some proper person to the case, with the request that the proper proceedings be had. In the majority of cases the matters have been called to the attention of the District Attorneys of the several counties, and in this way a great many collections have been made which would have been lost to the State.

During the course of its investigations, the Commission has found that there are quite a number of patients in the Hospitals who are in receipt of pensions or are entitled to pensions from the United States, as survivors of the Civil or other wars. There has been some money collected in these cases, and the Commission has found, in several instances, where pensions have been collected and appropriated by persons who have not the slightest claim to the money.

In many cases, no money has been collected for the support of patients, yet small sums have been collected, ranging from \$10 to \$100, which have been turned over to the Hospitals and placed to the credit of the personal account of patients, to be used from time to time for the purchase of little articles of luxury and comfort for these patients.

Prior to June 1, 1899, the Commission was dependent for legal service and advice on the Attorney-General of the State. In the matter of collections the Commission was largely dependent on its own exertions, with such assistance as was rendered by attorneys working on a percentage basis.

Up to June 1, 1899, a large number of claims had been adjusted and settled and a number of actions had been brought. There still remained a large number of cases which could not be settled, and it was necessary that some legal steps be taken to enforce payment.

On account of the volume of this business and from the fact that the Attorney-General is the legal adviser of nearly every State officer and of all the District Attorneys of the State, it was found that it was impossible for him to attend to the legal affairs of the Commission. Consequently the undersigned, on June 1, 1899, was appointed the attorney of the Commission to act under the supervision of the Attorney-General.

Prior to June 1, 1899, a large number of suits had been brought against different counties, for the support of criminal insane at the Hospitals. The cases referred to are those where parties, subsequent to being charged with the commission of criminal offenses and prior to trial, were committed to the asylums as insane. Though suit was brought in a number of these cases, only in a few of them has there been or will there be collections made. The reason of this is that only in a few cases was a proper foundation laid for the enforcement of these demands under the provisions of the Penal Code.

Out of thirty or more suits which were brought in San Francisco there are only eight cases in which a favorable judgment can be obtained.

In San Francisco it was expected that these matters would have been settled last June, but owing to the action of the Supreme Court in declaring the assessments of the National Banks invalid, the revenue of San Francisco was reduced to such an extent that the Board of Supervisors refused to make any provision for funds to pay these claims in the next tax levy.

It will therefore be necessary, in the cases where the State has a right to recover, that further legal proceedings be had to determine the amount which should be paid.

Since these actions were commenced other claims have accrued, and will have to be properly presented before proper foundations are laid for their collection.

Outside of San Francisco nearly all these claims have been settled, though there yet remain five other claims: One in Ventura County,

which will probably be settled in a short time; two in Yuba County, which are now pending on demurrer to the complaints; two in Solano County, which are also pending on demurrer to the complaints.

Besides these actions several have been brought for the support of wives by husbands. In one of these cases, pending in the Superior Court of Alameda County, entitled Napa State Hospital vs. Thomas H. Beard, all of the legal phases of the questions involved have been called to the attention of the court on the demurrer to the amended complaint, and submitted. An early decision of the court is expected, and the character of the decision will determine the proper course to be pursued in all other claims of this character.

Besides the cases above referred to, a number of suits have been brought against hospital patients who have estates. In these cases the estates consist of unremunerative real estate, which will have to be sold in order to meet the claims. These suits have been brought in most instances in order to prevent the statute of limitations from running, while efforts are being made to effect a sale of the property of these patients.

Besides the various actions which have been brought from time to time, guardians of the estates of insane persons have been cited into court, to show cause why they should not render accounts and pay the claims of the Hospitals. In this way the Commission has succeeded in turning a great deal of money into the different Hospitals. One great obstacle which has been encountered in many of these cases is the difficulty of locating the guardians in order to obtain service of process on them. In many instances there have been no inventories or accounts filed by guardians, and there is nothing in the records of these cases to show the value or character of the estate or the residences of the guardians. In view of the fact that the record in many of these cases ends with the appointment of the guardian many years ago, it is sometimes only by mere accident that service can be obtained on the guardians.

The greatest part of the work which has been done on this line has been in San Francisco, Alameda, and Santa Clara counties, and while a large number of these estates have been investigated, yet there are many more remaining which undoubtedly will yield good returns in the future.

In the seven southern counties these matters have been all examined and the proper data obtained for future proceedings.

In most of the counties of the State this field is yet unexplored, and it seems reasonably certain that a great deal of money can be collected.

The investigation of these matters involves the examination of court records, in all cases, in order to determine whether or not proceedings should be taken. It is true that in a large number of cases the circumstances of a case will not warrant proceedings, but an examination is advisable in nearly every case.

The result of this investigation shows that in the estates of insane persons but very few guardians have made any effort whatever to comply with the law regulating guardianship proceedings. Most of the court records end with the appointment of a guardian, and the causes of the defaults of the guardians range all the way from mere negligence to embezzlement.

Since June 1, 1899, the attorney for the commission has investigated over two hundred of these cases. In some of them no proceedings were taken, for the reason that the property of the estate did not justify proceedings, and in others because there were dependent wives or minor children who derive their support from the estate, it being too small to contribute anything to the support of the insane person.

Besides attending to the above matters, the advice of the attorney has been sought on many occasions. In some cases the questions were propounded verbally and answered in the same way. In numerous other cases written opinions have been asked. Most of them have required a large amount of work, in examining not only the insanity laws and decisions treating of such matters, but also the general statutes and decisions relating to the same. Many of the questions involved relate to matters affecting the affairs of the Hospitals as State institutions, independent of their character as Hospitals for the insane.

Prior to the enactment of the Insanity Law of 1897, each of the five Hospitals was independent of the others. They were governed by the same laws, but the administration of the affairs of each institution in no way was connected with the others. The enactment of the law of 1897 was to put all the institutions under a central control, viz: the State Commission in Lunacy. The result has been that in carrying out the various provisions of the statute numerous questions have arisen from time to time. Some of these have been comparatively easy of solution; others, however, have disclosed serious defects in the law, which can only be met by proper legislation.

On the whole, the present law has demonstrated its efficiency and necessity, and it is to be hoped that the next Legislature will be able to afford such amendments as will make the law self-operative.

GEO. L. HUGHES,
Attorney, State Commission in Lunacy.

July 1, 1900.

REPORT

OF THE

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1899.

STOCKTON, CAL., August 10, 1899.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of the Insanity Law, approved March 31, 1897, the following report of the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899 is respectfully submitted.

The reports of the Medical Superintendent and Treasurer covering the same period, which are presented herewith and made part hereof, furnish a complete and explicit statement of the internal and financial affairs of this Hospital, and are indisputable evidence that this institution has been conducted in a judicious and economical manner during the past year. The total expenditures for the period above specified paid from the appropriation made by the State for the support of this Hospital, for the fiftieth fiscal year, being as follows:

Salary Fund	\$97,633 43
Support Fund	101,218 37
Total	\$198,851 80
In addition thereto disbursements have been made from the Contingent Fund, amounting to	6,941 95
Grand total	\$205,793 75

As shown by the report of the Medical Superintendent, the number of patients at this Hospital:

June 30, 1898	1,557
June 30, 1899	1,578

Through the active coöperation of the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Physicians, Heads of Departments, and employes in general, the per capita cost per diem shows the satisfactory average of 35.2 cents for

the year, notwithstanding the fact that in numerous instances the cost of supplies was in excess of amount paid for similar commodities during the previous year.

We do not deem it necessary or expedient to enter into any detailed review of the business affairs of the Hospital, for the reasons that, as required by law, your honorable body is monthly in receipt of a copy of the proceedings had at the meetings of this Board. The records show that this Board held thirty meetings during the past year, and the number of visits made by the individual members to the several departments of the Hospital, during the same period, was as follows:

President John N. Woods	123
Manager John T. Doyle	94
Manager Joseph Steffens.....	37
Manager A. McDonald	35
Manager J. C. Thompson.....	25

And we have invariably found everything throughout the premises in first-class condition. This does not preclude our stating that many improvements and repairs are necessary for the welfare of the Hospital and the inmates thereof. Your attention has already been directed to some of these matters, and we will make specific recommendations from time to time in relation to other necessary improvements and repairs.

With your consent and approval this Board made and entered into a lease of two hundred and twenty (220) acres of land, situated about four miles southeast of Stockton, for the term of one year, at an annual rental of \$5 per acre, payable quarterly, commencing November 1, 1898, with the option of purchasing said land at any time prior to expiration of lease, at fifty dollars (\$50) per acre. And it is very gratifying to report that the venture has proved a profitable one for the State.

The new residence for the Steward, now in course of construction on the Hospital grounds, is nearing completion and will soon be ready for occupancy.

With a full realization of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon us, individually and collectively, we have at all times endeavored to keep thoroughly informed as to the business and internal workings of this Hospital. The manner in which the Stockton State Hospital has been and is now being conducted reflects great credit upon the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Physicians, Heads of Departments, and employes in general, and is a source of satisfaction and pride to the members of this Board.

JOHN N. WOODS,
JOHN T. DOYLE,
JOHN C. THOMPSON,
JOSEPH STEFFENS,
A. McDONALD,

Board of Managers Stockton State Hospital.

A. C. OULLAHAN, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1899.

STOCKTON, CAL., July 31, 1899.

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of your Treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1899:

RECEIPTS.		
1898—July 30—By balance on hand		\$1,749 78
Salary Fund.		
1899—June 30—By cash		97,633 43
Support Fund.		
1899—June 30—By cash		101,218 37
Contingent Fund.		
June 30—By cash, patients' board	\$10,983 23	
• June 30—By cash, Steward's sales	1,045 35	
		12,028 58
April 29—By cash, for Medical Superintendent, Revolving Fund	\$200 00	
June 26—By cash, for Medical Superintendent, Revolving Fund	200 00	
		400 00
May 11—By cash, received from State Treasurer	\$1,123 23	
July 10—By cash, received from State Treasurer	25 00	
July 27—By cash, received from State Treasurer	54 92	
		1,203 15
		<u>\$214,233 31</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salary Fund.		
1899—June 30—To cash, for payrolls		\$97,633 43
Support Fund.		
1899—June 30—To cash, for supplies (contract)	\$89,088 48	
June 30—To cash, for supplies (non-contract)	12,129 89	
		101,218 37
Contingent Fund.		
1898—Aug. 31—Claims 1 to 10, Steward's list	\$2,199 41	
Sept. 30—Claims 1 to 15, Steward's list	281 84	
Oct. 31—Claims 1 to 15, Steward's list	752 05	
Nov. 30—Claims 1 to 11, Steward's list	362 00	
Dec. 31—Claims 1 to 10, Steward's list	345 00	
1899—Jan. 31—Claims 1 to 9, Steward's list	327 50	
Feb. 28—Claims 1 to 17, Steward's list	1,017 56	
Mar. 31—Claims 1 to 15, Steward's list	444 41	
May 3—Paid express on coin to State Treasurer	9 03	
May 11—Claims 1 to 17	1,123 23	
July 11—Claim 1, A. C. Freese	25 00	
July 28—Claim 1, A. A. Sturgeon	54 92	
		6,941 95
June 2—Paid Medical Superintendent, Revolving Fund	\$200 00	
		200 00
Carried forward		<u>\$205,993 75</u>

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$205,993 75-
1899—April 12—Cash remitted to State Treasurer.....	\$4,931 16	
May 3—Cash remitted to State Treasurer.....	1,129 30	
June 2—Cash remitted to State Treasurer.....	1,247 43	
June 26—Cash remitted to State Treasurer.....	200 00	
June 30—Cash remitted to State Treasurer.....	509 97	
July 10—Cash remitted to State Treasurer.....	221 70	
		8,239 56
		\$214,233 31

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. OULLAHAN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1899.

STOCKTON, CAL., August 1, 1899.

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: As by law required, I submit my report of the business and operations of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1899, showing the principal facts and results.

From the "Summary of Movements of Patients" it will be seen that at the beginning of the year there were 1,557 patients under my charge, and that the number admitted during the year was 325, making the whole number under care and treatment 1,882; of this number, 93 were discharged as recovered, 33 as improved, 14 as unimproved, and 3 as not insane; 151 died, and 10 successfully escaped; leaving 1,578 patients in the Hospital on June 30, 1899. This is an increase of 21.

The table of general statistics shows that since the opening of the institution in 1851 there have been admitted 14,973 patients, of which 11,367 were males and 3,606 were females, 6,004 native born, 8,332 foreign born, and 637 of unknown nativity; that the percentage of recoveries to admissions was 29.54, and that the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 8.02.

From the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's Department it will be seen that the total amount of articles consumed and other expenditures, including payroll and pay of Managers, was \$199,928.81. The per capita cost per diem was 35.2 cents.

Respectfully submitted.

A. CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.**For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.**

STOCKTON, CAL., August 15, 1900.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of the Insanity Law (so called), approved March 31, 1897, the following report of the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is respectfully presented.

The elaborate report of the Medical Superintendent and Treasurer's statement covering the same period, which are filed herewith and made a part hereof, furnish a full and complete account of the internal and financial affairs of this Hospital, and prove conclusively that this institution has been conducted in a business-like manner during the past year. The total expenditures during that period paid from the appropriation made by the State for the support of this Hospital, for the fifty-first fiscal year, being as follows:

Salary Fund	\$96,488 66.	Last year,	\$97,633 43
Support Fund	99,287 06.	Last year,	101,218 37
Totals	\$195,775 72.	Last year,	\$198,851 80
And in addition thereto disbursements have been made from the Contingent Fund, amounting to.....	11,116 38.	Last year,	6,941 95
Grand totals	\$206,892 10		\$205,793 75

The amount received from pay patients was \$13,361.67, while the sales of the Steward aggregated \$3,030.47.

As shown by the report of the Medical Superintendent the number of patients at the Hospital:

June 30, 1899	1,578
June 30, 1900	1,593

The per capita cost per diem shows the very satisfactory average of 33.6 cents, against 35.2 cents average for last year. This is the result of a careful administration of affairs and economical conduct of all the departments. It must not be inferred, however, that the rule of economy is enforced against the unfortunate inmates of the Hospital. They are not denied anything, not detrimental or unwholesome, which could be procured within the limits of the State's appropriation.

Any detailed statement or review of the affairs of the Hospital would, at this time, be supererogatory, for the reason that your honorable body is monthly in receipt of a copy of the proceedings had at the meetings of the Board. The record shows that the Board held thirty-eight meet-

ings during the year. The number of visits made by the individual members to the several departments of the Hospital were as follows:

President John N. Woods.....	114
Manager John T. Doyle	102
Manager John C. Thompson.....	69
Manager Joseph Steffens.....	42
Manager A. McDonald.....	37

It is highly gratifying to state that upon the occasion of these visits we have invariably found everything in splendid condition—neatness and thoroughness characterizing the work of the employes throughout the institution. There is, however, as set out and demonstrated in our monthly reports (Committee on Improvements and Repairs) pressing need for certain repairs and improvements, besides more facilities and additional help for conducting several of the departments, before the Stockton State Hospital will have reached that acme of perfection so much desired by your honorable body, this Board of Managers, and the executive officers of the institution.

Fully mindful of the obligations our office imposes, we have, at all times, worked unremittingly to further the best interests of the Hospital and its unfortunate inmates.

Great credit is due the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Physicians, Heads of Departments, and employes in general, for their splendid efficiency, painstaking care, and zeal. With their coöperation this Board of Managers has been able to accomplish much for the Hospital and the State, as will be clearly shown by the subjoined reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN N. WOODS,
JOHN T. DOYLE,
JNO. C. THOMPSON,
A. McDONALD,
JOSEPH STEFFENS,

Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital.

A. C. OULLAHAN, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.

STOCKTON, August 4, 1900.

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of your Treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1900:

RECEIPTS.**Salary Fund.**

1900—June 30—By cash received from State Treasurer..... \$96,488 66

Support Fund.

1900—June 30—By cash received from State Treasurer..... 99,287 06

Contingent Fund.

1900—June 30—By cash, patients' board	\$13,361 67	
By cash, Steward's sales.....	3,030 47	
	<hr/>	
	\$16,392 14	
Less amounts furnished discharged inmates	325 55	
	<hr/>	16,066 59
1899—Sept. 2—By cash received from State Treasurer	\$50 00	
Oct. 3—By cash received from State Treasurer	352 03	
Nov. 22—By cash received from State Treasurer	1,139 67	
Dec. 9—By cash received from State Treasurer	550 00	
1900—Feb. 12—By cash received from State Treasurer	595 04	
Feb. 23—By cash received from State Treasurer	162 33	
Feb. 26—By cash received from State Treasurer	516 01	
Mar. 29—By cash received from State Treasurer	712 53	
May 9—By cash received from State Treasurer	619 79	
May 29—By cash received from State Treasurer	4,871 14	
June 28—By cash received from State Treasurer	1,187 27	
June 30—By cash received from patients' deposits	227 67	
July 23—By cash received from State Treasurer	132 90	
July 26—By cash received from State Treasurer	227 67	
	<hr/>	11,344 05
		<hr/>
		\$223,186 36

DISBURSEMENTS.**Salary Fund.**

1900—June 30—To cash, for payrolls..... \$96,488 66

Support Fund.

1900—June 30—To cash, for supplies (contract).....	\$85,492 08	
To cash, for supplies (non-contract).....	13,794 98	
	<hr/>	99,287 06

Contingent Fund.

1900—June 30—To cash, remitted State Treasurer	\$16,066 59	
To cash, claims paid	11,116 38	
To cash, patients' deposits returned	227 67	
	<hr/>	27,410 64
		<hr/>
		\$223,186 36

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. OULLAHAN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.**For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.**

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: As by law required, I submit my report of the business and operations of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1900, showing the principal facts and results.

From the "Summary of Movement of Patients" it will be seen that at the beginning of the year there were 1,578 patients under the charge of this Hospital, and that the number admitted during the year was 319, making the total number under care and treatment 1,902; of this number 93 were discharged as recovered, 35 as improved, 11 as unimproved, and 2 as not insane, making the whole number of discharges 141; 154 died and 9 successfully escaped; leaving 1,593 patients in the Hospital on June 30, 1900. This is an increase of 15.

The table of general statistics shows that since the opening of the institution there have been admitted 11,593 men and 3,739 women, of whom 6,177 were native born, 8,472 foreign born, and 643 of unknown nativity; that the percentage of recoveries to admission was 29.75, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 8.09. The usual tabular statements follow, furnishing the ordinary statistical information, but calling for no special comment.

From the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's Department, it will be seen that the total amount of articles consumed and other expenditures, including the payroll of the officers and employes and the pay of the Managers, was \$194,585.09, and the per capita cost per patient per diem was 33.6 cents.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are greatly in need of additional help, especially in the laundries, and also as attendants, the conditions and workings of the Hospital have been fairly satisfactory. But, of course, gentlemen, while human nature remains what it is, it is not to be expected that an institution of this kind and magnitude can be carried through a year with ideal results—accidents and mishaps of various kinds are certain to occur, yet I am happy to say that a retrospect discloses nothing seriously reflecting on any person connected with the institution.

It seems to me also that we are especially fortunate in that we still retain the well known, competent, and efficient medical staff of many years' service, to which an additional member, Dr. Margaret H. Smyth, has been added. Dr. Smyth evidently possesses the natural qualities

and the acquirements which give assurance of great usefulness to the institution.

The officers and employés generally are deserving of commendation for the honest and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties. And to you, gentlemen of the Board, I desire to tender my sincere thanks for the coöperative support, courtesy, and kindness which you have never failed to extend to me.

Yours respectfully,

ASA CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1899.

To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: We furnish herewith to your Honorable Board a detailed statement of the expenditures of the Napa State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

For the forty-ninth fiscal year the appropriation made for the maintenance of the Napa State Hospital amounted to \$107,000. The proportion of the expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy, to be paid by the Napa State Hospital, amounted to \$3,908.29. This left for the purposes of maintenance the sum of \$103,091.71, or an average per month of \$8,590. During the forty-ninth fiscal year the average number of patients at the Napa State Hospital was 1,446. During the fiftieth fiscal year, after deducting the expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy, the amount of permissible expenditure was \$8,590.97½. During this period the average number of patients was 1,483. During the fifty-first fiscal year the amount of available appropriation is \$104,250. Estimating the expense of the State Commission in Lunacy at the same cost as in the two previous fiscal years, \$3,908.29, the amount remaining for maintenance at the Napa State Hospital is \$100,341.71, or an average per month of \$8,361.81. With the increase of patients during the last two fiscal years, and the present condition of the Napa State Hospital, it is evident that the average number of patients for the fifty-first fiscal year will be far in excess of any previous record. We estimate the number of patients at the end of the year at 1,618, with a monthly allowance for maintenance of \$8,361.81. This amount is far less than the demands

of the Hospital. The requirements of the Napa State Hospital necessitate larger appropriations in the future.

We would respectfully recommend, in view of the operation of the one-twelfth Act, and the insufficiency of the appropriation, that the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital be permitted to charge the cost of all repairs to the Contingent Fund.

The unwise policy of limiting the appropriation for this institution can be readily shown by reference to the estimated value of farm products for the forty-ninth and fiftieth fiscal years, which is tabulated and presented herewith. As will be seen by an examination of the table the gross valuation of farm products for the forty-ninth fiscal year aggregate \$17,391.16. The cost to the State of producing the same amounted to \$3,632.29. During the forty-ninth fiscal year the net valuation of farm products to the State amounted to \$13,558.37. During the fiftieth fiscal year the gross valuation of farm products was slightly in excess of the previous year, aggregating \$17,542.25. The cost to the State of producing this was \$4,312.06; the net valuation for the year being \$13,325.19. One of the certain and immediate effects of decreasing the appropriation must be shown not only in the impairment of the work of the Napa State Hospital, but will also necessarily be felt in a marked reduction of the net valuations returned from the farm. While it cannot be expected that at any time this institution will be self-supporting, it may be hoped that the cost of its maintenance will be considerably reduced in the future. This involves, however, the utilization of all the possibilities of the farm, and cannot be hoped for unless the appropriation for maintenance is increased.

The management of the Hospital, in pursuance of the plan which found expression in the construction of a cottage for the Superintendent, has begun the erection of two additional cottages, at an expense of \$4,000 each, which are well under way and will probably be completed during the latter part of the present calendar year. By their construction it will be possible to remove from the main building of the Hospital physicians and their families, and secure for purely Hospital purposes space which will partially supply the growing demand of the institution.

We deem it advisable, and recommend, that additional land be secured by which the value of farm products will be largely increased and the cost of maintenance sensibly diminished. We repeat our previous statement as to the necessity for the acquisition of more land, and believe that when it is secured many articles entering into the cost of maintaining the patients may be very materially reduced in amount. This is particularly true of dairy products. In this connection we desire to say that the necessity for a suitable dairy is apparent; a commodious building for the storage and care of milk is absolutely essential at the Napa State Hospital.

We reiterate all that has been said in previous reports as to the limited character of the water-supply of the Napa State Hospital. We desire to express profound regret that the proposition to construct a dam and storage reservoir in Kruse Cañon did not meet with approbation. We are of the opinion that by no other means can the supply of water to the Napa State Hospital be sufficiently increased. We again call attention to the advantages which the construction of this reservoir would furnish by supplying electric light and power, and which would permit the elimination of our present limited and unsatisfactory, yet costly, gas supply. It is possible to secure from Wild Horse Cañon, at a cost of about \$13,000, an additional daily water-supply of 50,000 gallons. While the growth of the Hospital demands that this be secured, it in no way meets the requirements of the institution, and will only temporarily furnish relief.

The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital recommended that the Legislature make an appropriation of \$440,000. We regret that this amount has not been appropriated. We have already called attention to the fact that the number of patients for the last fiscal year averaged 1,483. The cost to the State for maintenance per day was \$558.91; the cost per month for each patient was \$11.49, or 37.7 cents per day. While this is testimony to the economical management of the Hospital, it is not entirely satisfactory, since we believe that a proper care of the patients at the Napa State Hospital necessarily involves the expenditure of a larger sum per capita. We deem it essential to the best interests of the patients that a more generous diet should be provided, and trust that future legislation will give due consideration to our recommendations for larger appropriation.

The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital desire to express themselves as being entirely satisfied with the management of the institution. We regret that it should be possible to secure publicity of statements designed to bring the institution or its officers into disrepute. We believe no institution in California or the United States secures better results or is less amenable to proper criticism. For over twenty years this institution has received from the Legislature of the State of California no special appropriations. New buildings have been erected from time to time by which the work of the institution has been furthered without the taxpayers being called upon to pay a cent for additional appropriations. The Superintendent has been indefatigable in his efforts to accomplish the work that has been intrusted to him, and his efforts have been supplemented by every other physician in the Hospital. The entire corps of officers and attendants, with few exceptions, have worked zealously and successfully to carry out the purposes of the institution, and are worthy of all praise. We believe the Napa State Hospital has in Dr. Gardner a Medical Superintendent of rare

executive ability and marked capacity for performance of the duties incident to the position which he holds. We are thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which he has performed the duties of his position, and desire to express ourselves equally strongly as to his assistants, the heads of departments, and present employes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. H. HARRIS,
 RALEIGH BARCAR,
 E. E. WASHBURN,
 ROBT. P. LAMDIN,

Board of Managers of Napa State Hospital.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.

NAPA, CAL., August 10, 1900.

To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital respectfully make the following report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital have held regular monthly meetings on the second Friday of each month, and from time to time, as the business of the Hospital required, have held extra meetings. These are recorded on the minutes of the Secretary, and no other detailed report is possible, no special book or record being kept for that purpose. On the occasion of letting contracts it has been found necessary to continue in session beyond a single day; with this exception all meetings of the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital have been for a day's duration. Since it is the evident purpose of the statute that a book of records of the visits of the Managers be kept, we think that a record book of that character should be provided by the Commission.

We deem it essential that a system of by-laws be provided for the Napa State Hospital. This want was recognized prior to the passage of the present Lunacy Law, and the code of by-laws under which the Hospital was operated for many years was in process of revision by the Board of Managers. A draft of the changes and amendments in the code of by-laws at the Napa State Hospital has heretofore been submitted to the State Commission in Lunacy for its revision and approval. We urge upon the Commission speedy action in order that suitable by-laws for the management of the Hospital be provided.

We desire to recommend the necessity for increased appropriations at Napa State Hospital. The Board of Managers in its previous report recommended the appropriation of \$440,000. We do not deem this excessive. With a continued increase in the number of patients we do not believe that the necessities of the institution and its inmates can be given proper consideration for a less amount. We believe that a greater variety of food should be provided for the patients, and this would involve some increase in expenditure. The Napa State Hospital should receive the same considerate attention in the line of repair work as is demanded by the best interests of private ownership. In the matter of the exterior of the building the appropriations for the last year have not been sufficient to secure the attention and expenditure that the best interests of the State demand.

Some enlargement of the accommodations of the Napa State Hospital is imperative. The building was originally planned to accommodate 800 patients; with no extension it now holds 1,550 patients. This involves crowding the wards to an extent that is objectionable, and even necessitates patients employed in the tailor-shop occupying it as a sleeping apartment.

The Board of Managers have heretofore brought to your attention a proposition involving an increase of the agricultural lands owned by the Hospital. We deem it advisable that the Smith Brown ranch should be acquired. It will permit the extension of the dairy, and by providing additional land for the raising of vegetables will prove of economic value to the Hospital. There is no reason why the dairy products of Napa State Hospital cannot be almost indefinitely extended. By the purchase of the land, as recommended by the Board of Managers, and the increase of the dairy herds, we deem it possible to furnish to the Hospital its entire requirement of dairy products. The acquisition affords the additional advantage that it will furnish employment of a peculiarly satisfactory character to a larger number of the patients of the Hospital.

The clinical records of an institution of the character of Napa State Hospital are very important. We urge upon the Commission such action as will most speedily place in the hands of the officers of the institution clinical records which shall provide that detailed history of patients always required by successful hospital management and a regard for public interests.

We desire again to recur to the proposition of an increase in the water-supply of the Napa State Hospital. During the warm months of summer there has been a lack of water required for proper sanitation of the building. The Board has heretofore recommended to your Commission the acquisition of the waters of Wild Horse Cañon. The expense of this would be about \$17,000. It is estimated this would supply about 50,000 gallons daily additional. Its acquisition would, however, not satisfy

the necessities of the Hospital. It would be but a temporary and partial relief. During the present summer about 25,000 gallons daily has been secured through the instrumentality of the pumping plant recently installed. We regard this also as temporary and insufficient. If the necessities of the Napa State Hospital in the future are to be considered, there is but one available supply of water; this is through the acquisition of the lands owned by the Kruse estate and the construction of a dam at the entrance of Kruse Cañon. Through its instrumentality alone can sufficient water for the necessities of the inmates of the Hospital be secured, and any surplus provided for irrigation or the development of power. In the report heretofore made by the Board of Managers as to the water-supply, will be found the details which justify the position of the Board of Managers as to the water-supply, and we trust we may have your coöperation in any future effort to secure it. It will permit the substitution of electric light for illuminating gas and lessen materially the cost of the power produced at the Hospital. It will guarantee perfect sanitation and render available by irrigation considerable land of the Hospital now unutilized.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. Z. HENNESSEY,
E. E. WASHBURN,
ROBERT P. LAMDIN,
J. L. MARTIN,
RALEIGH BARCAR,

Board of Managers Napa State Hospital.

OBLIGATIONS.

We are under obligations to the following persons for donations of books, papers, etc., viz: Mrs. J. E. O'Neill, Mrs. J. F. Zollner, Mrs. G. M. Francis, J. Rausch, S. E. Holden, J. J. Sweet, Miss Mary M. King, Mrs. E. W. Hottel, Hensley Davis, Mrs. G. N. Cornwell, Mrs. Laurel Jones, Miss Lola Parker, Miss A. Lonergan, Miss Mollie Loney, Mrs. A. Evers, Mrs. L. F. Dozier, Mrs. J. T. Johnston, Mrs. T. Lilienthal, Mrs. C. T. Patriarche, C. T. Raychester, Miss A. Pelham, Rev. A. Wylie, J. E. Walden, Miss S. B. Miner, Mrs. C. E. Marsh, Dr. C. H. Farman, A. T. Moss, A. C. Turner, Dr. I. E. Cohn.

We have received regularly through the mail the following newspapers for distribution among the patients, for which the publishers will accept our thanks: Calistogian, Napa; German Post, St. Louis, Mo.; Oakland Journal (German); Sacramento Weekly Bee; Abend Post (German), San Francisco (daily); St. Helena Star, Napa; Redlands Citrograph (weekly); San Francisco Hebrew; Petaluma Courier; Cloverdale Revueille; San José Daily Herald; La Voce del Popolo (Italian); Dixon Tribune; Napa Weekly Journal; Sacramento Record-Union (weekly).

REPORT

OF THE

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1899.

To the Honorable Members of the California State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with Section 4, Subdivision 7, Article II, of the State Lunacy Law, we, the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital, again offer you our report for the year, from July 31, 1898, to July 31, 1899.

Of course, our report will necessarily be in substance what we have observed in previous reports; but we deem it both proper and useful that a report treating of subjects which directly affect a thousand unfortunate inmates and the diversified interests of this class of our population, social, moral, and material, cannot fail to be of interest to those engaged in conducting the same.

Again, we think it is of interest to the taxpayers to know how the lunacy laws of the State are administered from year to year, and how far the object for which the public money is expended is attained.

As far as has been found practicable to do so, we shall confine this report only to those subjects which have presented themselves during the year above referred to. It has been estimated by alienists that the annual cost of supporting and maintaining an insane person is approximately \$200, and since we have in the neighborhood of a thousand people here, you will see, gentlemen, that it is not a difficult matter to estimate as to what becomes of the money; nor is the moral and material interests of this class of our population lacking in interest to the public; for the problems of the preventability, curability, and dependency of the insane is a matter that is of vital interest to any common-

wealth, as insanity, in so far as it is understood now, is not preventable and with few exceptions not curable, and apparently increasing with the progress of civilization. It is, we say, of vital interest not only to the taxpayers, but to you, gentlemen, who are, in common with us, appointed to see to those matters.

It would be, we think, of interest to you and to all of us were we to consider, first, the cause of insanity; second, the classification; third, curability, treatment, etc. But as these subjects are more medical than political, we are compelled, for the present time at least, to leave these matters to the medical profession; but as far as we could we have done everything in our power to better the condition and improve the surroundings of this poor, irresponsible, dangerous, restless, and difficult-to-manage class of humanity committed to our charge.

There are, in our opinion, a good many things needed for the institution, as, for instance: When medical superintendents and medical men generally who deal with the insane know that there is a positive relation between heart disease and insanity, and between pelvic diseases and insanity, it is high time for Lunacy Commissioners and Managers to take a hint and impose correct clinical observation on the medical staff instead of superstition; and common-sense diagnosis in place of routine and guesswork.

MINUTES OF BOARD.

August, 1898.—In the month of August, 1898, 932 patients were cared for; \$970 was collected for pay-patients, and \$1,232.56 for the receipts of the farm.

In discussing the "civil service reform," it was decided to hold examinations of applicants for positions, with the consent of the Lunacy Commission, on the first Tuesday in January and the first Tuesday in July, in keeping with the customs of the Federal Government.

The Hospital was visited by all the members on Board day, and by Dr. Curnow and Mr. Gould on August 28th.

September, 1898.—The number of patients for September was 938; the cash collected from pay-patients amounted to \$431.10, and \$1,374.38 was realized from the farm. At the suggestion of Mr. Gould, one hundred pictures were ordered for the wards. A superintendent of construction for the new cottages, at a salary of \$100 per month, was appointed. Upon the advice of Mr. Hale, it was decided to purchase a better grade of dress goods for the patients, with a view to comfort and wear.

The charges for patients were fixed upon, at from \$15 per month to \$40 per month, the amount to be left to the judgment of the Medical Superintendent.

The Board met at the headquarters of the Hospital and in the presence of Mr. F. H. Brown and Dr. J. H. Murray were transacted.

Report of 1918.—The number of patients were admitted during the month numbered 844. The total collected amounted to \$7000.00. From charges and interest \$1,000.00.

Four cases of pneumonia and one case of influenza were reported.

The Board met at the headquarters of the Hospital and the minutes were read and approved.

Report of 1919.—The number of patients admitted during this month was 844. The total collected from patients amounted to \$7,000.00 and from other sources \$1,000.00.

The minutes and other business were read and approved by the Board. A report of the progress of the investigation was read regarding the death of Miss Jessie Baker who died on the train en route to Chicago. After our investigation the Board of Managers concluded that her death was from natural causes. During this month our main aim began to show signs of coming to a successful end and it is suggested that a committee be organized to investigate the same. The Board of Managers was instructed to get estimates on the cost of the same and a report made to the Board.

The Hospital was visited by all the members of the Board and also by Messrs. H. H. Brown and Murray on December 31st and by J. H. Murray on January 1st and 2nd.

Report of 1920.—There were 844 patients reported on this month. The total collected from patients and \$1,000.00 from other sources.

It is noted that the Board of the Hospital is still in existence. It is noted that the report of the State Commission on the subject of the same is still under consideration and is being discussed.

The management committee is advised that it is being organized for the purpose of the same. It is noted that the Board of Managers is still in existence and is being discussed.

The Hospital was visited by all the members of the Board and also by Mr. F. H. Brown and Dr. J. H. Murray on December 31st and on January 1st and 2nd.

Report of 1921.—The number of patients increased to 844. The total collected from patients and \$1,000.00 from the other sources. The Board of Managers is still in existence and is being discussed. The Board of Managers is still in existence and is being discussed. The Board of Managers is still in existence and is being discussed.

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wealth, as insanity, in so far as it is understood now, is not preventable and with few exceptions not curable, and apparently increasing with the progress of civilization. It is, we say, of vital interest not only to the taxpayers, but to you, gentlemen, who are, in common with us, appointed to see to those matters.

It would be, we think, of interest to you and to all of us were we to consider, first, the cause of insanity; second, the classification; third, curability, treatment, etc. But as these subjects are more medical than political, we are compelled, for the present time at least, to leave these matters to the medical profession; but as far as we could we have done everything in our power to better the condition and improve the surroundings of this poor, irresponsible, dangerous, restless, and difficult-to-manage class of humanity committed to our charge.

There are, in our opinion, a good many things needed for the institution, as, for instance: When medical superintendents and medical men generally who deal with the insane know that there is a positive relation between heart disease and insanity, and between pelvic diseases and insanity, it is high time for Lunacy Commissioners and Managers to take a hint and impose correct clinical observation on the medical staff instead of superstition; and common-sense diagnosis in place of routine and guesswork.

MINUTES OF BOARD.

August, 1898.—In the month of August, 1898, 932 patients were cared for; \$970 was collected for pay-patients, and \$1,232.56 for the receipts of the farm.

In discussing the "civil service reform," it was decided to hold examinations of applicants for positions, with the consent of the Lunacy Commission, on the first Tuesday in January and the first Tuesday in July, in keeping with the customs of the Federal Government.

The Hospital was visited by all the members on Board day, and by Dr. Curnow and Mr. Gould on August 28th.

September, 1898.—The number of patients for September was 938; the cash collected from pay-patients amounted to \$431.10, and \$1,374.38 was realized from the farm. At the suggestion of Mr. Gould, one hundred pictures were ordered for the wards. A superintendent of construction for the new cottages, at a salary of \$100 per month, was appointed. Upon the advice of Mr. Hale, it was decided to purchase a better grade of dress goods for the patients, with a view to comfort and wear.

The charges for patients were fixed upon, at from \$15 per month to \$40 per month, the amount to be left to the judgment of the Medical Superintendent.

On Board day all the members visited the Hospital, and on the 27th Mr. F. H. Gould and Dr. J. R. Curnow were visitors.

October, 1898.—Eight patients were admitted, making the total number 946. The cash collected amounted to \$733.15. Farm receipts amounted to \$1,379.16.

Four tons of gypsum and meal were purchased for the lawns.

On Board day all the members visited the Hospital, and the chairman twice during the month.

November, 1898.—The number of patients cared for during this month was 946. Collections from pay-patients amounted to \$710.50, and from farm products \$908.74.

One hundred and fifty umbrella trees were purchased for the beautifying of the grounds. An investigation was held regarding the death of Miss Bessie Bailey, who died on the train en route to Illinois. After due investigation the Board of Managers concluded that her death was from natural causes. During this month our main well began to show signs of caving; we hired an expert, and at his suggestion put down a layer of cement at a cost of \$530. On motion of Mr. Hale, the Superintendent was instructed to get turkeys enough to give every inmate a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving.

The Hospital was visited by all the members on Board day, and by Messrs. Hale, Gould, and Curnow on November 9th, and by J. R. Curnow on November 13th and 21st.

December, 1898.—There were 950 patients reported for this month; \$1,714.65 was collected from pay-patients, and \$813.78 from farm products.

On motion, it was the sense of the Board that the by-laws be strictly enforced. In regard to the questions asked by the State Commission in Lunacy (see January minutes), four were indorsed and one not.

The management committee recommended that \$100 be appropriated for a Christmas tree and a Christmas dinner for the patients. Also, that the flooring for the new cottages be changed from pine to maple, at an extra cost of \$200.

The Hospital was visited by all the members on Board day and by F. H. Gould and J. R. Curnow on December 31st, besides several visitors to witness the New Year's entertainment.

January, 1899.—The number of patients increased to 960. \$528 was collected from pay-patients, and \$768.50 from the farm. A committee was appointed to purchase furniture for the cottages now in course of construction. The health of the patients during this month was good, considering the time of year. The civil service examination for applicants was held this month, at which 46 applied.

The Hospital was visited by all members on Board day, and the chairman visited the Hospital three times during the month.

February, 1899.—There were 969 patients recorded, and \$800 was collected from pay-patients. The receipts from the farm amounted to \$957.40. The health of the Hospital was very good. Steps were taken to collect back pay from pay-patients. A guardian was appointed with that end in view. Experiments were undertaken with a view to ascertaining the cost of gas for the use of the Hospital.

The Hospital was visited on Board day by all the members, and by Messrs. Gould, Hale, and Curnow on February 4th, and by J. R. Curnow, on February 20th.

March, 1899.—The patients numbered 972. The cash collected was \$695; receipts of the farm, \$985.57.

Strips of carpet were purchased for the wards, and art squares for the recesses, at a cost of about \$200. The two cottages for the convalescent pay-patients were finished and furnished at a cost of \$25,000, each capable of accommodating fifty patients. As the State law allows the Managers to expend \$450 per patient, it will be seen that our cottages came very much under that, to say nothing of the great advantages of the cottage system and the removing of the better patients from the common wards. In other words, we consider the money laid out in the cottages well spent. The Legislative Committee visited the Hospital and were entertained by the Managers and the Medical Superintendent.

The full Board was present on the regular Board day. F. H. Gould visited the institution during this month.

April, 1899.—During April 979 patients were cared for. \$1,819.50 was collected from pay-patients. Receipts from the farm, \$984.84.

A system of Seiler's telephones was put in. The Medical Superintendent was instructed to purchase six dozen buckets for fire purposes. The Board purchased a chemical fire-extinguisher, at a cost of \$400. On motion of Mr. Upham, steps were taken with a view to deporting Japanese patients in the Hospital. The Medical Superintendent was instructed by the Board to see about replumbing of the Administration Building.

The Hospital was visited by all members on Board day, and by Messrs. Gould, Curnow, and Hale during the month.

May, 1899.—The patients had increased to 995. Cash collected from pay-patients, \$805. Farm receipts, \$752.59.

One hundred tons of first-class hay was harvested. Mr. Gould retires from the Board and Mr. Adolph Greeninger was appointed to fill the unexpired term ending November 11, 1899. The Hospital was visited by all members on Board day.

During this month attention was called to the condition of Mrs. Wilhelmina Chaffers, and steps taken to call an investigation and if possible punish the guilty one.

June, 1899.—Following up the general increase, the number of patients during the month amounted to 1,013. Cash collected, \$1,234.45. Farm receipts, \$678.98.

Five Japanese were deported to their own country, at a saving to the State of \$1,000 per year. The farm, dairy, and garden are all in good condition.

The Hospital was visited by all members on Board day. Messrs. Greeninger, Hale, and Curnow visited the Hospital at other times than the regular meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—We recommend that a thorough system of heating be put in to heat all the wards, as we think the heating plant has always been defective and the patients have suffered unnecessarily from the cold during the winter seasons.

Second—We recommend that there be a freer communication between the staffs of physicians of the different State Hospitals, with a view of advancing the treatment of the insane and the exchanging of ideas as to the best and most approved views of classifying, handling, etc.

Third—We would suggest to your honorable body that inasmuch as the work of deporting patients to their respective countries has been inaugurated, it be continued, and that the insane natives of other countries be returned to their respective governments, as there is no reason why the taxpayers of California should support the paupers of other countries as well as those from other States of the Union.

Fourth—That there be more attendants in proportion to the number of patients. For in Eastern States, notably in New York, they have one attendant to twelve patients, while here, at Agnews, we only have one attendant, in some instances, to twenty patients. Especially is this so when the patients are out in the yard; the only wonder is that there are not more elopements, for four attendants are compelled to look after one hundred and sixty patients, and we recommend that one attendant be allowed for every fifteen patients. To this recommendation Manager Greeninger voted "no."

Fifth—We recommend that the State furnish the medical staffs of the various Hospitals freely with books, journals, and periodicals of the latest and most scientific order. Also, text-books for the medical staffs.

Sixth—We recommend that two internes, at an expense not to exceed \$600 a year apiece, be added to the Hospital staff, with a view to helping the Assistant Physicians in the use of microscope and in keeping the clinical records, etc.

Seventh—We recommend that a cottage be erected at each Hospital for the isolation, care, and treatment of consumptives and those suffering from other contagious diseases, or other infections.

In addition to the general invoice of the real property (land, buildings, and so on), we have the following. This includes tools, implements of all descriptions, machinery, and tools not before reported:

Engineer's department.....	\$8,257 47
Dairy.....	3,145 00
Carpenter shop.....	331 98
Storeroom.....	3,737 85
Poultry.....	329 00
Hardware department.....	189 50
Sewing-room.....	723 98

The above, gentlemen, is an epitome of what we have accomplished since sending you our last report. Of course it is not so full as we might have made it, but we thought it was as much as your honorable body cared for. The recommendations, too, are what we hope you will see fit to adopt, as we think they are all for the best interests of the Hospital in general and the poor unfortunates committed to our charge.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. CURNOW, Chairman,
ISAAC UPHAM,
EDWARD WHITE,
O. A. HALE,
A. GREENINGER,

Board of Managers Agnews State Hospital.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Managers, Agnews State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of presenting to you the Superintendent's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1899.

At the beginning of the year there were on the Hospital record 926 patients, of whom 541 were males and 385 females. There have been admitted during the year 248 patients: 127 males and 121 females. The total of those under treatment during the year was 1,175, of whom 669 were males and 506 females. Of this number there have been discharged as recovered, 59; improved, 19; unimproved, 10; and died, 72. Of those recovered there were 31 males and 28 females. Of the improved, 9 were males and 10 females; of the unimproved, 4 were males and 6

females; leaving 584 men and 429 women, a total of 1,013, actually remaining in the Hospital. The daily average number resident was, for men, 557 $\frac{1}{4}$; for women, 400 $\frac{1}{4}$; total, 958.

The percentage of recoveries based on the number admitted was, males, 24.4%; females, 23.14%. The percentage of deaths on average number resident was, for males, 6.99%; for females, 8.24%.

Our deaths for the past year have been small, and in cases where deaths did occur they were, in almost all cases, due to chronic diseases. The different tables will show the causes; hereditary tendency; the daily employment of patients on the grounds and in the different departments, etc. A study of the tables will give all the desired information in regard to the workings of the Hospital, statistics, etc.

We have been visited by no epidemics of any kind, except la grippe, which prevailed among the employés principally, during the months of January and February. There were but few cases, of a mild form, among the patients.

We have our halls and walls painted frequently and kept scrupulously clean, and in addition to this, disinfectant is used daily in the toilets, all of which prevents the development of germs. The hair for the mattresses is, before using, thoroughly sterilized by being washed in a bichloride solution, thus preventing the possibility of germs of disease, and also preventing any disagreeable odors.

We have erected and furnished for the accommodation of convalescent patients, two cottages, at a cost of about \$24,000—one for male patients and one for female patients. Each will accommodate fifty patients. The cottages are modern in structure, with light and sun in each room, and with sanitary plumbing, etc. They are constructed of brick, are cemented inside and out, and are built after the old Mission style of architecture. The cottage plan for the accommodation of insane patients is, in my opinion, far preferable to the old plan of large buildings with many patients under one roof.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to express my thanks to Rev. H. B. Heacock, Rev. J. R. Prior, Rev. T. B. Hopkins, Rev. Wm. Augwin, Rev. J. R. Compton, Rev. T. H. Lawson, Rev. W. T. Mayne, Rev. J. H. Bland, Rev. C. P. Jones, Rev. H. H. Slaven, Rev. McWilliams, Rev. Father Raggio, and others, for religious services and for the interest manifest in the spiritual welfare of the patients.

I wish to thank the different publishing companies who have contributed, free of charge, their papers and magazines.

To the officers and employés of this institution I desire to extend my thanks for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I wish to express my thanks for past courtesies and kindnesses shown me during the past year.

In conclusion, I would say the past year has been the most economical year in the history of the institution. Many needed repairs have been made; two new buildings have been constructed and furnished, besides new furniture for the wards and administration building. Notwithstanding these expenses we were able to return to the State Treasury for the forty-ninth and fiftieth fiscal years, \$15,719.51 from the support fund—the largest amount returned by any State Hospital in California.

Very respectfully submitted,

F. M. SPONOGLE,
Medical Superintendent, Agnews State Hospital.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS

For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1900.

AGNEWS, June 30, 1900.

To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital respectfully present their biennial report for the period commencing July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1900, being the fiftieth and fifty-first fiscal years.

The following changes in the Board of Managers have taken place since our last report, viz: Adolph Greeninger, Esq., of San José, has succeeded Frank H. Gould, Esq., and James K. Wilson, Esq., of San Francisco, was appointed to the place formerly filled by Dr. J. R. Curnow. The Board, as now constituted, is as follows:

Isaac Upham, Chairman.....	of San Francisco.
O. A. Hale.....	of San José.
Edward White.....	of Watsonville.
Adolph Greeninger.....	of San José.
James K. Wilson.....	of San Francisco.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS.

On August 23, 1899, Dr. J. A. Crane, of Santa Ana, Orange County, Cal., was elected Medical Superintendent, vice Dr. F. M. Sponogle.

Miss Louise Bambauer resigned the position of Matron on October 20, 1899, and Miss A. L. Fitzgerald was chosen to fill the vacancy.

On December 1, 1899, Dr. J. F. Crystal resigned his position as Second Assistant Physician, and Dr. G. D. Marvin was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On January 29, 1900, Dr. C. H. Anderson was appointed Interne.

On April 21, 1900, Mr. C. E. Wilson was appointed Superintendent, vice H. A. Braden, resigned.

BOARD MEETINGS.

We have held meetings regularly according to law, and the institution has been visited and inspected by one or more members of the Board each month.

It is our unanimous opinion that the affairs of the Hospital, *in every respect*, are in better condition than at any time since the same has been in existence; peace and harmony prevail in every department, and all concerned appear to be working for the best interests of the institution.

ARTESIAN WELL.

The large artesian well, which was constructed in 1895 at an expense of \$4,153.24, and to which we have always "pointed with pride," has, during the last year, "acted badly," and it is possible that the same may fail entirely. Taking the above facts into consideration, and the further fact that it is our intention to improve the grounds materially, we consider that it is an absolute necessity to bore a new well.

ORCHARD.

There is no reason why there should not be an addition to the orchard on the Hospital grounds capable of supplying the Hospital with fresh fruit of all kinds in season. The same would be conducive to health, as well as a matter of economy.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the limited amount of appropriation placed at our disposal, we have, by using great care in financing, kept within the amount awarded us and saved a creditable balance. We have, however, been compelled to economize to such an extent to accomplish this desired result that many required improvements have been held in abeyance.

Since our last report, we have erected two cottages for convalescent pay-patients at a cost of \$24,201.86, which we have paid for out of the Contingent Fund.

We have also improved our ice plant, at an expense of \$1,263.37, besides many minor improvements to the buildings, grounds, and farm.

We have in contemplation the erection of a two-story brick building for the use of male patients, at a probable cost of \$22,000, which we shall also be able to pay for out of the Contingent Fund.

REPORT OF TREASURER.**For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1900.***To the Honorable Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith find statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiftieth and fifty-first fiscal years, respectively.

For the fiftieth fiscal year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899:

SUPPORT FUND.

Appropriation for fiftieth fiscal year.....	\$134,688 00
Expenditures for same period.....	131,394 19
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$3,293 81

For the fifty-first fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900:

SUPPORT FUND.

Appropriation for fifty-first fiscal year.....	\$76,000 00
Expenditures for the same period.....	70,020 29
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$5,979 81

SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for fifty-first fiscal year.....	\$65,500 00
Expenditures for the same period.....	62,986 14
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$2,513 86

CONTINGENT FUND.

Fiftieth Fiscal Year, beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899.

Receipts.

Cash in hands of Treasurer June 30, 1898.....	\$24,750 10
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent, same date.....	200 00
Board of pay-patients.....	10,801 25
Sale of livestock.....	495 80
Miscellaneous sources.....	506 61
	<hr/>
	\$36,753 76

Disbursements.

Expenses, Asylum.....	\$1,025 33
Expenses, Administration.....	28 32
Repairs on buildings.....	4,000 00
Improvement of grounds.....	313 81
Furnishing.....	2,557 89
Machinery.....	400 00
Convalescent cottages.....	24,001 86
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent (Revolving Fund)....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer.....	4,228 56
	<hr/>
	\$36,753 76

CONTINGENT FUND.

Fifty-first Fiscal Year, beginning July 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900.

Receipts.	
Cash in hands of State Treasurer July 1, 1899	\$4,226 56
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent, same date.....	200 00
Board of pay-patients	13,011 70
Miscellaneous sources.....	525 50
Sale of livestock	688 79
	\$18,652 54
Disbursements.	
Buildings	\$394 05
Machinery	1,373 52
Improvement of grounds	595 28
Lighting	74 84
Expenses, Asylum	185 69
Furnishing.....	154 00
Convalescent cottages.....	200 00
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent (Revolving Fund)....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer.....	15,475 16
	\$18,652 54

Respectfully submitted.

T. S. MONTGOMERY,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.**For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.**

AGNEWS, September, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: Sanctioned by law and time-honored precedent, I offer for your consideration the following summary of the operations of the Hospital for the fifty-first fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, this date also marking the close of the biennial period.

I am mindful of the fact that there is little herein contained with which you are not already familiar, or to which your attention may not have been directed, from time to time, in my regular monthly reports. As, however, these statements and suggestions may possibly have some slight bearing upon your future line of thought and action, I have deemed it proper that they should here become a matter of reference and public record.

In what follows, I have omitted the usual platitudes and somewhat hackneyed observations upon insanity, its care and treatment, as, having in the main followed only in the beaten paths of conservative therapeutic measures, there has been little sufficiently distinctive in our methods of procedure to warrant mention here.

Following the custom heretofore in vogue in this institution, no attempt has been made to enter upon an elaborate or unusual arrangement of tables of statistics, the brevity and simplicity of the methods now in use seeming, in the absence of any requirements to the contrary, to meet all present demands. And for the above reason, I have also refrained from going into an extended analysis of these tables, as they are self-explanatory and their purport easily grasped by the few who may be interested therein.

As in the past, the Hospital has been full to overflowing during the entire year. There were 1,013 patients in the beginning and 1,004 at the close, with a total of 1,268 under treatment. By reference to the annexed tables, it will be observed that an unusual number were discharged as "recovered" during the year, thereby making our percentage appear rather high. For this I desire to disclaim all credit for the present management, as many of these had been granted leave of absence before my connection with the Hospital, and had subsequently been completely lost sight of by the authorities here. As soon as they could be located and their condition determined, they were discharged, and (as would naturally be the case from their ability to remain so long on the outside), the majority of them having recovered, were so made to appear upon our records when discharged.

Apropos of this subject, I am constrained to quote from my report to you for the month of February last: "This system of giving, or even permitting, indefinite leave of absence, I regard as most reprehensible, as patients obtaining them are oftentimes lost sight of, and thus we are prevented from discharging them, having no means of knowing whether they be dead or alive. To discharge a patient who, for anything the Hospital authorities know, may have died months or years prior to his or her discharge, might precipitate difficult and entangling legal complications almost impossible of being cleared up. This would be especially vexatious where property interests were involved, the records of the Hospital affording misleading evidence which might not easily be set aside."

The health and sanitary condition of the Hospital have remained exceptionally good; three or four cases of erysipelas, a half dozen of la grippe, and as many more of bowel trouble, of a dysenteric type, constituting about all the acute sickness for the year. This is the more remarkable when we take into consideration the crowded state of the Hospital and the class of patients with which we have largely to deal. Still more to be wondered at is it, when we reflect upon the defective plumbing throughout much of the original buildings, and our imperfect facilities for heating and ventilating the wards during the rigorous weather of the rainy season.

The financial condition of the Hospital has remained very satisfactory. The daily per capita cost of maintaining patients has been kept at the moderate figure of 36.38 cents, making the total cost of support \$133,058.40 for the year. There are healthy balances left over from both our support and salary funds, while there remained in our Contingent Fund on June 30, 1900, the sum of \$15,475.16. This, by the consent of the Commission in Lunacy, is, at this writing, being used in the erection of a two-story brick cottage, to cost, when completed and furnished, about \$25,000.

Out of the Contingent Fund we have paid for many much needed improvements. During the month of February a modern ice compressor and condenser was purchased at a cost of something over \$1,200. It has now been in successful operation for a number of months, furnishing all the ice and cold storage required, and adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of our large population. At a cost of \$700. there have been added to our laundry a new brass washer and hot-water tank, which, with radical repairs and changes to one of the old washers and the drying-room, have added greatly to the workings of this department.

Among other improvement may be mentioned the following: A new foundation under, and papering and painting the farm house. Several hundred feet of drain tile placed about the south cottage to protect it from the encroachment of storm water. Galvanized iron gutters placed upon the roofs of both of the cottages, they having, for some unaccountable reason, been left off when the buildings were erected. A storeroom for lumber and also a new cow shed built. Many palms, ornamental trees, and shrubs set out, with enlargement of the lawns and extension of the walks and drives. A general overhauling of the telephone system, with many alterations and some additions thereto. These and many other improvements have been made, which, however, need not be recorded here.

From a careful review of the reports of public institutions for the care of the insane, in our own and foreign countries, it would seem that their normal condition is one of overcrowded wards, insufficient help, hence a more or less querulous and exacting public and an embarrassed management. That there are many persons unjustly pronounced to be insane (that is, in the legal sense of the term, viz: unsafe and unfit to be at large) and subsequently committed by the courts, does not admit of question; and just so long as no vigorous measures are taken to prevent such a course of action, the hospitals of the State will continue to be the receptacle for all forms of human wreckage, regardless of law and justice. It is this excess of population, improperly committed and (strictly speaking) illegally detained, which fills to overflowing the wards of these institutions, interfering sadly with their legitimate work

and mission, and, by rendering it impossible to maintain proper sanitary and other regulations, menacing the lives and health of all.

In the Agnews State Hospital (as I am credibly informed is the case in the other State Hospitals) are many harmless patients in advanced or terminal dementia or the varying degrees of imbecility, cases of helpless senility and of chronic bodily disease, many of whom could be cared for at their homes, and nearly all of whom could, with entire safety and propriety, be maintained in institutions for the care of the old and feeble in the counties from which they were sent. It is not easy to imagine anything more depressing and, withal, more uncanny, than the long rows of these helpless creatures, whose vacuous faces and staring eyes meet one's gaze on every hand. Helpless and immedicable they suggest some gruesome shape,

“ ——— dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes.”

Add to these the tubercular and criminal cases, and the hapless picture is complete. And, constructed as most of our Hospitals are, it is impossible to prevent a certain degree of contact with these on the part of the acute and hopeful cases. This contact, in some instances, amounts to intimate and daily association, and constitutes one of the worst as well as most unavoidable features of Hospital experience.

The feeble and desultory efforts which have been put forth to correct these deplorable conditions have, as yet, proved unavailing; and hence the beneficent end for which these magnificent institutions were planned and erected is but indifferently attained. To endeavor to obtain such legislation and sufficient appropriations as to make it possible to remedy these evils, it is easy to understand would be futile, and but little better than baying at the moon. Hence, it would seem that a further consideration of this subject must be left to the future, with the many other necessary reforms and improvements seemingly impossible of fulfillment.

It has been a number of years since the Agnews State Hospital has received any legislative appropriations looking to the enlargement of its buildings, and I most heartily indorse the action of your Honorable Board in asking for funds for this purpose. Situated near San Francisco, San José, and other centers of population, in one of the grandest and most beautiful valleys of the State, it is accessible by rail from all directions, and located, as it is, upon one of the arms of the great bay of San Francisco, shipments by water to this point are a matter of daily occurrence. The climatic conditions here are of the very best, the air being delightfully cool and invigorating, and thereby rendering it an ideal place for health and residence. Here the State possesses a generous acreage of fertile land in a high state of cultivation, large and attractive buildings of modern design and construction, facilities for

obtaining an unlimited supply of pure artesian water at a nominal expense, and, indeed, everything calculated to make it a fitting place in which to build a great hospital to meet the future requirements of the State. Legislative assistance for the erection of, at least, two more cottages should, in my opinion, be granted at once; the cottage system seeming to meet with the popular approval, and being relatively much less expensive to build than the massive structures formerly exclusively in use.

In reviewing the events of the past year, the retrospection brings out few, if any, salient points calculated to stamp it as an eventful, much less an epoch-making one in the history of the Hospital. There have been no brilliant enterprises carried out, no great plans for the future unfolded, no special scientific investigation nor industrial developments set on foot, and no broadened field of observation and treatment entered upon. And yet I cannot but feel that the year has not been wholly featureless, and that, in a general way, the institution has been brought up to a higher plane of usefulness and effectiveness in the public esteem, and the interests and welfare of the State's unfortunate wards have been most thoroughly and conscientiously looked after.

Perhaps in no one direction have these efforts made greater progress than in the furnishing of wholesome amusements and recreation for the patients. During much of the year there have been given, in addition to the regular weekly dances, many dramatic, literary, and musical entertainments, open-air concerts, games of ball, croquet, lawn tennis, etc. In these exercises and diversions many of the patients and employés have taken an active part, while, not infrequently, generous assistance has been tendered by some of the best local talent of San José, Santa Clara, and the surrounding country. For this timely assistance we are profoundly grateful, recognizing the kindly and disinterested spirit in which it was offered, and the keen appreciation with which it was received by all, and especially by those for whom it was primarily intended. To Rev. A. V. Raggio we are particularly indebted for his untiring and most successful efforts to assist us in this direction. I regret that others, indeed, that all who have assisted, cannot here receive the recognition which they deserve. To the members of our very excellent orchestra is much credit due for the superior music furnished at the dances and upon many other occasions during the year. It would seem that many paid orchestral bodies furnish no better music if, indeed, as good.

Religious services have also been gratuitously furnished with more or less regularity throughout the year, and have been of much solace to many of the patients. To Rev. Thomas B. Hopkins, Rev. H. B. Heacock, Rev. A. V. Raggio, Rev. Robert J. Coyne, and others, we are indebted for the interest they have manifested in the conduct of these services and the spiritual welfare of the patients.

Summoned unexpectedly from my southern home to assume the grave and responsible duties of executive officer here, an absolute stranger to all, out of health and with scarcely an hour's notice in which to prepare, certainly there are none who could have honestly said that I had fallen into a bed of roses. Whether justly or otherwise, for months preceding my coming, the institution had been made the target of much adverse criticism, sensational rumors, and idle gossip, ending finally in the stormy upheaval of August, 1899. The workings of the Hospital had been greatly disturbed, it stood discredited throughout the State and country, discipline and order were at a discount, and there were friction and heat and menacing situations everywhere. The ordeal was a trying one, and its responsibilities may not always have been met by me in the wisest or the most tactful manner. If, therefore, in the effort to bring order out of chaos, in minor matters, I may have occasionally crossed swords with you, gentlemen, it was only to find you squarely at my back when the storm threatened and I was in need of wise counsel, a helping hand, and a friendly voice. This latter I am not likely soon to forget, nor the restful quiet and greatly improved service which came as a result of these harmonious endeavors.

In the credit for whatever of success has attended the management of the affairs of the Hospital during the past year, I feel that the members of the medical staff and other officers should fully share; and I would do violence to my own feelings if I did not here give expression to my deep appreciation of their valuable services in behalf of the Hospital and its unfortunate inmates. Dr. Leonard Stocking, First Assistant Physician, and Mr. F. C. Young, Steward, have, after years of service here, remained faithful in the discharge of their duties, proving to be wise counselors, loyal friends, and most capable officials. Dr. George D. Marvin, Second Assistant Physician, and Dr. Charles H. Anderson, Interne, are actively at work, and proving their entire adaptability to the duties and responsibilities of their new field of usefulness. I feel that we are to be congratulated upon having secured the services of Miss A. L. Fitzgerald as Matron. Full of rare tact and untiring energy, she has shown unusual aptitude for the work in hand, and has won the kindly esteem and regard of all. Mr. Charles E. Wilson appointed Supervisor, vice Mr. H. A. Braden, resigned, although but a brief time in office, also seems likely to make a success of his varied and, at times, most difficult work. For the employes generally of the Hospital, and particularly the heads of the various departments, I have only words of commendation and approval, as I feel that upon their faithfulness and integrity much depends, and that in many instances their pay is not commensurate with their arduous and, oftentimes, fatiguing duties.

Our thanks are due the publishers of the following periodicals for gratuitously furnishing them for the benefit of the patients: Le Franco-

Californien, Watsonville Transcript, Napa Register, Santa Rosa Democrat, Los Angeles Weekly Times, San Francisco Post (weekly), San Francisco Bulletin (daily), Breeder and Sportsman, Visalia Delta, San Benito Advance, Santa Clara Journal, Livermore Echo, Oakland Tribune, and perhaps one or two others. Many odds and ends of reading matter have been contributed from a variety of sources, including a large number of second-hand books kindly furnished by the San José Public Library. All these have been duly appreciated, and much more would be required to meet the demands of our large number of readers.

During my term of office here, my relations with the members of the State Commission in Lunacy have been of the most friendly and agreeable character. I have found them always patient, kind, and considerate, and more than willing to render any assistance in their power. Especially is this true of its General Superintendent, Dr. F. W. Hatch, to whom I feel myself under lasting obligations for much friendly counsel and many a well-timed suggestion.

In reviewing the foregoing pages, my attention is directed to the fact that, with the wish in mind to place myself upon a footing of mutual confidence and recognition with you, gentlemen, the sentiments and views herein expressed are not always of an impersonal character. These I have permitted to remain with full knowledge that, in so doing, I may be rightfully charged with a breach of precedent and even of the established rules of propriety. Not unmindful, however, of the sacred trust of the conduct of affairs of the Agnews State Hospital, which you have committed to my keeping, I have felt that without these mutual concessions and evidences of good will and hearty coöperation, all our efforts and aims in this direction would be unavailing.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. CRANE,
Medical Superintendent, Agnews State Hospital.

REPORT

OF THE

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.

To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: As directed by law, the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital at Ukiah, Cal., submits its annual report of the management of the Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1900, including the annual reports of the Medical Superintendent, and of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, from which you may ascertain the detailed account of the year's work.

COMPLETION OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The Administration Building, for the erection of which an appropriation of \$60,000 was made by the Legislature, has been completed and will be ready for occupancy as soon as the necessary furniture is purchased and in place. This building is a well-constructed modern one, and will contain the various offices, officers' quarters, and on the top floor a ward for fifty patients. The occupancy of this building will give us 130 additional beds for patients.

CONNECTING BUILDING.

To complete the structure, there is need of a building to connect the Administration Building with the Ward buildings. This will contain, among other things, an assembly hall, which is a very important feature in an institution of this character. With such a hall, dances for the

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amusement of patients can be held; literary exercises, concerts, and dramatic entertainments given, providing thereby a moderate amount of amusement for the comfort and enjoyment of the patients, and diverting their minds and turning their thoughts into healthy channels. This building will cost about \$25,000.

SEWER.

As stated by the Medical Superintendent in his report, there is urgent need of an appropriation with which to secure a means of disposing of the sewage from the institution, and we would earnestly ask that this matter be presented to the Legislature at their next session, and some relief afforded.

MONTHLY INSPECTIONS.

The requirements of law call for a monthly inspection and examination of the Hospital and its inmates. This duty has been regularly performed by the Managers, and we have had no occasion for adverse criticism of the management.

We are pleased to report that in all respects the physical well-being, comfort, and happiness of the patients are considered of paramount importance in our Hospital. Everything relating to their sanitary condition receives careful consideration; the food is excellent in quality and abundant in supply. The average health of the patients has been good, considering the crowded condition of the wards.

APPROPRIATIONS.

We indorse the Superintendent's recommendations, as to appropriations, as follows:

1. For a connecting building	\$25,000 00
2. For an ice plant and cold-storage system	4,000 00
3. Maintenance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902	114,975 00
4. Maintenance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903	114,975 00
5. For an amount sufficient to satisfactorily and safely dispose of the sewage from the institution.	

In conclusion, we have aimed to conduct the institution on strictly business principles, always following the lines that would seem to be for the best interests of the Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

M. GARDNER,
B. FEHNEMANN,
T. A. TEMPLETON,
E. B. MARTINELLI,
A. HOCHHEIMER,

Board of Managers, Mendocino State Hospital.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit statement of cash received and disbursed by me as Treasurer, for account of Mendocino State Hospital, during the fifty-first fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

RECEIPTS.

From the State Treasurer on Controller's warrants, payable out of the appropriation for salaries of officers and employes of Mendocino State Hospital for the fifty-first fiscal year, as follows:

1899—For July	\$2,735 07
For August	2,739 96
For September	2,811 63
For October	2,863 19
For November	2,901 31
For December	2,895 69
1900—For January	2,900 47
For February	3,197 11
For March	3,179 19
For April	3,222 43
For May	3,148 94
For June	3,088 99
For seven months' back pay of Medical Superintendent.....	1,750 00
	\$37,433 98

From the State Treasurer on Controller's warrants, payable out of the appropriation for support of said Hospital, for supplies, etc., as follows:

1899—For July	\$3,683 79
For August	3,761 29
For September	3,449 75
For October	3,699 81
For November	4,525 42
For December	3,992 93
1900—For January	4,006 92
For February	3,626 66
For March	3,647 40
For April	3,551 58
For May	3,885 65
For June	3,981 70
	\$45,812 90

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From State Treasurer on Controller's warrants, payable out of the Contingent Fund of Mendocino State Hospital, as follows:

1899—For August	\$1,134 82
For September	124 75
For November	308 92
For December	50 76
1900—For January	194 04
For May	46 00
For June	1,792 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,650 99

From State Treasurer on Controller's warrants, payable out of the Administration Building Fund, as follows:

1899—For July	\$2,648 69
For August	125 00
For September	1,125 00
For October	125 00
For November	125 00
For December	125 00
1900—For January	100 00
For February	106 00
For March	300 00
For April	5,348 97
For May	100 00
For June	144 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,372 66

From State Treasurer on Controller's warrants, payable out of the appropriation for salaries, etc., as follows:

For forty-ninth fiscal year	\$3,000 00
For fiftieth fiscal year	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000 00

From State Treasurer, Support Fund:

For fiftieth fiscal year	\$1,901 63
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From Medical Superintendent, cash received for care of patients, house rent, etc., as follows:

1899—For July	\$787 90
For August	234 30
For September	191 50
For October	405 00
For November	273 75
For December	426 25
1900—For January	880 25
For February	327 50
For March	255 00
For April	255 65
For May	455 00
For June	656 96
	<hr/>
	\$5,249 05

RECAPITULATION.

Received from appropriation for salaries for the fifty-first fiscal year.....	\$37,433 98
Received from appropriation for support for the fifty-first fiscal year	45,812 90
Received from State Treasurer from Contingent Fund	3,650 99
Received from State Treasurer from Administration Building Fund	10,372 66
Received from appropriation for salaries for the forty-ninth fiscal year	3,000 00
Received from appropriation for salaries for the fiftieth fiscal year	3,000 00
Received from appropriation for support for the fiftieth fiscal year	1,901 63
Received from Medical Superintendent for account of Contingent Fund.....	5,249 05
Total receipts	\$110,421 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899—Paid payroll for July.....	\$2,735 07
Paid supplies for July	3,683 79
Paid payroll for August.....	2,739 96
Paid supplies for August	3,761 29
Paid payroll for September	2,811 63
Paid supplies for September	3,449 75
Paid payroll for October	2,863 19
Paid supplies for October	3,699 81
Paid payroll for November.....	2,901 31
Paid supplies for November	4,525 42
Paid payroll for December.....	2,895 69
Paid supplies for December	3,992 93
1900—Paid payroll for January.....	2,900 47
Paid supplies for January	4,008 92
Paid payroll for February.....	3,197 11
Paid supplies for February.....	3,626 66
Paid payroll for March.....	3,222 43
Paid supplies for March.....	3,647 40
Paid payroll for April.....	3,179 19
Paid supplies for April.....	3,551 58
Paid payroll for May.....	3,148 94
Paid supplies for May.....	3,885 65
Paid payroll for June.....	3,088 99
Paid supplies for June.....	3,981 70
Paid seven months' back pay of Medical Superintendent	1,750 00
	<hr/>
	\$83,246 88
Paid for sundries out of Contingent Fund.....	3,650 99
Paid for Administration Building Fund, as follows—	
Contractors	\$7,911 01
Superintendent of construction.....	1,211 65
Architect.....	1,200 00
Extra work.....	44 00
Surveying	6 00
	<hr/>
	10,372 66
Paid salaries for forty-ninth fiscal year	3,000 00
Paid salaries for fiftieth fiscal year.....	3,000 00
Paid supplies for fiftieth fiscal year.....	1,901 63
Paid State Treasurer for account of Contingent Fund	5,249 05
Total disbursements	\$110,421 21

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STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

To balance in fund July 1, 1899.....	\$3,021 80
To amount received from Hospital	5,249 05
	\$8,270 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

By sundry payments.....	\$3,650 99
By balance in fund July 1, 1900	4,619 86
	\$8,270 85

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1899.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you my annual statistical report for the year ending June 30, 1899. Another report will be required of the Superintendent at the time for making the usual biennial report to the Governor, and I shall therefore offer no recommendations or observations at this time, but will make a detailed statement regarding the affairs of the institution at the time of making the biennial report. For the past year the daily average per capita cost for maintaining the patients has been 44.3 cents, with a daily average attendance of 503 patients. This includes the entire expense for food, clothing, fuel, furnishing, permanent improvements, care and medical attendance, and salaries and per diem expenses of the Board of Managers, officers, and employés of the Hospital.

Yours, respectfully,

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.**For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.**

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the requirements of law, I herewith submit to you, for your consideration, my annual report of the operations of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Before entering into details as to the work of the Hospital for the last year, and its requirements for the future, I have thought that a brief and succinct history of the institution, from the passage of the law by the Legislature, which established the Hospital in the year 1889, to the present time, would not be inappropriate, and would be valuable for future reference.

In the year 1889 the Legislature of the State of California passed "An Act entitled an Act to establish a branch insane asylum for the insane, at Ukiah, to be known as the Mendocino State Insane Asylum, and appropriating money therefor." This Act was approved by Governor Waterman on February 20, 1889, and he soon after appointed a Board of Directors, whose duty it was, under the Act, to select a site; to erect buildings; and to furnish and prepare them for the reception of patients. This Board of Directors was composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Archibald Yell, at that time representing this Senatorial District; T. L. Carothers and Dr. E. W. King, of Ukiah, Cal., as local members; and J. B. Wright of Sacramento and Cornelius O'Connor of San Francisco, members from the State at large. Messrs. Wright and O'Connor were appointed for four years, and Messrs. Yell, Carothers, and King for two years. This Board organized by electing Mr. Yell as Chairman, and Hon. J. H. Seawell, at that time representing this county in the Assembly, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Board. On September 7, 1889, the Board of Directors accepted the offer of a tract of land consisting of 139.08 acres, about three miles east of Ukiah, belonging to Bartlett Bros., as a site for the Asylum, together with the unobstructed flow of the waters of South Mill Creek, which furnishes an ample and abundant supply of pure fresh water for all purposes of the Asylum.

On the 7th of June, 1890, plans and specifications for the Asylum buildings were presented by Messrs. Copeland and Pierce of San Francisco, and accepted by the Board of Managers. On the 13th of October, 1890, contracts were let for the construction of a male ward building, connecting corridor, kitchen building, laundry and bakery building, and a boiler and engine house; the total contract for the erection and completion of the above buildings was \$182,520. On the 26th of January, 1891, the Board of Directors let contracts for the

erection of a female ward building for the sum of \$89,025. On the 2d of April, 1891, the Board accepted a contract for furnishing iron pipe and laying same for water-supply for the sum of \$3,865, and subsequently allowed for extra material and work, \$294.60, making a total of \$4,159.60. On the 21st of April, 1891, the Board elected R. M. Garratt, superintendent of construction, at a salary of \$8 per day until the further order of the Board.

The work of construction proceeded steadily from this time on, and on September 14, 1892, the Secretary of the Board reported "that the contracts heretofore let will complete the male ward building, the connecting corridor, the kitchen building, the laundry and bakery building, and the boiler and engine house. That the contract for the female ward building will enclose and roof said building, but that there is not sufficient funds to complete the same. All the buildings under construction, except the female ward building, will be completed by January 1, 1893, and the contracts let on the female ward building will be completed on that date. That the contracts already let will exhaust the appropriation for the construction of the Asylum, namely, \$350,000. To this sum must be added \$790.38, indebtedness incurred by permission of the State Board of Examiners, to construct a retaining wall to front of building."

The total cost of construction, including water-supply, etc., and purchase of site, September 14, 1892, was \$350,790.38, and by an Act approved March 3, 1893, there was appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for the completion of the female ward building, for furnishing the several buildings, to construct a dam for a water-supply, and for other purposes necessary to prepare the Asylum for the reception of patients. This sum was expended under the direction of the Board of Directors, as will be seen by the report of the Secretary and Treasurer of June 30, 1894.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the entire cost of the site and water-supply, the erection of the buildings, lighting plant, construction of dam and laying pipe for water-supply, heating and plumbing, and for everything necessary for the reception of patients on December 12, 1893, has cost the State \$450,790.38, to which must be added \$60,000 for the Administration Building, just completed, making a gross amount expended under appropriation of \$510,790.38.

In the spring of 1891 the term of office of Messrs. Yell, Carothers, and King having expired, Governor Markham reappointed Messrs. Carothers and King; Mr. Yell having removed from the county, the Governor appointed Senator J. H. Seawell to fill his place. The new Board then elected J. M. Mannon as its Secretary and Treasurer. In the spring of 1892 J. B. Wright resigned as Director, and Dr. M. Gardner, of Sacramento, was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy.

In April, 1893, the time having arrived when it became necessary to choose a Superintendent to supervise the furnishing of the buildings

and prepare it for the reception of patients, Dr. E. W. King, having resigned his position as Director, was elected as Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, and to fill the vacancy on the Board the Governor appointed Mr. W. D. White, of Ukiah, Cal., as Director.

On December 12, 1893, the patients were received, to the number of sixty, by transfer from Napa Asylum; on December 14, 1893, sixty from Stockton Asylum, and on March 25, 1894, thirty from Agnews Asylum.

In 1895, the terms of Directors Seawell, White, and Carothers having expired, Governor Budd reappointed Director Seawell, and appointed Messrs. Charles Cunningham and J. Q. White, of Ukiah, Cal., vice Messrs. White and Carothers. The term of J. M. Mannon as Secretary and Treasurer having expired, the Board elected as his successor, W. W. Cunningham, of Ukiah, Cal.

A few months after his appointment, Director Charles Cunningham resigned and removed from the State, and the Governor appointed Mr. J. C. Ruddock of Ukiah, Cal., to fill the unexpired term.

In May, 1897, Governor Budd appointed A. W. Foster of San Francisco, a member of the Board of Managers, vice Cornelius O'Connor, whose term had expired. Since that time Dr. M. Gardner was reappointed to succeed himself.

Mr. A. Hochheimer, of Willows, Cal., and T. A. Templeton, of Ukiah, Cal., were appointed as Directors in the spring of 1900, to succeed Messrs. Seawell and Ruddock, whose terms of office expired in August, 1899.

The Legislature of 1897 made an appropriation of \$60,000 for the erection of an Administration Building. Plans and specifications for this building were drawn by Cunningham Bros. of San Francisco, and contracts for the construction of the building were let by the Board of Managers. The building is now practically completed, and as soon as it is furnished will be ready for occupancy.

During the last three years, the Board of Managers has constructed, by means of the Contingent Fund, a stable, which cost about \$4,500, and has built a new dam, which makes a reservoir containing about 5,000,000 gallons of water, and laid a new pipe-line of 12, 13, and 14-inch steel pipe, at a cost of about \$12,000 for both dam and pipe-line.

SICKNESS.

There has been but little sickness among the patients or employés, during the last fiscal year; no epidemic or contagious diseases.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The garden has furnished an ample supply of vegetables for the use of the Hospital. A reference to the Steward's report will show the kinds and the amount, and the market value of the same.

The farm has furnished more than sufficient hay for the use of the institution, and we have a surplus on hand:

MAINTENANCE.

The number of patients in this Hospital on June 30, 1900, was 556. We have 570 beds in the Hospital, but a large number of these are on the corridors. The ward now used for offices will be available for patients as soon as the Administration Building is furnished. This will make room for 80 patients, and the ward on the top floor of the Administration Building will accommodate 50 more, making in all 700 beds. The crowded condition of all of the State Hospitals makes it more than probable that all of this room will be required for patients in the near future.

During the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1900, the per capita cost has been 42.73 cents per day for each patient. In the interest of humanity and these poor unfortunates in particular, this is less than is required to give this class of patients such care and attention as their condition requires. I refer more particularly to the need of more attendants on the wards, and a better character of clothing for the patients.

Believing that before the end of the present fiscal year, this Hospital will be filled to its utmost capacity, I have made an estimate for the maintenance of 700 patients, at 45 cents per capita.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902	\$114,975 00
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903	114,975 00
Total	<u>\$229,950 00</u>

IMPROVEMENT IN ATTICS.

In May, of this fiscal year, a contract was let by the Board of Managers, for the sum of \$1,792, for the improvement of attics, payable out of the Contingent Fund, with the view of protecting them against fire, and rendering them easier of access in case a fire should occur.

Skylights have been put in where necessary for light, and the ventilators have been picked up and carried outside of the building, thus freeing the attics from all material of a combustible nature, and making them cooler. Stairways to all of the attics, three in number, will be constructed, and fire hydrants put in, so that in case of fire, water can be turned on at once. The stairways, with other improvements, will cost about \$300. We have a well-drilled fire company, composed of our employés, and a water pressure of 130 pounds to the square inch, sufficient to throw water over the roof of the buildings. The supply pipe is of sufficient capacity to furnish water for three or four nozzles at a time, without reducing the pressure. The efficiency of the fire company is kept up by frequent fire drills.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

The original plans for the erection of this Hospital, drawn by Messrs. Copeland and Pierce, the architects, contemplated two ward buildings, with connecting corridors; kitchen building; laundry and bakery building; power house; an Administration Building, and an Assembly Hall. All of these buildings have been erected and completed, except the Assembly Hall. As originally planned, the Assembly Hall is to be placed between the Administration Building and the connecting corridors of the ward buildings, and forms the connection between the two buildings.

The need of an Assembly Hall is very urgent. For months we have not been able to furnish entertainment for the patients, because the dormitory which has been used for this purpose is too small. During the summer months this room is hot and uncomfortable, and as soon as the Administration Building is completed and occupied, this room will become a part of a male ward, and will be used as a dormitory, and entertainments, for the benefit of the patients, will have to be dispensed with, until an Assembly Hall can be erected. The estimated cost of this connecting building, which will contain an Assembly Hall, is from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

SEWER.

The present sewer system has proved to be a source of considerable annoyance to the public. As stated in my last report, the sewage is dropped into a small creek on the land of John P. Hoffman, about 3,500 feet from the Hospital. During the summer months this creek becomes dry, and the deposits from the sewer make it offensive. This creek, for some distance, runs nearly parallel with and near the county road. Citizens living near the creek, and traveling along the road, complain of this, and Mr. Hoffman, on whose land the creek flows, desires the removal of the nuisance, and he has a right to demand it.

In view of these facts an appropriation should be made by the next Legislature to correct these conditions.

Inasmuch as the Hospital is greatly in need of more land, to enable it to keep a dairy, probably the most feasible and practicable plan for disposing of the sewage would be to procure a block of good land, suitable for the growing of alfalfa, below the mouth of the sewer, and use the sewage for irrigation.

ICE PLANT AND COLD STORAGE.

There is an urgent necessity at this Hospital for an ice plant and cold storage. During the hot summer months we have great difficulty in keeping our meats from spoiling and becoming unfit for table use. The ice that we are now getting for the Hospital is a source of considerable expense, and there is no doubt but that an ice plant and cold-storage system would be directly in the line of economy as well as a great con-

venience to the Hospital. The estimated cost of such a plant, with a building to contain the same, is \$4,000.

LIGHTING OF HOSPITAL WITH ELECTRICITY.

Since the opening of this Hospital, in 1893, gasoline gas has been used for lighting purposes. It is expensive, unsatisfactory, and uncleanly. The light from this gas during the summer months is fairly good, but at other times it is very unsatisfactory. The burners smoke and the unburned carbon settles on the walls of the rooms, rendering them unsightly. The cost of lighting with this gas during the last two years has been \$2,754.08, or \$1,377.04 for each year, making a cost of \$114.75 per month. I am informed that the Ukiah City Electric Light Company is ready to furnish electric lights sufficient for the Hospital at a much lower cost, and I would recommend that a contract be made with the Board of Trustees of Ukiah City to light the Hospital as soon as practical.

The Administration Building has been wired, and will be ready for electric lights as soon as it has been furnished. The ward buildings, basement, kitchen, together with the laundry, bakery, and power house, and other buildings will have to be wired. The estimated cost of wiring these buildings, together with switches, etc., will not exceed \$500. To bring the current from Ukiah to the Hospital, including poles, wire, transformer, etc., will cost about \$1,000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Through the kindness of the publishers, the following papers have been received regularly, and distributed among the patients, and I desire to extend to the publishers of the same the sincere thanks of the institution for their generosity: San Francisco Argus, San Francisco News-Letter, Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle, La Voce Del Popolo, Salinas Weekly Journal, L'Italia, Marysville Daily Appeal, San Francisco Abend Post, Sacramento Record-Union, A Uniao Portugueza, New England Staats Zeitung, Yolo Semi-Weekly Mail, Ukiah Republican Press, Ukiah Dispatch-Democrat, Ukiah Press and Night, Fort Bragg Advocate, Amador Dispatch, Santa Rosa Democrat, Colusa Sun, Oakland Enquirer, Santa Cruz Surf, Napa Register, Point Arena Record, Salinas Democrat, La Vita, Visalia Delta, Mendocino Beacon, Petaluma Argus, San Francisco Breeder and Sportsman.

To the officers and employés of the Hospital, as well as to the members of the Board of Managers, who have coöperated with me in endeavoring to successfully administer the affairs of the institution, I extend my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness and courtesy, as well as for their counsel and support.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent, Mendocino State Hospital.

REPORT

OF THE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1900.

PATTON, CAL., September 27, 1900.

To the Honorable State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: In submitting our annual report to your honorable body, we take pleasure in expressing our gratification in the fact that, notwithstanding some adverse circumstances, the condition of the Southern California State Hospital is very satisfactory.

The continued shortage of water for irrigating purposes has been a most serious problem, but a careful use of the somewhat meager supply afforded has so far kept the orchard property of the State in fairly good condition. The developments of the summer have amply justified the wisdom of your honorable body in the purchase of the Rohrer well. The plant at this well is now completed and working most satisfactorily, and even more water is being delivered than we anticipated.

Action regarding a separate cottage for tuberculous patients, suggested by your Honorable Board, has been postponed, owing to the heavy expenditures from the Contingent Fund for water development, but we trust that an appropriation will be allowed for this very worthy purpose.

The completion of the dining-room for male patients has added much to the comfort and convenience of service of their meals, and relieved us from the necessity of using small basement rooms for dining-room

purposes. This change, however, affords no relief to the crowded condition of the female wards, which must continue, to the serious discomfort of the patients, until the new ward building authorized by the last session of the Legislature has been constructed. We know that the imperative need of this addition, plans for which are before your honorable body, is recognized by you, for in accordance with your order, based on the fact that no more female patients can be accommodated here, forty were transferred north and all commitments of female insane from the seven southern counties are now made to Ukiah. It costs from \$130 to \$150 more to send each female patient from the southern counties to Ukiah, than to Patton. We earnestly urge upon your honorable body the importance of early action on the plans for this improvement.

This will be the last report which we shall present to your body before the meeting of the Legislature, and we take this occasion to strongly urge your active approval and coöperation in an effort to secure at the coming session an appropriation for the building improvements suggested in the biennial report of the Medical Superintendent, which is transmitted herewith. The importance of such buildings has been recognized for years and clearly demonstrated to the committees of several Legislatures, and their necessity is strongly confirmed by the growth in population in Southern California which the census demonstrates. The convenience and economy of administration would be greatly facilitated by the construction of an Administration or General Ward Building and the other improvements outlined in Dr. Campbell's report, and we feel decidedly that the institution has reached a stage in its growth where it is fairly entitled to them. We believe that you are fully conversant with our needs, and trust we can count on your strong indorsement for a reasonable appropriation from the Legislature of 1901.

The relations of the Board and the Medical Superintendent have been harmonious and pleasant, and we take pleasure in expressing our confidence in Dr. Campbell's thorough fitness for the responsible position he holds. As a rule we have found all employés of the institution zealous, faithful, and efficient, and in our judgment they are entitled to warm commendation that, in spite of the crowded condition of the wards, and the shortage of water on the farm, so excellent results have been attained.

The estimated cost of the improvements which we feel are imperatively needed would be as follows:

Additional wing	\$40,000 00
Furnishing same.....	10,000 00
Central Ward Building.....	80,000 00
Furnishing same.....	12,000 00
Cottage for tuberculous patients	20,000 00
Storm drains.....	7,000 00
Increase in boiler capacity	2,500 00
Printing and binding.....	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$172,500 00</u>

The appropriation for maintenance for the Hospital for the next two fiscal years should be \$267,000. This is figuring on 800 patients and 90 employes, at a basis of \$150 per capita, or 41 cents per day. Taking into account the probable increase in patients during the two years, we regard this as a conservative estimate. As to the amount estimated for support per capita, we may say that this is low, as the average cost in the New York State asylums is \$185 per capita, or \$35 per capita more than ours.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN MCGONIGLE,
E. P. CLARKE,
JAMES C. KAYS,
D. R. SEELEY,

Board of Managers, Southern California State Hospital.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1900.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit my report for the biennial term embracing the fiftieth and fifty-first years, inclusive. In so doing, I shall not worry you with a prolonged dissertation on the various matters which I must bring to your notice, but concisely review our work. You know our necessities, and I shall leave your honorable body to urge their recognition in such manner as you may deem proper.

I call your especial attention, as well as the attention of other citizens of the State who are interested in the doings of this Hospital, to the various tables found in its statistical portion. I hope in a future report to add some other unusual and valuable statistics.

There have been admitted during the term, 246 men and 143 women. The ratio of men to women has decreased slightly during the term, but not sufficiently to change the general ratio of about two men to one woman since the opening of the Hospital.

Of the 222 who recovered during the biennial period, 143 were men and 79 were women. This lacks 15 of being twice as many men as women. Since the opening of the Hospital, 30 more than twice as many men as women have recovered. This is a striking result, especially when covering so long a period, and the reason for this difference will be mentioned farther along in the report. Reducing these figures to

percentages, we have an average annual recovery rate to admissions, for the men, for the biennial term, of 56.91 per cent, and for the women, of 55.04 per cent, a difference of 3.39 per cent in favor of the men. A similar calculation since the opening of the Hospital will give us an annual average recovery ratio for the men of 48.63 per cent and for the women of 45.44 per cent, a difference of 7.02 per cent in favor of the men for the whole period.

One of the reasons for the slight decrease in the ratio during the last biennial term is the fact that the law was changed by which simple inebriates were admitted without the establishment of insanity as a cause, and obliging all such to be examined for insanity and to be committed as insane.

Of the 94 who died during the biennial term, 71 were men and 23 were women, or 2 patients more than three times as many men as women, and this proportion nearly holds good since the opening of the Hospital. These figures, again being reduced to percentages, show an annual average death-rate of the men, for the biennial period, of 6.62 per cent, and for the women 4.16 per cent. In other words, relatively speaking, 59 per cent more men than women died. These percentages in favor of women will not be as large in our next report, from the fact that all insane women are now being sent to the northern hospitals; the new or acute cases, being the class from which the larger percentage of cures or recoveries come, will necessarily change this ratio materially. This condition is partly explained by the large number of cases of general paresis and other organic and pathological conditions found among the men, as 23 men died from general paresis during the period, and only 1 woman, these cases of paresis being over 32 per cent of the whole number of men who died from all causes during the term. A greater number of cases of syphilis and changes due to chronic inebriety, are present among men than women, which also tends to increase the death-rate, even where these causes have not developed paresis.

The tables also show that there have been received twice as many acute cases among the men as among the women. The natural result of the conditions above mentioned make it imperative that the chronic cases are accumulating more steadily among the women than among the men, and had we not during the past three years transferred over 40 chronic female cases to northern asylums, the great excess of chronic cases among females would have been still more in evidence.

In accounting for our population, I also mention the fact that there have been 24 escapes returned during the period. This number includes not only those who have eloped during the period, but also those carried over from previous periods. These elopements are not as serious a matter as at first would appear, as they usually occur among a harmless or convalescent class who do not require constant supervision, and are

often on parole. In working so large a percentage of patients, escapes must occasionally occur.

The table showing the sources from which our patients are drawn is also of interest, nearly all of our patients coming from the seven southern counties of California. During the last period there have been 106 cases committed from Los Angeles County; since opening the Hospital, 894. From Orange County, 9 cases during the last period; since opening the Hospital, 64. From Riverside County, 20 cases; since opening the Hospital, 99. Santa Barbara County, 8 cases; since opening the Hospital, 54. San Bernardino County, 31 cases; since opening the Hospital, 282. San Diego County, 18; since opening the Hospital, 174. Ventura County, 11; since opening the Hospital, 69. During the last term there was one case received from Inyo County, one from Santa Cruz County, and two from San Francisco County. Since opening the Hospital, we have received a total of 1,652 patients.

Of the patients received during the term, 255 are registered as native born, and 134 as foreign born. Since opening the Hospital we have received 937 native-born patients, 585 foreign-born patients, and 130 unascertained.

Of the 389 patients received, 337 have resided in the State over one year. I expected to find a larger proportion of non-residents than the table indicates.

A further analysis of these tables might be of interest, and I draw your especial attention to them and their conclusions, as they not only cover the biennial period, but in all important features they cover the entire time since opening the Hospital.

We have been entirely free from the presence of infectious or contagious diseases during the term, barring the occasional presence of a few cases of erysipelas, due in all probability to our crowded condition. The excellent quality and supply of our drinking water, together with our efficient sewerage system, have been of material aid in the present crisis. Thorough cleaning, fumigation, and disinfection of rooms and wards in which tuberculous and infectious diseases have occurred, are invariably practiced. In this connection I again mention the necessity of additional building facilities sufficient to enable us to segregate the tuberculous and infectious cases.

New cement or tile floors are needed in all the bathrooms and lavatories of the wards of the east and west wings. They are at present unsanitary, and therefore an element of danger which the expenditure of a few hundred dollars would overcome. While we have made many repairs and betterments during the term, we have been unable to cover necessities in these particulars for want of funds.

The bathing facilities should be materially improved, either by constructing a separate building for the same, with enlarged and modern

improvements, or rearranging those on the wards, with the necessary additions. Their equipment with spray, needle, and other forms of bath, by which means a number can be bathed at once, with the additional advantage of their hygienic features, would be economy; the Gengenstraum system, as used in many of the Eastern hospitals, being among the best. Economy of time and help and improvement of the patients argue for the money-saving features of such a system.

The farm and ground of the Hospital demand more than a passing notice, consisting as they do of about 385 acres, 340 of which are very valuable, and largely adapted to the cultivation of citrus fruits, much of which is now under intense cultivation. Its protection from storm water and its water-supply for irrigation, as well as its general improvement, are matters of great importance, not only from an economic point of view, but for the opportunity it affords to give employment to patients, and thus promote their recovery. Table No. 14 shows the employment of patients since the opening of the Hospital, in useful occupations, including work on the farm, grounds, garden, brickyard, laundry, engine-room, carpenter shop, sewing-room, kitchen, bakery, basement, wards, etc., giving an average of 171 patients daily employed, out of an average daily population of 507, and showing an average of 33 per cent of total population employed, and at present writing a still larger number are at work, as all the excavating, filling, and other manual labor incident to the installment of our new and extensive water plant have been done by patients. We have manufactured during the period over one and a half million merchantable brick, some of which have been used in various needed improvements, the most important feature being the new dining-room for male patients, 54x104 feet, inside the building; also irrigating ditches, wires, underground conduits for steam mains and pipes, reservoir at new waterworks, etc. We have over one million brick now on hand with which to commence the much needed cottages or wing for which an appropriation was made at the last Legislature.

As above stated, the economic feature is only a part of the good accomplished by the labor performed by patients. The relative proportion of recoveries, showing a much larger rate among men than women, may possibly be due to the fact that a much larger number are employed in outdoor pursuits. We are hopefully looking forward to the time when we can afford more recreation and amusement, especially for our female patients, but this will not be practicable until we have more room and more help and more money; all of which will tend toward economy.

The three years of drought or shortage in rainfall has caused general anxiety throughout Southern California. We have not been exempt from its effects in all respects, notwithstanding our supposedly ample

water-supply. To meet this contingency, your Honorable Board requested the privilege of installing a pumping plant of sufficient capacity and stability to obviate any further disaster which might be expected to arise from a continuation or repetition of present conditions. This proposition was acceded to by the State Board of Examiners and State Commission in Lunacy, with the following result, namely, the purchase of twenty acres of land situated on the edge of the great artesian belt of San Bernardino Valley, from which underground source the greater proportion of water which supplies Riverside and its vicinity is derived. Upon this land was a well 80 feet deep, of sufficient capacity to afford 75 inches of water continuously, and which by deepening will afford double that amount. The following pumping plant, pipe-line, and power have been installed, guaranteed to deliver at our engine-house, 8,000 feet distant, a continuous stream of 60 inches of water. This included a vertical lift of approximately 230 feet, a horizontal distance of 8,000 feet. Machinery used and method of pumping are as follows: The water is lifted from an 11-inch diameter cased well, 40 feet deep, situated at the bottom of a brick-curbed well, 8 feet in diameter and 29 feet deep, by means of a No. 5 Krogh vertical centrifugal pump driven by a 15 horse-power general electric motor, which lifts the water 18 inches above the surface into a sluice-box, from which it is discharged into a brick cistern sunk in the ground, 12 feet square and 6½ feet deep, having 3 feet from one end an 8-inch thick brick partition, which comes within 8 inches of the top, and thus cuts off a settling basin 3 feet by 12 feet by 6½ feet deep, into which the water is discharged from the centrifugal pump and allowed to deposit its sand and gravel before flowing over the dam into the clear-water compartment, from which it is drawn by two Deming triplex single acting plunger pumps, having each three plungers 8½ inches diameter and a stroke of 8 inches, and both actuated through cut gears from a common driving shaft by a 50 horse-power general electric triplex induction motor of the most improved type, which drives the pumps by means of a 12-inch double leather belt. These pumps will elevate the water from the cistern through a line of 8-inch (inside diameter), dipped, double-riveted, slip-joint casing, 8,000 feet long, to the various points of distribution along the line of the pipe, the highest point of the present pipe-line being at the engine-house. At present five cap pattern irrigating hydrants will be used. The upper one third of this line is constructed of No. 16 A. W. G. rolled steel, the middle one third of No. 14 A. W. G. same material, and the lower one third of No. 12 A. W. G. steel, while below the pipe and opposite the triplex pumps is a receiver of 12-inch (inside diameter) pipe, into which the two pumps discharge through clamped connections, and so arranged with valves as to drain the entire line when necessary.

The installment of this system will enable us to plant more acres to citrus orchard, which I would recommend doing the coming spring.

I will mention a few of the needs of the Hospital, leaving you to recommend to the Legislature such of them as you deem expedient:

First of all, immediate accommodation for at least 200 patients. The necessity of this demand is apparent when you consider that we have now, and have had for months past, 66 patients sleeping in hallways and basement, an average of 50 on the floors, and have transferred during the last three years 42 patients to northern Hospitals, and that at present all of the female insane from the southern part of the State are being committed to northern Hospitals by order of the Commission in Lunacy.

A central building.

A building for infectious diseases.

An addition to our boiler capacity.

The long-talked-of storm drain.

Besides various minor improvements, the expense of some of which can be cared for by our Contingent Fund, but which is at present exhausted by the installment of our water system.

During the biennial term, we have been honored by visits from the Governor, nearly all of the State officers, the Lunacy Commission, State Board of Health, and other distinguished guests. Situated as we are, 500 miles from the seat of government, these visits are highly appreciated and are of material aid and value to us. We have also been the recipient of courtesies from various newspapers, magazines, and other publications.

Among officers and employes a general desire to perform the duties devolving upon them to the best of their ability has been constantly in evidence, and to promote industry, cheerfulness, harmony, and good will has been my constant endeavor.

In closing this short report, I desire to express to your Honorable Board my appreciation for your support and evidence of confidence in my efforts to efficiently fill the position of Medical Superintendent, which have always been apparent.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. CAMPBELL,
Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE A.

Showing Number of Attacks in Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			Grand Total.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
First.....	209	79	288	116	55	171	96	93	189	111	38	149	532	265	797
Second.....	21	8	29	18	12	30	23	20	43	14	6	20	76	46	122
Third.....	2	4	6	8	5	13	4	3	7	7	2	9	21	14	35
Fourth or more.....	1	1	2	5	6	11	2	3	5	0	0	0	8	10	18
Unknown.....	0	0	0	16	5	21	2	2	4	0	0	0	18	7	25
Totals.....	233	92	325	163	83	246	127	121	248	132	46	178	655	342	997

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

First.....	207	80	287	114	51	165	76	76	152	103	35	138	500	242	742
Second.....	13	11	24	24	34	58	19	16	35	26	9	35	82	70	152
Third.....	1	2	3	4	2	6	3	7	10	4	2	6	12	13	25
Fourth or more.....	5	0	5	2	8	10	2	2	4	1	2	3	10	12	22
Unknown.....	0	0	0	14	8	22	32	13	45	0	0	0	46	21	67
Totals.....	226	93	319	158	103	261	132	114	246	134	48	182	650	358	1,008

NOTE.—The above data is not shown in the Southern California State Hospital report.

TABLE B.

Showing the Counties from which the 2,394 Patients were Committed during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

Counties.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.							
Alameda	50	38	24	14	14	39	16	10	0	0	203
Amador	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Butte	10	0	4	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	26
Calaveras	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Colusa	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Contra Costa	12	8	5	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	33
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
El Dorado	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Fresno	18	24	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	44
Glenn	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Humboldt	0	0	14	9	0	3	1	0	0	0	27
Inyo	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Kern	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Kings	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	9
Lassen	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Los Angeles	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	112	106	230
Madera	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	19
Marin	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Mariposa	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mendocino	0	0	2	2	0	0	15	17	0	0	36
Merced	3	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Modoc	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Monterey	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	1	0	0	27
Napa	0	0	28	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Nevada	4	2	5	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	14
Placer	13	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Plumas	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	30
Sacramento	27	31	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	68
San Benito	1	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	10
San Bernardino	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	31	62
San Diego	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	15	18	37
San Francisco	73	50	82	116	115	96	113	116	2	0	763
San Joaquin	35	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
San Mateo	0	0	1	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	16
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	10	8	21
Santa Clara	0	0	2	1	54	63	0	0	0	0	120
Santa Cruz	0	2	0	0	13	10	0	0	1	0	26
Shasta	1	0	4	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	22
Sierra	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Siskiyou	1	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Solano	0	0	18	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	39
Sonoma	0	0	9	5	1	0	0	23	0	0	66
Stanislaus	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Sutter	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Tehama	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Trinity	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tulare	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Tuolumne	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Ventura	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	11	17
Yolo	0	1	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	19
Yuba	4	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
State Prison at San Quentin	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
State Prison at Folsom	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Totals	325	319	246	261	248	246	178	182	186	203	2,394

TABLE C.

Showing Those Born in the United States, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

United States.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews		Mendocino.		No. Cal.	Total
	June 30, 1899	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1899	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1899	June 30, 1900	June 30, 1899	June 30, 1900	June 30, 1899 and June 30, 1900.	
Alabama	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	8
Arizona Territory	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
America	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	59	66
California	48	49	68	60	65	45	32	39	31	437
Colorado	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Connecticut	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Georgia	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Idaho	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Illinois	9	8	6	3	5	5	3	2	9	50
Indiana	2	3	2	2	3	1	0	1	2	16
Iowa	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	13	27
Kansas	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
Kentucky	0	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	2	13
Louisiana	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	8
Maine	2	4	4	4	3	8	3	1	3	32
Maryland	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	8
Massachusetts	2	5	2	3	9	5	2	2	3	33
Michigan	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	3	5	16
Minnesota	1	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	11
Mississippi	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Missouri	16	7	8	4	6	1	6	5	0	53
Montana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
Nebraska	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	5	10
Nevada	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	9
New Hampshire	1	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	2	11
New Jersey	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	8
New Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
New York	5	11	7	4	11	17	7	7	21	90
North Carolina	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Ohio	10	6	5	8	2	4	4	2	14	55
Oregon	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
Pennsylvania	9	5	9	5	5	4	9	1	7	54
Rhode Island	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	5
South Carolina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	6	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	15
Texas	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	6
United States	25	41	14	1	9	15	5	0	30	140
Utah	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Vermont	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	5
Virginia	5	4	2	1	3	0	3	3	3	24
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin	5	2	0	3	0	2	2	2	6	22
Totals	166	173	147	132	137	121	84	81	247	1,288

TABLE D.

Showing Those Born in Foreign Countries, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

Foreign Countries.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.		Total.
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.									
Africa.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atlantic Ocean.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Australia.....	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
Austro-Hungary.....	3	5	1	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	23
Belgium.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Canada.....	6	7	3	7	3	11	5	2	17	61	61
Chili.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
China.....	19	11	2	4	2	1	12	8	9	68	68
Denmark.....	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	5	2	19	19
England.....	15	6	12	10	15	9	6	8	13	94	94
France.....	6	8	7	3	5	4	3	5	6	47	47
Germany.....	16	26	19	31	13	20	15	18	25	183	183
Guatemala.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Holland.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
India.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ireland.....	31	22	22	28	34	25	21	24	16	223	223
Italy.....	9	12	4	5	7	5	6	3	8	59	59
Japan.....	2	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	4	15	15
Mexico.....	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	13	13
New Zealand.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Norway and Sweden.....	10	11	7	5	10	10	4	6	13	76	76
Portugal.....	4	4	0	3	2	2	2	0	1	18	18
Russia.....	7	2	2	2	1	8	5	5	5	34	34
Scotland.....	4	3	2	3	2	5	1	3	5	24	24
South America.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Spain.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
Switzerland.....	4	4	6	5	3	4	7	2	3	38	38
Wales.....	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	6	6
West Indies.....	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	10	10
Western Isles.....	3	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	13	13
Sandwich Islands.....	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	5
Totals.....	154	140	96	124	105	118	93	98	134	1,062	

Recapitulation.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.		Total.
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.									
United States.....	166	173	147	132	137	121	84	81	247	1,288	
Foreign Countries.....	154	140	96	124	105	118	93	98	134	1,062	
Unknown.....	5	6	3	5	6	7	1	3	8	44	
Totals.....	325	319	246	261	248	246	178	182	389	2,394	

TABLE E.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

Age.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.	Total
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1899 and June 30, 1900.							
Between 1 and 10 years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Between 10 and 20 years	18	15	16	10	12	9	8	5	6	99
Between 20 and 30 years	55	60	42	54	50	48	31	30	90	460
Between 30 and 40 years	98	86	64	56	63	52	57	51	91	618
Between 40 and 50 years	57	67	46	58	44	56	38	37	75	478
Between 50 and 60 years	38	31	32	44	23	35	14	35	49	301
Between 60 and 70 years	24	25	21	16	28	18	20	11	31	194
Between 70 and 80 years	22	22	15	11	17	14	4	7	23	135
Between 80 and 90 years	6	9	4	6	4	6	4	2	5	46
Between 90 and 100 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
Unknown	7	4	5	6	7	8	1	0	19	57
Totals	325	319	246	261	248	246	178	182	389	2,394

TABLE F.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

Civil Condition.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.	Total
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1899 and June 30, 1900.							
Married	81	100	74	105	88	91	37	53	153	782
Single	163	141	101	95	102	100	108	98	159	1,067
Widowers	14	16	11	12	10	11	11	11	16	112
Widows	18	17	17	21	25	22	8	14	23	165
Divorced	8	7	10	8	3	7	7	3	9	62
Unknown	41	38	33	20	20	15	7	3	29	206
Totals	325	319	246	261	248	246	178	182	389	2,394

TABLE G.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

Causes.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.		Total.	
	50th Fiscal Year.		51st Fiscal Year.		50th Fiscal Year.		51st Fiscal Year.		50th Fiscal Year.		51st Fiscal Year.		50th Fiscal Year.		51st Fiscal Yrs.		Men	Women		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women														
		
MORAL:																				
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	9	2	9	2	6	2	8	9	6	2	2	2	3	2	7	2	55	29		
Mental strain, worry, and overwork (not included in above)	12	16	12	14	7	4	8	20	7	13	1	7	2	3	15	26	68	120		
Religious excitement and spiritualism	2	2	7	1	1	2	1	3	2	9	4	1	4	2	7	11	32	34		
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3		
PHYSICAL:																				
Intemperance, alcoholism, & dissipation	22	3	26	6	6	0	18	2	10	10	8	0	16	2	31	3	149	28		
Sexual excess	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	8	7		
Veneral diseases	2	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	8	0	2	0	2	0	1	30	2	2		
Masturbation	16	1	14	0	15	0	11	2	18	2	23	3	18	1	13	0	137	10		
Sunstroke and overhear	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	13	3		
Accident or injury	13	2	17	0	9	3	12	3	4	2	5	0	8	2	10	2	85	16		
Parturition and puerperium	0	3	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	37		
Change of life	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	11	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	48		
Fevers	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	6		
Privation and overwork	6	1	8	3	3	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	21	5		
Epilepsy	7	1	8	3	5	3	3	0	6	0	4	3	3	2	8	6	47	19		
Diseases of skull and brain	5	3	5	1	5	1	5	2	5	5	3	0	2	3	7	1	45	19		
Old age	8	4	7	8	4	1	0	4	8	4	3	0	1	5	9	4	45	34		
Epidemic influenza	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3		
Abuse of drugs and tobacco	2	1	5	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	11	4	16	2	10	3	50		
All other bodily disorders and ill health	5	7	8	5	4	7	1	11	3	6	0	0	0	1	2	3	28	42		
HEREDITY	14	10	8	3	12	10	9	9	8	14	0	1	0	4	14	14	78	77		
CONGENITAL DEFECTS	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	9	5		
UNASCERTAINED	104	30	89	29	79	28	33	35	43	28	62	19	56	16	97	51	640	282		
Totals	233	92	226	93	163	83	127	121	132	114	132	46	134	48	246	143	1,551	843		

TABLE H.
Showing Forms of Insanity in those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

Form.	Stockton.		Napa.		Aguews.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.		Total.			
	50th Fiscal Year.		51st Fiscal Year.		50th Fiscal Year.		51st Fiscal Year.		50th & 51st Fiscal Yr.		Men		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mania, acute delirious.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	4
Mania, acute.....	59	19	56	29	37	38	51	12	57	83	60	497	266	266
Mania, recurrent.....	29	4	10	5	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Mania, chronic.....	6	14	2	12	8	4	0	0	0	36	21	69	70	48
Melancholia, acute.....	14	14	17	19	13	18	14	25	24	36	33	154	169	169
Melancholia, simple.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia, chronic.....	6	4	9	7	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	17	10	38
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Paranoia.....	33	11	32	8	12	5	5	8	10	5	4	119	40	119
General paralysis.....	13	1	9	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	18
Dementia, primary.....	6	0	4	4	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	9
Dementia, terminal, senile and organic.....	26	20	23	14	11	2	32	15	29	15	13	56	12	229
Epilepsy with insanity.....	14	1	10	6	4	2	3	0	4	0	3	2	2	50
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	6	3	4	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Idiocy.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Not insane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cases of drug habit and alcoholism.....	15	1	17	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	161
Delirium of bodily diseases.....	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total.....	233	92	226	93	163	83	158	103	127	121	132	114	48	1,551
														1,551
														843

TABLE I.

Showing Causes of Death of Patients Who Died during the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1900.

Cause of Death.	Stock-ton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendo-cino.		So. Cal.	Total
	June 30, 1899	June 30, 1900	June 30, 1899 and June 30, 1900							
Tuberculosis	41	45	20	22	7	10	7	10	12	174
Paretic dementia	13	12	2	3	8	7	19	18	24	106
Pneumonia	14	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	31
Pleuro-pneumonia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Apoplexy	6	3	2	10	1	5	0	0	7	34
Bright's disease	5	7	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	18
Senile decay	5	10	10	15	2	6	2	2	0	52
Valvular disease of heart	7	9	8	6	7	11	3	1	4	56
Acute enteritis	5	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	19
Chronic enteritis	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
Gangrene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Suicide	3	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	1	15
Acute mania, with exhaustion	2	3	2	2	4	5	1	1	1	26
Acute melancholia, with exhaustion	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
Chronic melancholia, with exhaustion	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
Dementia, with exhaustion	1	0	1	2	7	5	0	0	12	23
Chronic mania, with exhaustion	0	1	1	1	6	2	0	1	5	17
Arterial sclerosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Epilepsy, with exhaustion	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	8
Phlegmonous inflammation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Exhaustion	0	0	15	7	0	0	2	0	0	24
Maniacal exhaustion	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Exhaustion and organic disease of brain	0	0	15	12	0	2	4	6	0	39
Bronchitis	5	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Epilepsy	4	2	1	4	6	1	0	4	0	25
Pulmonary hemorrhage	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Accidents	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Nephritis	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Acute alcoholism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cancer	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	18
Gastro-enteritis	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Jaundice	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Organic disease of brain	2	2	9	8	7	5	3	1	0	40
Cirrhosis of liver	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Congestion of liver	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cerebral congestion	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Gunshot wound	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Intestinal hemorrhage	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Strangulated hernia	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Gastritis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chronic abscess, with exhaustion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pleuritis	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
La grippe	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Abscess of the lung	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Strangulation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hepatic abscess, with calculus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cystitis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Pyelo-cystitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Acute rheumatism	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Occlusion of bowels	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Congestion of the lungs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Heat stroke in apoplexy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Acute colitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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TABLE I—Continued.

Cause of Death.	Stock-ton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendo-cino.		So. Cal.		Total
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1899.							
Disease of coronary artery, with hydrocephalus externus.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pulmonary hypostasis, with hydrops.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Inanition and anæmia.....	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	7
Spinal effusion.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pernicious anæmia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Peritonitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
Hæmaturia.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Psoas abscess.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Septic poisoning.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Pulmonary congestion.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Diabetes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Ulceration of the duodenum perforation.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Collateral œdema.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hepatitis and ascites.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Syphilis.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Progressive muscular atrophy.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Acute myelitis.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shock following amputation of the leg.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pyæmia.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venous thrombosis.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
œdema glottidis.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hæmato-pneumo-thorax.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Exhaustion—result of pressure from gaseous dilatation of abdomen to complete atony of intestine.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals.....	151	154	105	127	72	78	51	55	94	887	

TABLE J.

Showing Occupations of Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1900.

Occupation.	Stock-ton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendo-cino.		So. Cal.		Total
	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900.	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1899.							
Professional.....	3	2	10	5	2	3	4	2	21	52	
Commercial.....	16	11	22	14	15	27	8	19	36	168	
Agricultural and Pastoral.....	23	28	25	16	12	14	12	17	34	181	
Mechanical (out of doors).....	25	25	9	18	20	16	20	18	29	180	
Sedentary vocations.....	20	16	23	25	24	16	15	16	18	173	
Exposed vocations.....	28	24	17	24	2	11	13	13	17	149	
Domestic service.....	38	21	15	8	31	32	18	15	30	208	
Educational and High Domestic.....	46	66	54	82	70	69	24	25	94	530	
Laborers.....	75	90	39	40	38	35	36	32	58	443	
Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	6	
No occupation.....	30	18	20	13	0	0	18	18	29	146	
Unascertained.....	21	18	12	16	33	23	9	6	20	158	
Totals.....	325	319	246	261	248	246	178	182	389	2,394	

TABLE K.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1900.

	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.					
	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Escapes	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Escapes	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	
1871	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1872	121	58	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873	160	108	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	199	145	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875	213	168	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	232	199	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877	228	179	0	0	0	0	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	214	112	0	0	0	0	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879	276	224	0	0	0	0	49	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880	248	137	0	0	0	0	54	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1881	314	210	26	12	49	18	49	18	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1882	301	220	14	7	7	17	65	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1883	272	92	13	4	17	12	47	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1884	219	102	19	6	82	12	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1885	268	93	11	4	82	27	11	4	82	27	11	4	82	27	11	4	82	27	11	4	82	27
1886	279	131	8	5	62	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1887	313	125	14	0	89	9	14	0	89	9	14	0	89	9	14	0	89	9	14	0	89	9
1888	387	146	13	0	134	10	134	10	134	10	134	10	134	10	134	10	134	10	134	10	134	10
1889	482	225	16	0	159	15	159	15	159	15	159	15	159	15	159	15	159	15	159	15	159	15
1890	562	221	30	6	156	22	156	22	156	22	156	22	156	22	156	22	156	22	156	22	156	22
1891	523	215	24	12	176	23	176	23	176	23	176	23	176	23	176	23	176	23	176	23	176	23
1892	506	210	30	13	188	12	188	12	188	12	188	12	188	12	188	12	188	12	188	12	188	12
1893	401	185	18	1	152	12	152	12	152	12	152	12	152	12	152	12	152	12	152	12	152	12
1894	524	249	40	6	178	23	178	23	178	23	178	23	178	23	178	23	178	23	178	23	178	23
1895	615	239	63	8	181	26	181	26	181	26	181	26	181	26	181	26	181	26	181	26	181	26
1896	414	232	52	8	172	18	172	18	172	18	172	18	172	18	172	18	172	18	172	18	172	18
1897	201	83	29	1	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7	100	7
1898	219	80	18	1	106	7	106	7	106	7	106	7	106	7	106	7	106	7	106	7	106	7
1899	106	58	11	2	615	181	615	181	615	181	615	181	615	181	615	181	615	181	615	181	615	181
1880	114	40	72	4	572	189	572	189	572	189	572	189	572	189	572	189	572	189	572	189	572	189

Pay and expenses of Mal
Officers' salaries
Payroll of employes.....
Flour
Breakfast meals
Rice
Fresh meats
Cured meats
Fish (salt and fresh)
Tea
Coffee
Chicory
Potatoes.....
Beans
Eggs
Butter
Sugar
Syrup
Fruits (all kinds) and ve
Salt
Vinegar and pickles.....
Small groceries
Ice and ammonia
Tobacco and pipes
Coffarin
Tallow
Axle-grease
Metal-polish
Paraffin
Crockerly
Tinware

