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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.

APR 6 1908

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.
1902.

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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. U. S. WEBB, - - - - - *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.*
CHARLES F. WAYMIRE, - - - - - *Assistant Secretary.*
GEORGE L. HUGHES, - - - - - *Attorney.*
M. A. PETERSON, - - - - - *Clerk.*
L. W. KEVANE, - - - - - *Stenographer.*
HOWARD COOK, - - - - - *Porter.*

OFFICE OF THE
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

SACRAMENTO, December 8, 1902.

To the Legislature:

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its third biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1902.

The report includes such facts in regard to the management of the institutions for the insane as seem necessary for your information, including estimates of the amounts asked for the maintenance of the State Hospitals, and also the annual reports made to the Commission.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

The past two years have been marked by progress, enlargements, or improvements in nearly all of the hospitals.

Three of the four hospitals located in the northern part of the State have been equipped with oil-burning plants and have been using crude oil as fuel for steam purposes for the greater part of the last fiscal year. The change in fuel, from an economical and other standpoints, has been very gratifying, the item of expense for heat, light, and power in Stockton, Napa, and Agnews, where the change was made to oil, showing a decrease of \$13,629.73 in comparing the last fiscal year with the year ending June 30, 1901, when coal was used. The cost of changing from coal to oil, providing the necessary tanks and machinery, etc., was made from the Contingent Fund, and was less than \$1,000 for each hospital, with the exception of Napa, where, owing to the distance of the hospital from the railroad, an extensive pumping plant and a 50,000-gallon storage tank had to be installed, at a cost of nearly \$6,000; which amount has been saved in less than a year's use of oil.

Among general improvements it may be mentioned that the boiler plant of the male department at Stockton has been made as good as new, at an expense of about \$3,500.

An important piece of construction work is now under way at the Stockton State Hospital, which, when completed, will increase the capacity of the institution by one hundred patients. New bakery and kitchen buildings have been constructed and will be equipped with improved cooking and baking apparatus. The building which formerly contained the kitchen and bakery will have an additional story added, and will be changed to afford more room for patients. The work is being done from the Contingent Fund, and will cost about \$15,000. The large chimney at the boiler-room of the female department having become unsafe, it has been torn down and a new one erected, at a cost of \$2,322.70, also paid from the Contingent Fund.

The Napa State Hospital has been entirely repainted exteriorly, and the gutters, roof and tin work overhauled, at an expense of \$3,342.85 from the Contingent Fund. This was a much needed repair. Considerable work has been done toward enlargement of the irrigation reservoirs at this institution. Work of improving the hot-water supply of the

building is now going on. An electric lighting system has been installed at this hospital, the light being furnished by the Bay Counties Power Company.

At the Agnews State Hospital a new two-story brick building, accommodating one hundred male patients, has been constructed and furnished, at a cost of about \$28,000, paid from the Contingent Fund. It is now occupied by patients, and is a distinct advance in cottage construction in this State. The two original cottages at this hospital have had new foundations placed under them, have been replastered and generally overhauled, by an allotment from the Contingent Fund. It is proposed to continue cottage construction at this institution, as being the best means of enlargement.

At the Mendocino State Hospital an electric light plant has been installed and is in successful operation. The plant cost about \$7,000, and was paid for from the Contingent Fund. It is operated by either steam or water power, and since its installation has been run entirely by water from the hospital reservoir. It is thought that, taking one season with another, it can be operated with water at least eight months of every year, thus making the cost of light very small. In the past this hospital has been wretchedly lighted, at considerable expense, by gas generated from gasoline. The installation of the electric light plant is distinctly a marked improvement from both a financial and a service standpoint.

With an appropriation of \$21,000, made by the last Legislature, two hundred and seventy acres of land has been purchased and added to the farm of the Mendocino State Hospital; a new main sewer has been laid; and a herd of dairy cows has been purchased. The land, or the greater part of it, is river bottom land, very rich and fertile, and will add much to the productiveness of the farm of this institution. A large crop of hay and much fruit were raised on the newly purchased land during the present year. The new sewer, when in full working order this winter, will do away with the vigorous complaints made against the manner of disposing of the sewage of the hospital. The dairy is in good running order and is now supplying the hospital with milk.

At the Southern California State Hospital, with a legislative appropriation, and with the aid of the Contingent Fund, a new wing, with accommodations for one hundred and eighty patients, is nearing completion and will be opened for the reception of patients before January 1, 1903. From the same source of revenue a cottage has been built for the Superintendent of this hospital and is now occupied by him. From the Contingent Fund a cottage has been built for the Steward.

Turning for a moment from improvements of a constructional nature to improvements in management and the care of patients, it may be said that a new classification of insanity, to be used in all the hospitals,

has been adopted by joint action of the Superintendents and the Commission. The classification will insure more uniformity in reports and will enable a more intelligent opinion to be formed from the statistical returns of the hospitals.

What will be a marked improvement when under full operation is the training school for nurses in each hospital. The necessary textbooks for the use of the attendants have been purchased by the State, and in some of the hospitals the training schools are in successful operation. These training schools are distinct innovations in the hospitals for the insane of this State, though in pretty general use in similar institutions throughout the country. They are looked upon as a most important adjunct in the care of the insane, and, to be up and doing, we must have them. This matter of training schools for nurses is not received in all of the hospitals with universal satisfaction, and it will doubtless take some little time to get the entire system in successful operation. Many of the attendants at our hospitals seek the position with no intention of remaining long in the work, and naturally they have no desire to take the extra duty of study on themselves. Boards of Managers are not all favorable to the proposition, either. The schools are now in successful operation at Mendocino and Southern California State Hospitals, and are expected to be started before January 1st next in two more; but the innovation is still meeting with obstacles in one.

It can be said with perfect truth that the care of the insane in our hospitals is being made more of a study, that more individual attention is given to the patients, and that the standard of care is being raised all along the line.

That our hospitals generally are filled beyond their proper capacity is true, but this is a common trouble, and nearly every State in the Union has its period of hospitals filled beyond their proper capacities. Work now under way, for which the money has been provided, will add increased capacity for two hundred and fifty patients. Some additional enlargement will be asked of the incoming Legislature.

The biennial period closes with the funds of the hospitals in good condition, there being no deficiencies to record.

THE URGENT NEED OF AN ASYLUM FOR THE CONVICT INSANE.

It seems only right and proper that the attention of the Legislature should be called to the necessity of providing a proper place for the care of the convict insane. For many years convicts becoming insane have been committed to our hospitals, and in consequence we now have fifty-five convicts in our hospitals.

It would seem to be hardly necessary to point out that the hospitals are not the place for this class of patients. It can not be said that all of the convict insane are any more troublesome than the ordinary insane, but the majority of them, as a class, are patients that are very much more troublesome and difficult to care for than the average insane man received from any respectable community in the State. Much of the trouble arises from the fact that many convicts, even though insane, retain their instinct to subvert the rules laid down for the regulation of all communities, and thus become disturbers and trouble-breeders in the wards of a hospital. In many cases their insanity is of a form that does not overcome their capability to plan, nor in any great measure does it blunt their cunning. Thus we are compelled to deal with a man whose instincts are to violate rules, whose one desire has been to evade restraint of all kinds, who thinks but little of the rights of others, and who is dominated with the one great idea of freedom. With such a class, it necessarily follows that the management of a hospital must exercise unusual care to prevent escape, must be on the alert at all times to prevent their efforts from making patients insubordinate and dissatisfied, and must constantly be on the watch to detect conspiracy and plotting. Many of them are malignerers and will take any risk to gain freedom. Under present circumstances they must of necessity be associated with the other patients, whom they are liable to harm. No hospital in this State is built sufficiently strong in doors and windows to hold a convict who is sane enough to really want to get out.

Being insane, it might be argued that they should have the same care and treatment as other insane, and that it is therefore wrong to classify them as criminals and attach to them in any way the stigma of crime where disease exists. Theoretically, possibly, the above is the view to take of them, but actually the criminal tendency persists after cure of the insanity, and we must recognize the complications and our remedial measures must be such as to best combat both the diseased mind and the original criminal instinct.

The most practical and economical way to treat the convict insane is to build for them, on the grounds of the Folsom State Prison, a proper asylum, to be under the control of the State Board of Prison Directors. They could be placed under the medical care of the resident physician of the prison and would have such treatment as their cases demanded. At Folsom, building material is convenient and labor is abundant, hence economy of construction. Food, bedding, etc., could be supplied from commissary of the prison, hence economy of maintenance.

We earnestly ask an appropriation of \$25,000 for an asylum for the convict insane.

WHAT PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR THE STATE HOSPITALS.

At the present time there are 5,500 insane patients cared for in our State Hospitals, and there is an average annual increase of about 100 patients.

We have five State Hospitals supported by the State for the care of the insane, located as follows: three in the central, one in the northern, and one in the southern portion of the State. All of these hospitals, save the one in the north and that in the south, are completed up to the limit of the plan designed, and in some instances enlargements have been made on the original plan.

The Mendocino State Hospital has no hall for religious exercises and for the amusement and entertainment of patients. A building for this purpose, costing about \$30,000, is needed and should be built.

With the addition of another wing, the Southern California State Hospital will have been completed up to the original plan, so far as capacity for patients is concerned. It will also need an administration building in course of time, but the wing is the greater need.

To accommodate the present population of 5,500 people, the capacity of our present structures is taxed to the utmost, in fact, they are, without exception, crowded. The insane are always with us, they must be cared for; we may expect an average yearly increase of about one hundred patients, and some provision must be made for those that are bound to come.

What policy should the State pursue in providing for the future of our hospitals, in order to be in accord with the advancements that are being made in the care and treatment of the insane, and yet have in view at all times the welfare of the taxpayer?

Shall we build more large hospitals, shall we construct special separate institutions for the chronic insane, or shall we provide for the future on the grounds of existing institutions, by building cottages from time to time as needed?

Some of these questions have been disposed of by the force of public opinion. In 1884 an appropriation was made for an asylum for the chronic insane. The asylum was built, and four hundred chronic insane were sent to it; but public opinion was against the word "chronic," and forced a change in the law and made the institution, Agnews, a hospital for the reception of all classes.

It is clear, therefore, that no separate institution for the chronic insane will be supported willingly by the public.

It would not be wise to build new large hospitals, in the near future at least, for we have sufficient now and they are well distributed through-

out the State. There is one exception to that statement: we need a hospital for insane convicts; it is an urgent necessity that should be met and provided for.

Could we have a few small hospitals, for the treatment of acute recent cases only, located in some of our largest cities, like San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles, we would take a step in advance that would be noteworthy. Such hospitals, located in the centers of population and near colleges given to the study of diseases, would afford opportunity for prompt, intelligent, and skilled treatment that, under present conditions, oftentimes is given too late to be of the greatest advantage. Patients should be admitted to them on the certificate of two physicians, and legal committal could wait on the progress of the case. It may be that public opinion is not ready for this innovation, but that it would work a great benefit and be a marked step forward can not be questioned. Additional provision for the insane must be provided in some way, and can be best and most economically done by the construction of cottages at existing institutions. Cottages offer cheap construction, do away to some extent with the indiscriminate mixing and association of the block plan now in vogue with us, and provide facilities for a proper classification of patients. All of our State Hospitals need better provision for the care of acute recent cases, and cottages properly equipped with a trained corps of nurses, with apparatus for hydrotherapy, and built for the class of cases that are to be treated in them, should be among the first provided. Too much skilled attention can not be given the acute recent case—here is where the fight is lost or won, and therefore every means should be provided for the struggle. The cottage is but little, if any more, expensive to maintain than the ward of a large building, and it offers so many advantages that the question need hardly be discussed.

In the way of immediate needs, Agnews should have a cottage for women; it will cost about \$30,000, and will accommodate 100 patients. This is larger capacity for a cottage than would ordinarily be recommended, but it makes a building similar to one already built for men, and therefore preserves uniformity, which is sometimes desirable.

The Southern California State Hospital needs a new wing to complete the original plan, or at least complete it so far as accommodation for patients is concerned. The wing will cost about \$60,000 and will accommodate 150 to 180 patients.

There are some other matters that should be brought to the attention of the Legislature. The Stockton State Hospital requires more land—it has absolute need for it. The hospital is located in the heart of a populous and growing city and has not enough land to keep a sufficient number of cows to provide milk for its patients. Good land can be

bought, at a reasonable price, near enough to the hospital to be available for farm and dairy, and should be purchased without delay, for land near Stockton is in demand and advancing in price.

One other necessity that should be met, is the enlargement of the water-supply at the Napa State Hospital. During the summer months this institution is very short of water, too short to keep the institution in a good sanitary condition. It is probable that the only reliable and permanent solution of the water question is in the construction of a stone dam in what is known as Kruse cañon, about a mile and a half from the hospital. It is hardly probable that the dam could be built for less than \$100,000, but with an initial appropriation to get in the foundation, much work could be done from the contingent fund of the hospital and the dam completed with a comparatively small appropriation.

Herewith are submitted the various amounts asked by the management of each hospital for support and salaries and wages for the next two years:

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.		
Support	\$215,000 00	
Salaries and Wages	200,000 00	
Total		\$415,000 00
NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.		
Support	\$251,600 08	
Salaries and Wages	193,399 92	
Total		\$445,000 00
AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.		
Support	\$175,000 00	
Salaries and Wages	140,000 00	
Total		\$315,000 00
MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.		
Support	\$139,830 00	
Salaries and Wages	90,120 00	
Total		\$229,950 00
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.		
Support	\$190,000 00	
Salaries and Wages	110,000 00	
Total		\$300,000 00
Grand total		\$1,704,950 00

The Commission recommends that Article III of the Lunacy Law be amended to conform to the decisions made by the Supreme Court. Also, that Section 8 of Article II be amended in such a way that in place of "provisions at and from the supplies of the hospital" the medical

superintendent, physicians, and steward be allowed a definite sum, to be fixed by the Commission, from the support fund, and that these officers be allowed to purchase all food supplies in the open market or elsewhere, rendering itemized bills for their purchases, which must not exceed the sum fixed by the Commission.

Attention is called to the accompanying tables, which exhibit in detail the receipts and disbursements of the Contingent Funds of the various hospitals, and the balances on hand June 30, 1902.

They also show the expenditures from the different funds and the total expense of conducting the hospitals for the two years ending June 30, 1902, and the stock on hand at that date.

Reference is also made to the tables showing the value of products of farms and gardens, and the cost of maintaining them.

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TABLE SHOWING THE DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Items.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Machinery, hardware, etc.	\$490 00	\$458 04	\$959 99	\$869 00	\$40 00	\$130 01	\$90 00	\$285 37		
Farm and grounds	1,230 37	1,532 53	1,839 54	878 86	14,507 84	9,667 57	3,032 50	\$878 95	1,171 36	\$4,852 02
Buildings	740 89	934 37	636 00	407 71	366 11	2,610 01	2,481 32	220 11		
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.			8,925 29	1,011 98						
Labor on grounds, etc.	3,983 39	1,251 47	2,054 80	1,815 00	140 16	3,845 93	1,414 30		531 92	635 19
Improvements and repairs	51 20	89 15	4,139 77	1,312 23	7 40		66 00	38 80	56 00	
Incidentals and miscellaneous			442 96	170 79						
Discharged patients and returned board	367 55	417 25	354 50	193 00	48 30	328 25	144 00	94 00	304 00	415 00
Water, light, and heat	729 67	1,355 90		1,500 90		450 91		4,597 00	180 20	698 41
Livestock				130 00		400 00				
Advertising and printing				33 40						
Inspection and insurance of boilers			150 00		135 00					
Attorney fees										
Surgical instruments		88 91	402 06							
Clothing and dry goods	57 93		42 33	9 25						
Provisions and stores			73 45	129 65						
Fire apparatus and hose	120 00					442 25	385 30			
Oil-burning plant	173 53	366 62		5,399 50	33 14	834 00				
Shoe findings and leather	503 20	46 50								
Rent of land		50 00	60 00							
Purchase of land									3,556 00	
Pumping plant									10,057 66	1,183 57
Brick chimney (female dept.)		2,322 70								
Telephones		120 00				161 25				
Painting buildings				3,442 85						
Deficiency, support 62d fiscal year.				354 32						
Totals	\$8,447 73	\$9,033 44	\$20,080 69	\$17,656 44	\$15,277 95	\$18,870 18	\$7,613 42	\$5,828 86	\$16,142 51	\$7,784 19

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, 1902.	From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1902.	From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1902.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1902.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1902.
Machinery and hardware.....	\$8,174 85	\$22,772 11	\$189 27	\$39 49	\$597 31
Farm and grounds.....	20,178 05	18,548 79	4,734 29	90 00	4,990 65
Buildings.....	44,198 70	36,727 31	61,998 25	8,437 48	14,198 85
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.....	34,748 77	16,286 84	11,737 87	2,715 93	776 34
Labor on grounds, painting, plumbing, etc.....	566 93	50,194 35	94 30	-----	2,702 57
Rent of land, and purchase of real estate.....	10,043 60	630 00	7,185 75	-----	3,556 00
Interest and exchange.....	13,456 07	8,926 53	86 81	16 05	21 92
Improvement and repairs.....	52,082 96	42,692 96	5,178 72	2,289 26	6,533 08
Entertainment and religious exercises.....	2,089 58	3,843 65	16 00	195 03	1,531 20
Incidental and miscellaneous.....	11,528 32	4,898 62	11,830 58	2,363 82	2,556 63
Traveling expenses.....	3,960 40	1,837 45	522 30	193 65	1,043 80
Groceries, fruit, etc.....	2,305 19	3,488 97	451 95	17 50	1,125 61
Refunded board and discharged patients.....	1,185 05	1,002 71	1,129 05	645 85	2,112 30
Sewerage, water, light, and heat.....	39,594 89	23,356 14	6,879 00	12,708 46	16,978 97
Fire protection.....	3,077 82	6,264 00	4,905 25	385 30	727 12
Livestock.....	12,692 21	3,410 00	658 00	121 32	1,661 50
Telegraph and telephone.....	240 60	687 05	262 35	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	101 90	450 40	142 80	304 45
Inspection and insurance of boilers.....	555 00	1,007 81	135 00	-----	18 00
Attorney fees.....	688 25	1,180 20	57 50	112 50	387 50
Subsistence assistant physicians.....	1,630 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Improvement of streets.....	14,540 20	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ice plant.....	-----	6,360 99	1,263 37	-----	2,180 00
Metallic file cases.....	-----	1,906 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	1,424 59	2,444 24	-----	-----
Revolving fund.....	200 00	-----	200 00	200 00	200 00
Surgical instruments.....	372 91	402 06	-----	-----	-----
Clothing and dry goods.....	81 18	51 58	-----	-----	-----
Reporter's fees in Buchanan case.....	-----	775 00	-----	-----	-----
Oil-burning plant.....	540 15	5,399 50	867 14	-----	-----
Brick chimney (female department).....	2,322 70	-----	-----	-----	-----
Painting buildings.....	-----	3,442 85	-----	-----	-----
Shoe shop.....	549 70	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals.....	\$286,565 47	\$271,593 04	\$124,391 25	\$24,947 88	\$65,237 36

Recapitulation.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
Stockton.....	\$307,722 39	\$286,565 47	\$21,156 92
Napa.....	300,109 42	271,593 04	28,516 38
Agnews.....	144,324 27	124,391 25	19,933 02
Mendocino.....	33,017 36	30,776 74	2,240 62
Southern California.....	74,751 43	65,237 38	9,514 05
Grand totals.....	\$859,924 87	\$778,563 88	\$81,360 99

Table Showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Contingent Fund for the Two Years ending June 30, 1902.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	\$12,402 11	\$26,726 83	\$15,547 36	\$6,074 91	\$8,863 29
Receipts for fifty-second fiscal year.....	13,832 52	19,078 30	17,221 95	4,296 19	11,339 99
Total receipts.....	\$26,234 63	\$45,805 13	\$32,769 31	\$10,371 10	\$20,203 28
Disbursements.....	8,447 73	20,080 69	15,277 95	7,613 42	16,142 51
Balance on hand July 1, 1901	\$17,786 90	\$25,724 44	\$17,491 36	\$2,757 68	\$4,060 77
Receipts for fifty-third fiscal year.....	12,403 46	20,450 38	21,311 84	5,311 80	13,237 47
Total receipts.....	\$30,190 36	\$46,174 82	\$38,803 20	\$8,069 48	\$17,298 24
Disbursements.....	9,033 44	17,658 44	18,870 18	5,828 86	7,784 19
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	\$21,156 92	\$28,516 38	\$19,933 02	\$2,240 62	\$9,514 05

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, 1902.

FIFTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR.

	Salaries	Support.	Contingent Fund.	Expenses Lunacy Com.	Total.	Stock on Hand.	No. Patients.
Stockton...	\$95,705 44	\$99,053 12	\$8,447 73	\$3,611 32	\$206,817 61	\$1,976 38	1,608.7
Napa.....	94,104 32	101,761 69	20,080 69	2,504 70	218,451 40	627 05	1,516
Agnews.....	63,264 18	73,752 65	15,277 95	4,052 89	156,347 67	3,052 81	989.2
Mendocino.....	39,281 61	53,902 02	7,613 42	2,953 46	103,750 51	4,201 58	595.5
*So. Cal.....	45,824 31	63,086 42	16,142 51	2,994 82	128,048 06	1,116 74	654
Totals....	\$338,179 86	\$391,555 90	\$67,562 30	\$16,117 19	\$813,415 25	\$10,974 66	5,363.4

FIFTY-THIRD FISCAL YEAR.

Stockton...	\$96,363 63	\$99,630 63	\$9,033 44	\$4,177 65	\$209,205 35	\$2,015 26	1,629
Napa.....	92,660 41	103,540 54	17,658 44	4,164 29	218,023 68	2,324 15	1,527
Agnews.....	63,460 36	76,046 88	18,870 18	3,262 38	161,639 80	3,243 00	1,013
Mendocino.....	40,832 13	57,043 45	5,828 86	2,420 37	106,124 81	3,368 73	622
So. Cal.....	46,155 17	67,401 44	7,784 19	2,702 70	124,043 50	3,543 94	714
Totals....	\$339,471 70	\$403,662 94	\$59,175 11	\$16,727 39	\$819,037 14	\$14,495 08	5,505

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

Hospital.	FIFTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR			FIFTY-THIRD FISCAL YEAR.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.
Stockton.....	\$10,935 24	\$4,584 02	\$6,351 22	\$12,751 10	\$5,332 85	\$7,418 25
Napa.....	15,897 17	10,447 33	5,449 84	16,993 33	10,406 74	6,586 59
Agnews.....	14,292 50	8,388 29	5,904 21	12,775 55	8,913 68	3,861 87
Mendocino.....	3,999 38	4,355 97	*356 59	3,603 52	6,229 39	*2,625 87
So. California..	9,607 50	8,303 96	1,303 54	15,285 92	8,585 82	6,700 10
Totals.....	\$54,731 79	\$36,079 57	\$18,652 22	\$61,409 42	\$39,468 48	\$21,940 94

*Disbursements exceed receipts.

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

Hospital.	FIFTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-THIRD FISCAL YEAR.		
	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.
Stockton.....	\$8,655 24	\$2,280 00	.01474	\$9,166 10	\$3,585 00	.01552
Napa.....	13,838 73	2,058 44	.025	14,875 57	2,117 76	.0267
Agnews.....	12,332 90	1,316 00	.0341	11,496 30	1,167 25	.0311
Mendocino.....	3,615 38	384 00	.01663	2,703 52	900 00	.0119
So. California..	6,857 50	2,750 00	.02872	8,183 42	7,102 50	.0314
Totals.....	\$45,299 75	\$8,788 44	.02384	\$46,424 91	\$14,872 51	.02332

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE FIFTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-THIRD FISCAL YEARS.

A review of the following tables shows that the fifty-second fiscal year began with 5,276 patients in the State Hospitals, and for the period 1,219 patients were admitted and 46 escapes returned. For the same period 1,130 patients were discharged, died, or escaped, leaving, on June 30, 1901, 5,411 patients, or an increase of 135 for the year.

The year ending June 30, 1902, commenced with 5,411 patients. There were admitted 1,271, and 43 escapes returned. For the same period 1,231 patients were discharged, died, or escaped, leaving on hand June 30, 1902, 5,494 patients, or an increase of 83 for the year.

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	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 of patients June 30, 1900	1,062	531	1,593	868	639	1,507	585	419	1,004	407	149	556	402	214	616	3,324	1,952	5,276
Number returned escapes	5	0	5	13	0	13	6	0	6	2	0	2	20	0	20	46	0	46
Number admitted to June 30, 1901	240	125	365	178	101	279	113	83	196	101	85	186	138	55	193	770	449	1,219
Number under care and treatment	1,307	656	1,963	1,059	740	1,799	704	502	1,206	510	234	744	560	269	829	4,140	2,401	6,541
Number discharged recovered	73	19	92	52	12	64	25	23	48	29	14	43	65	19	84	244	87	331
Number discharged improved	12	8	20	15	19	34	19	23	42	4	6	10	0	0	0	50	56	106
Number discharged unimproved and transferred	3	5	8	6	3	9	4	4	8	6	1	7	1	21	22	20	34	54
Number discharged not insane	4	1	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	8	2	10
Number died	133	63	196	110	47	157	57	33	90	46	18	64	34	11	45	380	172	552
Number escaped	19	0	19	20	0	20	8	0	8	8	0	8	22	0	22	77	0	77
Total died, discharged, escaped	244	96	340	204	81	285	114	83	197	93	40	133	124	51	175	779	351	1,130
Number remaining June 30, 1901	1,063	560	1,623	855	639	1,514	590	419	1,009	417	194	611	436	218	654	3,363	2,048	5,411

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

	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, 1901.....	1,063	560	1,623	855	689	1,544	590	419	1,009	417	194	611	486	218	654	3,863	2,048	5,411
Number returned escapes.....	0	0	0	14	0	14	7	0	7	1	0	1	20	1	21	42	1	43
Number admitted to June 30, 1902.	247	141	388	180	101	281	141	64	205	111	29	140	162	95	257	841	430	1,271
Number under care and treatment	1,310	701	2,011	1,049	760	1,809	738	483	1,221	529	223	752	618	314	932	4,246	2,479	6,725
Number discharged recovered].....	76	43	119	33	17	50	29	24	53	31	20	51	62	46	107	231	149	380
Number discharged improved	38	27	65	32	20	52	18	23	41	7	1	8	1	0	1	96	71	167
Number discharged unimproved..	7	9	16	4	1	5	2	3	5	3	3	6	0	0	0	16	16	32
Number discharged not insane ...	6	0	6	1	3	4	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	10	4	14
Number transferred.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
Number discharged, order of court	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4
Number died.....	127	63	190	98	55	153	54	35	89	52	15	67	56	23	79	387	191	578
Number escaped	7	0	7	15	0	15	7	0	7	6	0	6	18	1	19	53	1	54
Total died, discharged, escaped.	281	142	403	187	96	283	110	86	196	102	39	141	138	70	208	768	483	1,231
Number remaining June 30, 1902..	1,049	559	1,608	862	664	1,526	628	397	1,025	427	184	611	480	244	724	3,448	2,046	5,494

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS IN THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS, JULY 1, 1902.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Totals.
Africa	1	0	0	0	0	1
Armenia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Australia	6	14	3	0	5	28
Austro-Hungary	28	22	47	11	4	112
Belgium	3	1	1	0	2	7
Canada	48	36	28	15	24	151
Chili	4	5	1	0	0	10
China	102	34	26	28	14	204
Denmark	21	15	11	13	3	63
England	58	64	51	21	38	232
France	49	35	24	12	16	136
Germany	198	201	101	62	60	622
Greece	1	0	0	1	0	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland	3	3	1	1	2	10
High Seas	0	0	1	0	0	1
India	1	2	0	1	1	5
Ireland	223	229	158	79	33	722
Italy	44	28	24	22	12	130
Japan	2	3	0	0	3	8
Mexico	21	12	12	4	18	67
New Zealand	1	1	0	0	0	2
Norway and Sweden..	59	37	28	36	24	184
Peru	0	2	0	0	0	2
Portugal	16	14	15	5	2	52
Russia	27	21	25	32	10	115
Sandwich Islands ..	1	1	0	0	0	2
Scotland	19	22	19	2	3	65
South America	1	1	2	0	0	4
Spain	6	2	2	0	3	13
Switzerland	30	21	22	13	4	90
Turkey	1	1	0	0	0	2
Wales	0	5	2	1	1	9
West Indies	7	1	4	1	0	13
Western Isles	11	1	1	1	0	14
Totals	993	834	609	361	282	3,079
United States	611	654	393	237	430	2,325
Unknown	4	38	23	13	12	90
Grand totals	-1,608	1,526	1,025	611	724	5,494

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Honorable California State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of presenting to you my report for the fifty-second and fifty-third fiscal years.

The figures show something of a falling off in collections from those of previous years, which is due to several reasons, but principally to the fact that, as the work of the Commission in this line has progressed, since its creation, those claims for the support of the insane in State Hospitals which involved the least resistance were naturally those first collected. During the past two years a very large proportion of the claims of the Commission have been resisted by legal procedure, thus causing delay, and bringing about the accumulation of a number of important cases in the courts which can not be determined for an extended period of time. Another factor in reducing the amount of collections, and delaying others, has been the fact that the State lunacy law in some minor particulars has been successfully attacked in the courts, which has encouraged litigiously inclined guardians and relatives of patients to contest the claims. The Commission has been fortunate in having for its attorney, in George L. Hughes, Esq., a practitioner of learning and notable ability, who has successfully fought most of the issues raised in these proceedings, and has strengthened the statute by the decisions he has secured. The secretaries of the Superintendents of the various State Hospitals have of recent years done good and efficient service in increasing the receipts of the Contingent Fund, and as a result the claims referred to this Commission have become largely those involving contentious resistance.

I am, however, decidedly of the opinion that if the statute under which the Commission works is strengthened by the adoption of methods of procedure which your attorney has under consideration, the receipts can be largely increased; but to bring about this condition, besides the minor legal changes in the law required, it will be necessary to adopt a systematic method by which the hospital authorities and the Commission will work together in this department, in place of the rather haphazard present manner of procedure.

The constantly and unavoidably increasing cost of maintaining the

State Hospitals forms now, and will long continue to be, an economic question of menacing proportions. If your honorable body secures the legislative aid required to remedy the few existing defects in the law, there is no question but what the receipts of the Contingent Funds could be largely increased, and further, by the strict enforcement of the spirit of the present law, which undoubtedly is that the State Hospitals are primarily for the "poor and indigent," and that all other classes must pay for their maintenance, the taxpayers of the State would be relieved from a great burden.

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

Fifty-second Fiscal Year.

Payments made to the Commission:

Stockton	\$2,228 98	
Napa	1,714 19	
Agnews	454 50	
Mendocino	746 47	
Southern California	995 00	
		\$6,139 14

Payments made to hospitals as result of Commission's efforts:

Stockton	\$1,200 00	
Napa	1,608 50	
Agnews	460 00	
Mendocino	97 00	
Southern California	1,625 00	
		4,990 50

Collection of transportation charges	1,723 20	
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Total collections	\$12,852 84	
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Fifty-third Fiscal Year.

Payments made to the Commission:

Stockton	\$954 69	
Napa	3,605 60	
Agnews	1,421 99	
Mendocino	1,679 50	
Southern California	1,894 00	
		\$9,555 78

Payments to hospitals as result of Commission's efforts:

Stockton	\$704 65	
Napa	1,289 20	
Agnews	926 00	
Mendocino	47 50	
Southern California	1,366 70	
		4,334 05

Collection of transportation charges	2,114 95	
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Collection of county charges	439 80	
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Total collections	\$16,444 58	
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Table Showing Amount of Money Collected Since Organization of Commission (April 29, 1897) to and Including June 30, 1902.

	49th Fiscal Year.	50th Fiscal Year.	51st Fiscal Year.	52d Fiscal Year.	53d Fiscal Year.	Totals.
Account board of patients—						
Stockton	\$755 00	\$2,065 87	\$4,223 57	\$3,428 98	\$1,659 34	\$12,132 76
Napa	2,258 51	5,878 82	10,200 02	3,322 69	4,894 80	26,554 84
Agnews	308 00	2,316 29	791 00	914 50	2,347 99	6,677 78
Mendocino	165 00	660 75	1,141 41	843 47	1,727 00	4,537 63
Southern Cal.			2,319 60	2,620 00	3,260 70	8,200 30
	\$3,486 51	\$10,921 73	\$18,675 60	\$11,129 64	\$13,889 83	\$58,103 31
Transp'on account	881 50	1,170 81	1,623 97	1,723 20	2,114 95	7,514 43
County charges	248 75	289 85	156 50		439 80	1,134 90
Totals	\$4,616 76	\$12,382 39	\$20,456 07	\$12,852 84	\$16,444 58	\$66,752 64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended by the Commission during the Fifty-second Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1901.

Traveling expenses.....	\$1,339 48
Postage and box rent.....	142 00
Telegraphing.....	22 34
Telephoning.....	212 80
Expressage.....	18 82
Payroll (salaries of employes).....	14,052 60
Typewriting.....	65 00
Miscellaneous.....	49 40
Ice.....	31 00
Advertising.....	123 75
Press clippings.....	36 00
Towel service.....	12 00
Rent of filter.....	12 00
Total.....	\$16,117 19

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 10th day of October, 1902.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

**Amount Expended by the Commission during the Fifty-third Fiscal Year,
ending June 30, 1902.**

Traveling expenses.....	\$1,795 40
Postage and box rent	132 50
Telegraphing.....	12 79
Telephoning	193 75
Expressage.....	26 70
Ice	30 50
Payroll (salaries of employés).....	14,235 55
Typewriting.....	20 60
Miscellaneous	24 85
Advertising	172 00
Press clippings.....	36 00
Towel service	12 00
Filter.....	13 00
Rubber stamps.....	21 75
Total	\$16,727 39

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 10th day of October, 1902.

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

Respectfully submitted.

OTHEMAN STEVENS,
Secretary of State Commission in Lunacy.

October 14, 1902.

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REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

To the Honorable State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit my report of this office for the past two years ending June 30, 1902, which, for convenience, I have grouped under the following subjects: Suits pending; collections on account of suits brought; collections in probate proceedings, etc.; collections for transportation charges, etc.; amendments suggested.

SUITS PENDING.

(Suits against counties for support of criminal insane.)

Stockton State Hospital vs. Yolo County, in the Superior Court of Yolo County.

Stockton State Hospital vs. San Bernardino County, in the Superior Court of San Bernardino County.

These cases should be dismissed, as the persons for whose support actions were brought were not committed under provisions of the Penal Code, and counties are not liable under Section 1373, Penal Code.

Napa State Hospital vs. Yuba County, in the Superior Court of Yuba County; three cases; third case pending. In the first two actions the Superior Court sustained the demurrers to the complaints without leave to amend. Appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court, briefs filed, and appeals submitted.

Napa State Hospital vs. Solano County, in the Superior Court of Solano County; three cases. First case pending on demurrer to answer; second and third cases, complaints filed and summons issued, but not served.

Napa State Hospital vs. Ventura County, in the Superior Court of Ventura County; two cases. Complaints were filed, and summons issued but not served.

In the Superior Court of San Francisco:

Action commenced by Attorney-General Fitzgerald:

64027. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

Actions commenced by Attorney-General Ford:

68096. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

68097. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

68099. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

68100. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

68101. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

- 68102. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68105. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68106. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68107. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68110. Agnews State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68111. Agnews State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68112. Agnews State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68113. Stockton State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68114. Stockton State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68115. Stockton State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68116. Stockton State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68117. Stockton State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68118. Stockton State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

In these cases the hospitals have no claims which can be enforced, as the persons for whose support actions were brought were not committed under the provisions of the Penal Code, and the defendant is not liable, under the provisions of Section 1373, Penal Code. Actions should be dismissed.

In the following cases suits were brought in the Superior Court when action should have been brought in the Justice's Court:

Actions brought by Attorney-General Ford :

- 68103. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68104. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68111. Agnews State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

In the following cases actions were properly brought:

Superior Court.

Action brought by Attorney-General Fitzgerald :

- 64028. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

Actions brought by Attorney-General Ford :

- 68098. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68108. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 68109. Agnews State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

Actions brought by Attorney for Commission :

- 76935. Napa State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 76936. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 76937. Agnews State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

Justice's Court.

- 25683. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 25684. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.
- 25685. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

Action brought by Attorney for Commission :

- 25686. Mendocino State Hospital vs. City and County of San Francisco.

In cases Nos. 64028, 68098, 68108, 68109, 76935, 76936, 76937, Superior Court, and Nos. 25683, 25684 and 25685, Justice's Court, the cases are at issue and will be tried very shortly. Judgment will be in favor of the hospitals for such amounts as are not barred by the statute of limitations.

In case No. 25686, Justice's Court, there is no claim, as person for whose support action was brought was not committed under provisions of the Penal Code.

There are now pending in the various Superior Courts of the State thirty cases for the support of insane persons at State Hospitals. Several cases were brought before the decision in the case of *Napa State Hospital vs. Flaherty*, but in view of the decision in that case prosecution would be futile. In some cases there is not sufficient estate or persons pecuniarily liable to justify further proceeding. In the remainder of the cases actions were brought merely to prevent statute of limitations from running during negotiations for settlement or for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any estate or persons liable.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

Collections made on account of suits brought, \$4,065.50. There are, in addition, a number of suits pending in which payments will be made as soon as the estates of the insane defendants can be put in such shape as to permit adjustment of the claims of the hospitals.

Collections for support made in probate proceedings, etc., \$6,057.89.

Transportation charges collected, \$549.10.

Claims aggregating the sum of \$525.00 were allowed by administrators of estates of deceased patients, and will be paid in due course of administration.

In addition to the foregoing collections many matters have been referred to the Attorney for the Commission, in which payments were not made to him but to the Commission, or to the State Hospitals; such settlements were made without legal proceedings.

Many matters referred to the Attorney have not resulted in payment, for the reason that investigation has disclosed that either there were no estates or persons liable, or the cases were such that conditions did not justify proceedings. Each matter so referred has required more or less time to investigate.

Besides the work above reported, the Attorney has from time to time furnished many written opinions on questions presented. Some questions have not required much research or time to answer, while others have involved a great deal of study and examination of the reports and statutes. From time to time the Attorney has given verbal advice as required.

As the work of the Attorney covers every county in the State, correspondence has been no small factor in the work.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE INSANITY LAW.

In closing, I desire to call attention to the pressing need of a revision of the present Insanity Law of the State.

The present Insanity Law went into effect March 31, 1897. It was a radical departure from the former system of laws covering the subject

of insanity and the institutions for the treatment of the insane in this State. Besides introducing new features into the administration of the State institutions, the law itself has many crudities, is very ambiguous as to many matters of importance, and in many instances is deficient in provisions necessary to a satisfactory administration of many important features of the law.

The most striking defect in the present law is contained in the provisions relating to the commitment of insane persons to the State Hospitals. This defect was shown in the case of *Ex parte Lambert*, 134 Cal. 626, a case of habeas corpus appealed from Solano County and decided December 3, 1901. In this case, the Supreme Court decided that the provisions of the law, by which a person is adjudicated insane and committed to a State Hospital, are unconstitutional, on the grounds that under the procedure provided, a person may be adjudged insane and committed to a State Hospital without a notice and hearing on the charge of insanity. The decision of the Supreme Court was so sweeping on the points involved that it is very doubtful if there ever was in this State any adequate or valid procedure by which a person could be found insane and committed to a State institution. The present law should, therefore, be amended by the next Legislature so as to provide the necessary procedure.

All the laws of the State relating to the State asylums and hospitals contain provisions providing for payment for the support of patients other than poor and indigent at the institutions. The statutes prior to the enactment of the present law contained provisions for the enforcement of these liabilities. The Supreme Court, however, in the case of *Napa State Hospital vs. Flaherty*, October 11, 1902, 134 Cal. 315, and in the case of *Ex parte Lambert*, above cited, decided that the provisions of former laws were repealed by the law of 1897. The decision in the *Flaherty* case wiped out all liabilities created by former laws, except such as might exist at common law or under the provisions of the general laws of the State. The liabilities that might now be said to be the only ones in existence are as follows:

1. When a person has sufficient property of his own to pay for his support at a State hospital;
2. Husband for wife, or wife for husband, when pecuniarily able to pay;
3. Parents for minor children, when pecuniarily able;
4. Children for parents, when pecuniarily able.

The largest number of cases arise under the first two classes. That the liabilities exist independent of the Insanity Law was decided by the Supreme Court in the following case: *Estate of Yturburru*, 134 Cal. 567.

In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has practically decided (December 6, 1901) that there has never been a legal method of adjudg-

ing the question of insanity, it necessarily follows that these liabilities can be enforced in the absence of a valid commitment.

The Legislature should, therefore, make proper provision defining what liabilities should be imposed and the necessary procedure for its enforcement.

Prior to December 6, 1901, one of the methods used in the collection of claims due for support at State Hospitals was by citation of guardians of patients in the guardianship proceedings of such persons. This method was much more expeditious and satisfactory than by suit. But the Supreme Court, in the case of *Estate of Breslin*, decided December 6, 1901, held that a Superior Court sitting as a Probate Court had no jurisdiction to adjudicate a contested claim; that the proper remedy was by a civil action. I suggest that the law be amended so as to give the Probate Court the right to pass upon these claims in the same manner as was formerly pursued.

The law should also be amended so as to fix a uniform rate in all of the hospitals, but giving the proper authorities power to reduce the rate, or remit it altogether when circumstances justify.

The law should also be amended so as to clearly define the methods by which officers and employes may be appointed and removed at State Hospitals. The present law is somewhat ambiguous in its provisions.

The law should also be amended so as to define more clearly the powers and duties of the Lunacy Commission and of the Board of Managers, considered separately or with regard to each other.

The law should also be amended so as to give the Commission greater authority over private institutions for the insane.

Provision should also be made for the deportation of non-resident insane.

The whole law itself is full of minor defects, which are prolific in causing embarrassment in carrying it into effect.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Commission and its most efficient Secretary, Mr. Otheman Stevens, for their assistance and coöperation in all matters relating to my department.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE L. HUGHES,
Attorney State Commission in Lunacy.

September 15, 1902.

THE NUMBER OF INSANE IN CALIFORNIA.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: It has been believed for a long time that the proportion of the insane to the population in California was large. Possibly it is not larger than might be expected under the circumstances, but the fact remains that, so far as numbers go, it is large.

Two years ago, with a view of discussing this question, I requested the Medical Superintendents of the State Hospitals for the Insane to write their views on the subject of the causes contributing to the prevalence of insanity in California for our report, believing that such a series of papers might be of general interest. The request made was not fully complied with, and of the papers sent in one has already been published in the last report of the State Board of Health. The paper which I submit below from Dr. Asa Clark, Medical Superintendent of the Stockton State Hospital, is written by a man who has been connected with the care and treatment of the insane in California for between thirty and forty years. Dr. Clark is a skilled observer, has knowledge of past and existing conditions in our State, and his opinions are entitled to the most respectful attention:

To the Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: From the question propounded to me by your honorable body through General Superintendent Hatch, "What are the causes promotive of the large insane population of California?" it is evident that you share in the general impression that we of California are burdened with an insane population out of proportion to that of other like communities.

The census of 1900 not being available, I think that it will be admitted that sufficient evidence is not at hand to determine the question conclusively; but if it should finally appear that our insane population is somewhat in excess, and at the same time it should appear that, from geographical position and other reasons, such a condition might naturally be expected and really could not be avoided without bringing discredit upon ourselves, then, of course, intensity of interest in the question and pressure and anxiety connected therewith would, in great measure, abate. Considering the matter from a practical standpoint, it must be borne in mind that California is situated at the terminus of several transcontinental railroads; that upon these roads are constantly coming great numbers of people, many of them of roving dispositions with unstable nerve organizations and with barely sufficient money to land them in California. Necessarily disappointment awaits many, and when the crushing influence of poverty overtakes them, the mind gives way and they inevitably become wards of the State. It must also be noted that San Francisco is to the Pacific Coast what New York is to the Atlantic. That geographical position is an important factor in computation and comparison is indicated by the fact that the census of 1890 shows the proportion of the insane to the sane in New York and in California (which States are similarly situated geographically) was almost identical, there being a difference of only two in the million.

With the exception of the geographical element referred to above, the writer believes that there are rather less than more causes of insanity in California than in most other States. Surely, our climatic conditions are more favorable, the necessities of life are more easily obtained, and the people of California are fully equal to any in charity and kindly feeling for the poor and unfortunate.

The principal primary cause of insanity is the same in California as elsewhere, neither more mysterious nor more potent; it dates far back, it is persistent, it is cumulative. Of course, I can only refer to heredity. In olden times the insane were usually either killed outright, under the supposition that they were possessed of the devil, were witches or heretics, or else they were chained and allowed to perish from abuse and starvation; consequently they never accumulated and more seldom left offspring. It is to a change of attitude, feeling, and sentiment of the people toward the insane, without corresponding caution in the selection of husband and wife, that we must attribute their vast increase as compared with former times. This may be well illustrated by two representative facts taken almost at random: First, "that not until 1744 was the first law enacted in England relating to the insane"; second, "that in 1852, long after Illinois had become a populous State containing several important cities, her first insane asylum was opened." The English law referred to, simply provided, in effect, that "insane persons might be chained in some suitable place so long as might be thought necessary." The simplicity of this law and the lateness of its appearance is sufficient evidence that well up to the beginning of the nineteenth century England could have experienced but little inconvenience from her insane. In these days, such a population as Illinois contained in 1852 could not exist without at least one large insane asylum. What has happened in England since 1744 and in Illinois since 1852 has had counterparts the world over. While the general population has vastly increased, the insane have increased in a manifold ratio.

Consequent upon a discontinuance of the atrocious cruelties which, to a certain extent, eliminated the insane, has appeared perhaps the most appalling phenomenon in the history of our race: thousands upon thousands of dangerous lunatics are with us, and millions upon millions of money are required for the protection of society and for the support of these more than useless unfortunates. Bad and deplorable as these conditions seem, civilization must and will tolerate but one way of meeting them. The burden is one of the penalties of civilization, and civilization will see that it is patiently and manfully borne, until humanity, science, and the education of the people afford relief.

As far as California is concerned, she may justly be proud of the attitude assumed and persistently maintained since the beginning of our State government up to the present time; she is especially fortunate in never having been inveigled into any of the county-care schemes which have been the bane and disgrace of some of the older States. Let us take warning from such errors and never depart from State care unmixd.

So much for the past; but what of the future? Is not the ever deepening, expanding source from which comes this stream of living death the real object of supreme interest? What can be done with this lurking, merciless potency awaiting to doom the countless unborn? It will be claimed that through unaided evolutionary processes such changes will be wrought that finally it may truthfully be said that all men are born equal. If we admit this, it must still be remembered that as "the mills of the Gods grind exceedingly fine," so evolutionary processes are exceedingly slow; and as these movements must be especially along educational lines, it would seem the imperative duty, not only of the alienist and physician, but also of all enlightened people, to facilitate and stimulate the work of nature as much as possible. That such efforts in the interest of humanity, in most cases, will be a thankless task is likely; but this should not deter. It is an easy and pleasing thing for the physician to treat the ills and wounds of the ailing; for this he receives thanks and fees; but when, from the highest sense of duty he warns his generous and gracious client against a contemplated marriage because of the insanity of a great grandmother, as well as of some mental and nervous peculiarity on the part of his client, sentiment and conditions immediately change, and the physician will find his advice scorned and will be fortunate if he escapes with simply a breach of friendship.

Barring the influence of toxics and traumatism (common predisposing and exciting causes in California as elsewhere), insanity seldom, if ever, supervenes upon good

heredity; but unfortunately intoxication by alcohol, nicotine, opium, and other narcotics is so prevalent as to compete strongly with bad heredity as a source of supply. Nerve degeneracy, however induced, is almost sure to reach the offspring; consequently, the child of the drunkard is in the same category as the child of the lunatic. Hence, any barrel of whisky is liable to become the well-spring of a new stream of neurasthenia. Bad heredity, intemperance, and poverty are the things we have to fight. Good example of the strong, humanity, and well-timed instruction and advice are our most effective weapons. So far, denunciation and legislation have not met with hoped-for results. Those who can most successfully inculcate nature's laws relating to heredity and at the same time accomplish the most in the interest of good morals, are the leading factors in the battle for the mental integrity of the race. In the building of a family the first and most important question is as to the nerve stability of the builders. If this is satisfactory, all is well; as with a house founded upon a rock, it will stand. But if there is nerve degeneracy in the builders, as with the house built upon the sand, it will fall; and great will be the fall thereof.

ASA CLARK, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent of the Stockton State Hospital.

Supplementing Dr. Clark's report, it seems proper to discuss the matter to some extent upon the lines laid out by him. It is of some importance to discuss the number of insane in our hospitals, and it is of still more importance to consider the subject of the number of our people that are yearly becoming insane. The purpose of the remarks to follow is not so much to give exact figures on the insane, as it is to illustrate the conditions existing, in the States hereinafter to be mentioned, that tend to make insanity more or less common. The figures given are correct for the population of and admissions to the various State Hospitals, but in calculations based on these figures some patients are included that would not be counted if the information desired could be obtained from the printed reports. It must further be understood that the figures to be given are not put forward as representing all the insane in any of the States considered.

In States making ample provision for their insane, as do New York, Iowa, and California, the number of insane committed to the State Hospitals or asylums may be fairly said to be almost a perfect index of the tendency to insanity in those States and of the conditions contributing to greater or less numbers. The States of New York and Iowa will be used in these lines therefore for the purpose of illustrating certain points referred to by Dr. Clark.

It is not intended that it should be understood from the above remarks that the majority of our States do not make just as good and as ample provision for their insane as New York, Iowa, or California, but for convenience in getting at the records of their work and from the fact that in each of the States mentioned the policy is one of State care only, New York and Iowa will be referred to. It should further be understood that some insane are still admitted to county houses in Iowa and are not included in the figures to be given.

There were in the State Hospitals of New York, in the year 1900, 22,832 insane, or one insane to every three hundred and eighteen of the general population of that State.

In Iowa, at the same period, there was one insane person in the hospitals for seven hundred and sixty-seven of the population.

In the California State Hospitals, on June 30, 1900, there were 5,276 insane, or one to every two hundred and eighty-one of the population.

The number of insane under care at any given period is misleading as an indication of the prevalence to insanity in a community. The number remaining in hospitals at any time is influenced largely by the amount of provision that has been made in that State for the care of the insane by the erection of buildings and their equipment; it is also influenced by the location of hospitals or asylums near points where population is large, and by the liberality of the laws governing the commitment of the insane. Placing all institutions under State care leads to accuracy and publicity of registration, and, therefore, apparent increase. Finally, the excess of admissions over deaths and discharges leads to an accumulation of numbers.

Of greater importance than the number of insane under care at any given period, is the number of occurring cases, the proportion of new cases, the present tendency to insanity. From this latter point of view the question will be considered. The figures on population in the following lines are taken from the United States census of 1900, and are therefore as nearly correct as can be obtained. For the year ending in 1900, in New York, for every 10,000 of its population there were committed as insane 6.43 persons. For the same period in Iowa there were committed 5 insane persons for every 10,000 of the population. In California, same year, 8.18 persons were committed for every 10,000 of the State's population.

It is evident from the above that our proportion of occurring cases is high. Why is it high? Dr. Clark, in his paper, has clearly set forth some of the reasons, and it is my purpose to elaborate to some extent the points made by him.

In considering the population of States we find that it is made up of persons born in the State, of persons born in other States, and of persons born in other countries, foreign born—all making the particular State under consideration their home.

In the following tables I have endeavored to show the relative proportion of these different elements of the population in the three States under consideration, and the number of insane committed during the year from each of the different classes of the population. The calculations are based on each 10,000 of the general population, and the admissions were for the year ending in 1900.

Each 10,000 of the general population of the following States was made up :

New York: Born in New York, 6,650; in other States, 735; foreign born, 2,615.
Iowa: Born in Iowa, 5,907; in other States, 2,722; foreign born, 1,371.
California: Born in California, 4,453; in other States, 3,074; foreign born, 2,473.

In each 10,000 of the general population the various classes of the population supplied insane as given below:

New York: Born in New York and other States, 3.95; foreign born, 2.94.
Iowa: Born in Iowa, 1.71; in other States, 1.80; foreign born, 1.20.
California: Born in California, 1.51; in other States, 2.12; foreign born, 3.67.

NOTE.—New York figures include 354 transfers that can not be segregated.

Carrying the calculation a little farther, it will be found that each 10,000 of three different classes supply insane as follows:

New York: Born in New York and other States, 5.94; foreign born, 11.27.
Iowa: Born in Iowa, 2.88; in other States, 6.60; foreign born, 8.70.
California: Born in California, 3.39; in other States, 11.90; foreign born, 14.85.

The figures given in the above tables are instructive as showing the make-up of the population of the different States in the first table, while in the second is brought out the small proportion of people born in California becoming insane as compared to the other classes of the population.

The third table shows the relative liability of the different classes to become insane; and, while there is a decided difference in all the States, the discrepancy between the classes is greatest in California. The results are in keeping with the general statement made by Dr. Clark, that our State receives large numbers of immigrants of unstable nerve organizations, who break down under the stress of circumstances and become inmates of our hospitals.

The census tables show that California has a larger percentage of people between the ages of twenty-five and fifty, the age period at which insanity is most common, than either New York or Iowa, and also that we have a larger percentage of commitments between twenty-five and fifty than either of those States.

We also have a larger proportion of single men in our community than either of the other States considered, while our percentage of commitments shows a decided excess of single men becoming insane over either New York or Iowa. The average percentages of males over the age of fifteen in the United States are, single 40.4, married 54.2; while in California for males over fifteen the percentages are, single 48.8, married 44.9.

The excess of people at the age period between twenty-five and fifty, and the excess of single men in our State and becoming insane are confirmatory of the assertion that it is among the newer elements of our

population that we find the largest proportion of our insane, for the majority of persons migrating from one State to another in the hope of bettering their circumstances or improving health conditions are above the age of twenty-five and under fifty.

The conditions may be further exemplified by the statement that out of 251 admissions to the hospitals in 1900, of persons who had previously been inmates of institutions for the insane in this or other States, but 51 were born in California, while 195 were either natives of other States or foreign born, the rest being of unknown birth. Why should those born in other States and the foreign born become insane to a greater extent than our own people? These conditions probably exist in nearly all States no older than ours and having a fairly large immigration, but the discrepancy between the classes is larger here than elsewhere, and why is it?

As Dr. Clark says, there is nothing in the climate conducive to insanity. Our habits are probably not materially worse than those of New York and Iowa. We don't drink alcoholic liquors to any greater excess, or at least our proportion of alcoholic causes of insanity is not larger than the average of other states and countries. In forms of insanity following the excessive use of drugs, opium, morphine, etc., we had in the two years ending in 1900 more cases than Iowa in ten years, and nearly three times as many as New York in the two years corresponding to ours.

Where from, then, does the influence come that seems to create the tendency to insanity among those from other states and countries in a greater degree than among the natives of this State? It comes originally from the same source that to a great extent brings about insanity in those of our own State: from an inborn defect in the make-up. This original defect or weakness is made more active, is assisted in outward expression, by conditions which affect newcomers in a country to a greater degree than those who have well-settled homes here with family ties and who are surrounded by friends. These conditions are no more common, nor as much so, in California as elsewhere, but they have to be met even here. They are hard luck, failure to succeed, poverty, separation from home and family ties, and ill health. Some of these contributing causes are more noticeable here, because so many come to this State in search of health who have been physically or nervously weak for years and hope here to find the panacea for their broken health. Others come here seeking new channels of industry, new fields in which to seek fortune. Many are of small means, are not successful in gaining health, or make a failure in their industrial pursuit and become discouraged,—they want a change, but they can't get it, for west of us is the ocean, and east of us the home, too far to go to, so perforce they remain with us until mental breakdown comes.

More recently the immigration to California is changing to an extent, in that we are receiving fewer single men and more married men with families, who have carefully considered the change of residence and who come here with definite plans and purposes, and the means to carry them out.

Our State has been exceedingly liberal in providing accommodations for its insane, and has occasionally been in advance of its requirements. It has been so liberal in taking upon itself the expense of taking a mentally diseased person from a county seat to the State Hospital free of all expense to the county, and maintaining such person thereafter free of expense to the county, that it has, in fact, encouraged the committal of a class of cases from almshouses and county hospitals who, though mentally incapacitated for self-support, are exceedingly doubtful cases for the restraint of an insane asylum. It has accepted in its hospitals the very old and the very young, epileptics of all grades, cases of pure senility. The policy has been to care for the insane entirely at the expense of the State. The laws governing the committal of patients have been liberal, and their interpretation often still more liberal. The main question regarding committal has been, shall the individual, whatever the cause of his mental derangement, and whatever the character, be sequestered for the protection of the community and himself? This liberal policy has aided in filling our hospitals, but the defective mentally must be maintained in safety and comfort, and the State has taken upon itself the task, and is doing it well.

F. W. HATCH, M.D.,
General Superintendent of State Hospitals.

CONSIDERATION OF ONE YEAR'S ADMISSIONS.

Believing that a review of the year's admissions to the hospitals for the insane might be of some general and medical interest, an effort has been made in this article to present a few of the more salient points of interest in connection with the history of those becoming insane during the year. No special attempt has been made to study the admissions from a scientific standpoint, as it would be useless to place much reliance on a consideration of one year's work.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, there were admitted to the hospitals 1,271 persons. Of this number, 8 were transfers from one hospital to another, and are therefore dropped from further consideration. Fourteen of our admissions came from the United States naval station at Mare Island, having been returned to that point from the Philippine Islands.

It should be noted that in calculating percentages there are a certain number of "unknown" in all the various conditions, which, of necessity, must be eliminated from the calculation.

Of the different persons admitted, 17.8 per cent of the men and 26.4 per cent of the women had, so far as could be ascertained, been insane and under treatment before in the hospitals of this and other States.

Seventy per cent of those admitted were suffering from their first attack. This proportion of first attacks is a little lower than that of Massachusetts, where, in 1900, the first attacks were 75 per cent of the admissions.

RESIDENCE.

A point of some interest is the residence of those becoming insane. Considering the subject from the standpoint of the relative number from the cities and the country, it will be found that our nine largest cities, having an aggregate population of 627,887 persons, furnished 54 per cent of the people becoming insane last year. To put it more clearly, 42 per cent of the population of the State live in our nine largest cities, and these cities, last year, supplied 54 per cent of the insane.

The smaller towns and the country proper, containing 857,166 persons, or 57 per cent of the population, furnished 45 per cent of the insane.

In the cities, one person in every 900 has become insane, while in the country and smaller towns, one in every 1,493 has become insane.

Forty-one per cent of the women were residents of the country, and 59 per cent came from the larger cities. Forty-four per cent of the men were from the country, and 54 per cent from the cities.

These data have been taken with care, in order that persons brought to the larger cities simply for committal, and residing elsewhere, might not be counted as belonging to the city. It may be considered as nearly correct as it is possible to make it. The excess of city residents becoming insane over those living in the rural districts, while not in accordance with English statistics, which often show the reverse, is in keeping with the results obtained in investigations in a majority of our own States.

SEASON.

Of the total admissions, 28.08 per cent were admitted in the spring months, 25.49 per cent in the summer, 25.67 per cent in the fall, and 20.77 per cent in the winter. Comparing summer and winter months, we find 53 per cent for summer, and 46 per cent for winter. Though the proportion between winter and summer months may vary slightly, the general rule is that most of our States agree with the above figures and show an excess in summer.

SEX.

There were 836 men and 427 women admitted during the year. There were in the State at the last United States census 820,531 men and 664,522 women, therefore one man became insane for every 981 of the male population, and one woman for every 1,556 of the female population. To put it in another way, 10.2 men became insane for every 10,000 of the male population, while there were 6.5 insane women for every 10,000 of the female population.

It has commonly been understood, especially in foreign countries, that insanity is more common among women than among men. The rule does not hold good in the United States. In many States men are in excess, as in California. There is nothing abnormal in the rate at which women are becoming insane in this State, though the rate is certainly a little high. The rate for men is high, and will be partially explained later on.

CIVIL CONDITION.

	Married.		Single.		Widowed.	
	General Population.	Insane.	General Population.	Insane.	General Population.	Insane.
Men	44.9%	25.0%	48.8%	54.5%	4.7%	7.7%
Women	55.2	50.0	31.1	22.4	12.5	20.6

It has been accepted as a pretty general rule that marriage favors soundness of mind, that single blessedness promotes the development of mental disturbance, and the above table of the civil condition of those admitted shows an excess toward insanity in the single men and a very decided decrease among single women. The percentage among the married of both sexes may be said to be strictly in keeping with the percentage of married in the general population.

NATIVITY.

	General Population.	Insane.
Born in United States	75.2%	55.0%
Born in foreign countries.....	24.7	43.0

Of the admissions during the year, 695 were born in the United States, 544 were of foreign birth, and 32 were of unknown nativity. Of the native born, 212 were born in California. Of the foreign born, 101 were born in Ireland, 82 in Germany, 39 in China, 36 in Norway and Sweden, 43 in England, and the rest scattered.

For every 1,608 of the native-born population, one native born became insane; for every 675 of the foreign-born, one foreign born became insane; for every 1,028 Chinese, one Chinaman became insane; for every 3,119 persons born in California, one native-born Californian became insane.

AGE.

Of the 1,271 persons admitted, 59.2 per cent were between the ages of 25 and 50; 30.6 per cent were over 50 years; and 10 per cent were between 15 and 25 years of age. These figures are in accordance with the accepted fact that insanity is a disease of the more active period of life.

Going into the matter of age more carefully and eliminating all of the re-admissions or second attacks, it is found that in 217 of our first admissions insanity commenced between 20 and 30 years of age; 266 first attacks were between the ages of 30 and 40; and 197 between 40 and 50.

CAUSES.

Special efforts have been made during the past year to ascertain the frequency of certain causes of insanity in those admitted. The Medical Superintendent at each hospital in the State was requested to give his own opinion, based on the observations and inquiries of his medical corps, together with the information derived from the commitments.

The results obtained have not been fully satisfactory, for the reason that they are not entirely in accordance with generally accepted facts.

In the table of causes as given by the Superintendents, heredity appears in 256 of the cases, or 20 per cent of the admissions. This percentage is rather low in comparison with other States, and its correctness must be doubted. The large proportion of single men in our admissions makes it very difficult to get any family history, and this fact, to some extent, may account for the low figure. A history of heredity or inherited weakness is difficult to bring out under the best of circumstances, and where the relatives or friends can not be located, as in many of our cases, it is practically impossible to get any family history. Males show a percentage of 19.2 due to heredity, while females show 22.2 per cent from the same cause.

Heredity is a potent influence not only because of the predisposition to mental disharmonies and to strictly nervous affections as well, but additionally because of the lowered tone of nutrition and consequent diminished resistance to active disease-producing agents that follows certain diseases transmissible by inheritance.

Of cases due to alcohol there were 186, or 14.72 per cent of the whole number of admissions. Adding cases due to excessive use of drugs, opium, cocaine, etc., to the alcoholic cases, we have a total of 216, or a percentage of 17.1. Alcohol as a causative factor of insanity so often goes hand in hand with heredity that it is hardly proper in many cases to credit alcohol alone as a cause. Heredity renders its subjects more susceptible to the injurious effects of the stimulant. Many a man rendered insane, apparently by the direct effects of alcohol, would not succumb were it not for the inherited weakness engrafted upon him. On the other hand, were it not for the alcohol he might never have become insane, even with the inherited weakness. Excluding alcohol and heredity, physical causes still occupy the first place.

FORMS OF INSANITY.

A study of the forms of insanity admitted during the year shows that 414, or 33 per cent, were classified as some form of mania, while 230, or 18.38 per cent, were some form of melancholia. The considerable excess of manias over melancholias is not entirely in accord with later-day experience of some American superintendents, who find an excess of melancholias in the admissions. English writers find an excess of cases of mania.

Our percentage of cases of dementia is 11.99, which is in close agreement with usual statistical tables.

Of paranoia we had 76 cases during the year, which may be considered high.

Of cases due to or accompanied by epilepsy there were 56.

Of general paresis, we had 81 cases, a percentage of 6.5, which is pretty nearly in accord with the figures usually given in the United States, where the disease is less prevalent than in many foreign countries.

In looking up the history of the cases of general paresis, certain data are found which, though only confirmatory of generally accepted facts, seem to be worthy of notice. It is generally accepted that this most fatal form of mental disease is more common among city residents than among the rural population. Examination of the cases admitted to our hospitals during the year past shows that 72 per cent of them were residents of our largest cities, while but 22 per cent were from the country. It is admitted to be a disease of the active period of life. Our figures show that 63 per cent were between thirty and fifty years of age.

Of the persons suffering from general paresis, 46.9 per cent were foreign born and 49.3 per cent were native born. The percentage of foreign born in the general population is 24.7; the native born have a percentage in the general population of 75.2.

In reviewing the causes of this particular form of insanity it is found that the well-known agents, alcohol, syphilis, and heredity, are the chief factors. In twenty-five cases, alcohol had been used to excess, and in fifty-three, either moderately or in excess. Syphilis, though believed to be the chief agent in the production of this disease, could not be definitely stated to be the cause in more than eight cases. Head injury seemed to be at least a contributing cause in five cases. Heredity could be traced in thirteen cases definitely. Thirty-nine of the eighty-one cases were engaged in professional or commercial pursuits, or were skilled mechanics. At least two of the principal causes of this most hopelessly incurable of all forms of insanity are avoidable.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Any statement covering only a year's treatment of the admissions to a hospital for the insane is practically valueless for scientific or comparative purposes, yet, at the same time, it is not entirely useless and is given for what it is worth.

On June 30, 1902, the end of the fiscal year which we are considering, of the 1,263 persons admitted, 150, or 11.87 per cent, had been discharged recovered. Data for comparison with this are hard to find, but I have before me the results of a year's work of the same character in one of the New York hospitals, and their rate of recoveries was 13 per cent.

Taking those discharged recovered and improved together, the percentage for the New York institution was 16.8 per cent, while in our State it has been 15.3 per cent.

Of our 1,263 admissions, 14 were discharged as not insane.

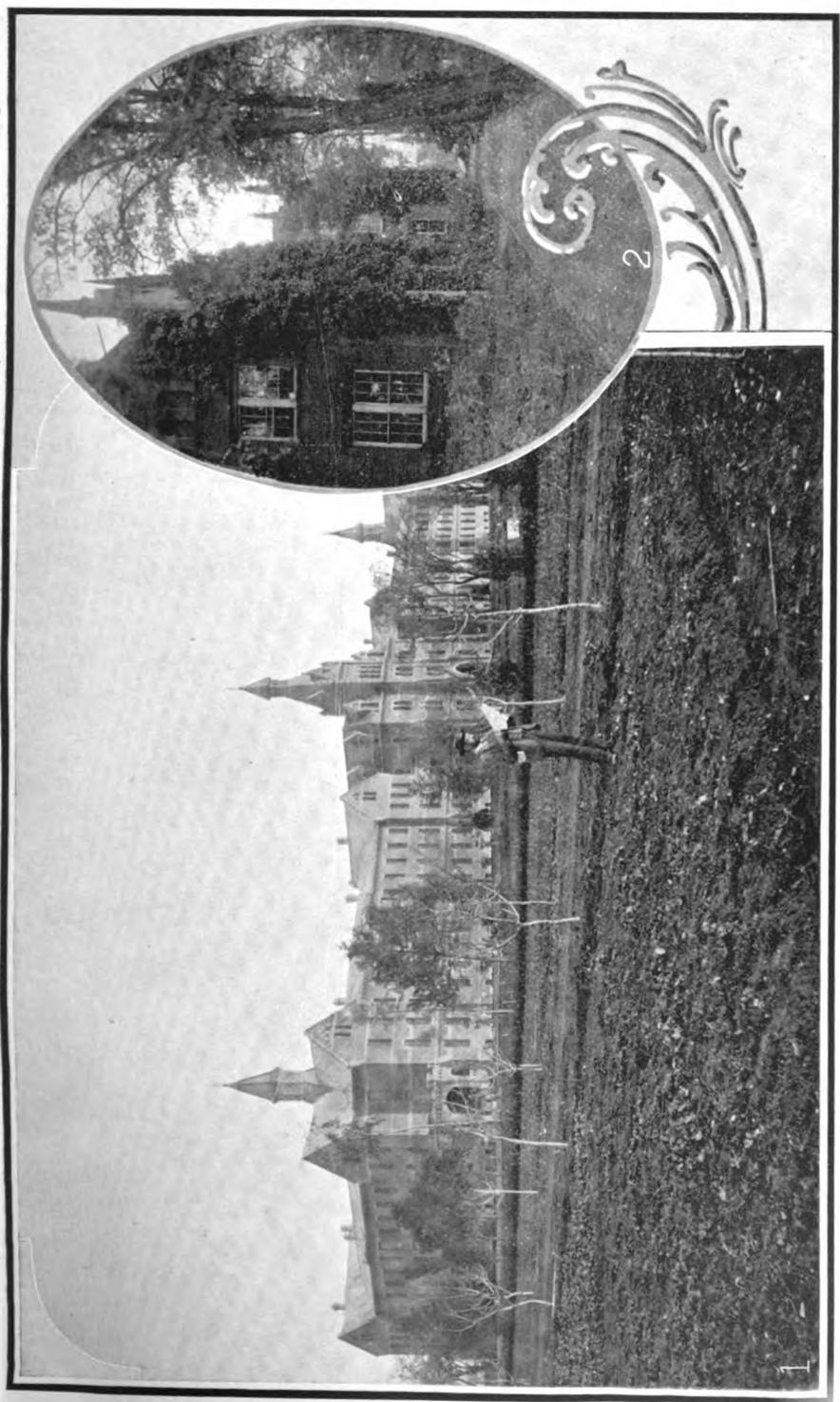
One hundred and thirty-nine of those admitted died during the year, a percentage of 11, while in the hospital above quoted the per cent of deaths was 11.9.

In closing this review it may be of interest to give the percentage of recoveries based on the number admitted, and the percentage of deaths based on the number treated, in all of the hospitals of the State:

Average per cent of recoveries, all hospitals.....	30.78
Average per cent of deaths, all hospitals.....	8.88

It will be found that these figures compare very favorably with similar statistics of the hospitals of this country.

F. W. HATCH, M.D.,
General Superintendent of State Hospitals.



STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.—1. MAIN BUILDING, MALE DEPARTMENT ; 2. OLD BUILDING, MALE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the Year ending June 30, 1901.

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: As required by the Insanity Law of the State, I submit my report of the business and operations of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1901, showing the principal facts and results.

From the yearly summary of movement of patients it will be seen that at the beginning of the year there were 1,593 patients under my charge, and that the number admitted during the year was 365, making the whole number under care and treatment 1,958; of this number, 92 were discharged as recovered, 19 as improved, 8 as unimproved, and 5 as not insane; 197 died, and 14 successfully escaped; leaving 1,623 patients in the custody of this Hospital on June 30, 1901. This is an increase of 30 during the year.

The tables, setting forth the usual statistics concerning the patients, contain nothing that requires special comment.

It will be seen from the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's Department that the total expenditure for articles consumed, and other expenses, including pay-roll of officers and employés and pay of Managers, was \$195,103.43, and the daily per capita cost 33.2 cents.

Inasmuch as there will be another report from the Medical Superintendent to your Honorable Board before the next Legislature convenes, I will defer suggestions for such needed improvements as will require legislative appropriations. There are, however, a few improvements which might be paid for from the Contingent Fund, to the most urgent of which I beg to call your attention at this time. I refer to the very unsatisfactory condition of the culinary arrangements in the Men's Department. The noise of the work done in the early morning in the present kitchen and bakery disturbs the patients in the wards above and deprives them and their attendants of needed sleep, and the vapors

and odors from the cooking offensively permeate these wards, as well as the entire central part of the building. Perhaps, however, the most objectionable feature of the present arrangement is that the food has to be carried a considerable distance and part of the way upstairs to the attendants' dining-room. By the proposed change the work of the bakery, kitchen, and dining-room will be greatly facilitated, and freedom of action, air, and light, in place of being extremely limited, will be ample; besides, valuable space will be available for the accommodation of fifty or sixty additional patients. I herewith submit a rough drawing of the proposed alterations and additions, accompanied by a careful estimate of the cost. The economy in the matter will be apparent when I state that provision for fifty or sixty patients under ordinary circumstances would cost not less than from \$20,000 to \$25,000, whereas the estimated cost of this improvement will be less than \$5,000.

I am happy to be able to say that we have been fortunate in not having any serious epidemic or other untoward events to report.

The officers and employes have been generally faithful and efficient in the performance of their respective duties, and the relations between the Board of Managers and myself have been most satisfactory. In view of this happy condition of affairs and for many favors received, I wish to express my sincere thanks.

Very respectfully yours,

ASA CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

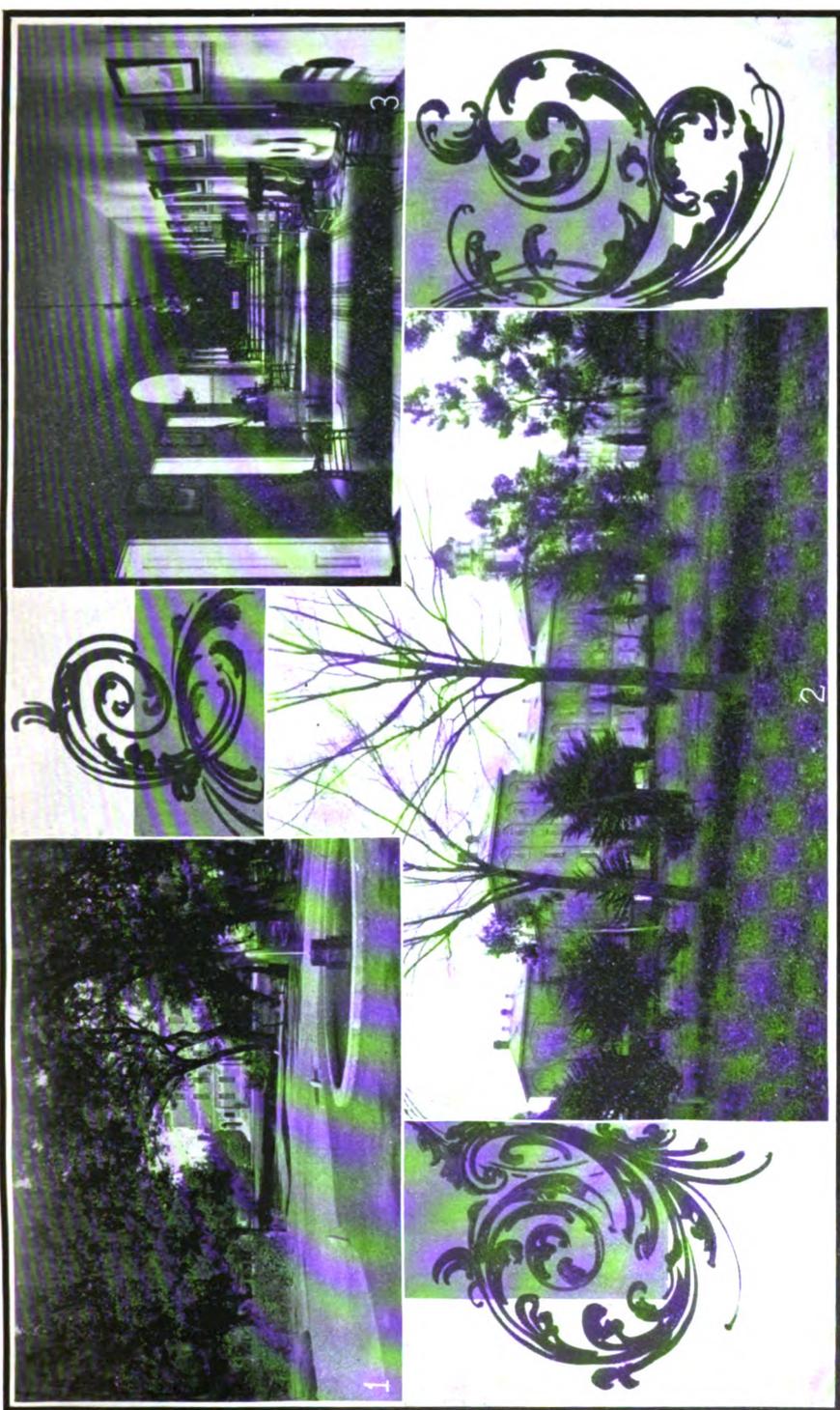
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To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: As required by the Insanity Law of the State, I submit my report of the business and operations of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1902, 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 1,623 patients under my charge, and that the number admitted during the year was 388, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,011; of this number, 119 were discharged as recovered, 65 as improved, 16 as unimproved, and 6 as not insane; 190 died, and 7 successfully escaped; leaving 1,608 in custody of this Hospital on June 30, 1902. This is a decrease of 15 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 32.21, and of deaths to whole number treated, 9.45.



STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL—1. A VIEW, THROUGH THE TREES, OF NORTH END OF MALE DEPARTMENT ;
2. FEMALE DEPARTMENT ; 3. A WARD IN FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The tables setting forth the usual statistics concerning the patients do not call for special comment.

It will be seen from the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's Department that the total expenditures for articles consumed and other expenses, including pay-roll of officers and employes and pay of Managers, was \$195,606.04, and the daily per capita cost 33 cents. Last year the amount was \$195,103.43, and the per capita 33.2 cents. The total amount for the biennial period was \$390,709.47, of which \$192,069.08 was paid from the Salary Fund and \$198,640.39 from the Support Fund. If the pro rata amount of the expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy assessed to the Support Fund of this Hospital for the same biennial period (\$7,778.52) be added to the Support Fund, the full amount will be \$206,418.91. The balance left in this fund is \$1,031.09, and in the Salary Fund, \$3,430.92.

The expenditures from the Contingent Fund amount to \$6,215.37, of which \$2,799.44 was on account of the construction of the new bakery and kitchen.

I am glad to be able to report that the work on the new bakery and kitchen is progressing satisfactorily, and that the present condition of the work fully justifies my prediction that the money outlay will be extremely small in proportion to results certain to be attained.

As you are aware, several bills were presented to and passed by the last Legislature, but as they failed to meet the approval of the Governor, the needs of the institution which these bills were expected to relieve are quite as urgent as they were two years ago. You will doubtless feel it incumbent upon you to ask the next Legislature for the required relief.

Among the things which were then considered of importance was the acquirement of a tract of land outside but near the city for farm and dairy purposes. Situated as this Hospital is within a city, there are very many reasons why such provision should be made. For instance, it is advisable to have a herd constantly affording not less than two hundred milk-giving cows, and it is well known that cows confined in a small inclosure, without the possibilities of exercise, which they naturally gain by the process of grazing, can never be in prime condition. Having this additional land, which would be utilized for the raising of cattle, hogs, etc., and for fodder and garden truck, our present holding might be seeded to rye grass and devoted to the pasturing of as many milch cows as it would feed.

I will not take up your time in enumerating all the conditions which point to the propriety of the proposed purchase, but among them is the fact that in the not very remote future land values, lack of room, and other objectionable features incident to city environment, will force the Hospital from its present site.

If wisely located and of ample dimensions this land will soon become an active supporting offspring, and will finally provide the permanent home of California's mother-institution for the care of her insane.

It will be wisdom in this way to make timely provision for the inevitable, especially as this can be done now at a moderate cost, while in the meantime the running expenses of the institution will be largely diminished.

In the retrospect of the last two years I am happy to say that nothing regrettable of importance presents itself. It is well known that good discipline has been maintained, and that the general service has been above the average. The general health, condition, and comfort of the patients have never been better. The officers and employes have been loyal and faithful in the discharge of their duties, with very few exceptions of natural unfitness, and such cases have been eliminated.

I am unable to sufficiently express my satisfaction at the pleasant relations that exist between the Board of Managers and myself. You, gentlemen, have given me all the support in my endeavors to faithfully discharge my duties that I could expect or desire.

With sincere gratitude, I remain 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 the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1902.

NAPA, CAL., August 8, 1902.

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, 1902:

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. The minutes of the Secretary will show in detail the transactions at all of such meetings.

We deemed it very essential that a system of by-laws be provided for said Hospital; therefore, a system of by-laws was prepared some eight months or more ago, and after due consideration was adopted by this Board and submitted immediately thereafter to the Commission for its approval, but thus far no such approval has been made, nor even a rejection thereof, but the whole matter seems to be in abeyance. We earnestly urge that said by-laws be accepted, rejected, or amended, so that we may have some system by which we can govern the institution over which we are the Managers.

The wants of the Hospital are increasing from year to year, and at times we are almost at our wits' end to know how to provide for the requirements thereof. The number of patients is gradually increasing, and the buildings, machinery, and water-system are constantly in need of repairs. We require more room. There are over one hundred patients

sleeping on the floors of the halls and corridors at night-time, and every morning the mattresses must be rolled up and stored away in some convenient place. In the night-time the institution looks like the camp of an army of soldiers who are bivouacking on the ground. Several plans have been suggested; one was that of fitting up the attics to accommodate more patients. This is not considered very feasible, for the reason that such sleeping apartments would be too high up, being equivalent to a fourth story. Another plan is to erect an additional wing, for which we have all the material save that of lumber and mortar.

There has been installed a gas plant, which works most admirably and has reduced the cost of the manufacture of gas to about fifty-five cents per thousand. The gas is of fine illuminating quality, and is manufactured from Coalinga oil.

The Bay Counties Power Company, by virtue of a contract approved by the Commission in Lunacy, has wired all the main buildings and has installed electric lights. While the company agreed to wire the building for \$2,850, it has cost them nearly \$5,000, furnishing us with 999 lights, to which it became necessary to add something like 109 lights. The Board adopted what is called a "flat rate" of twenty-five cents per month for each light, instead of the meter system.

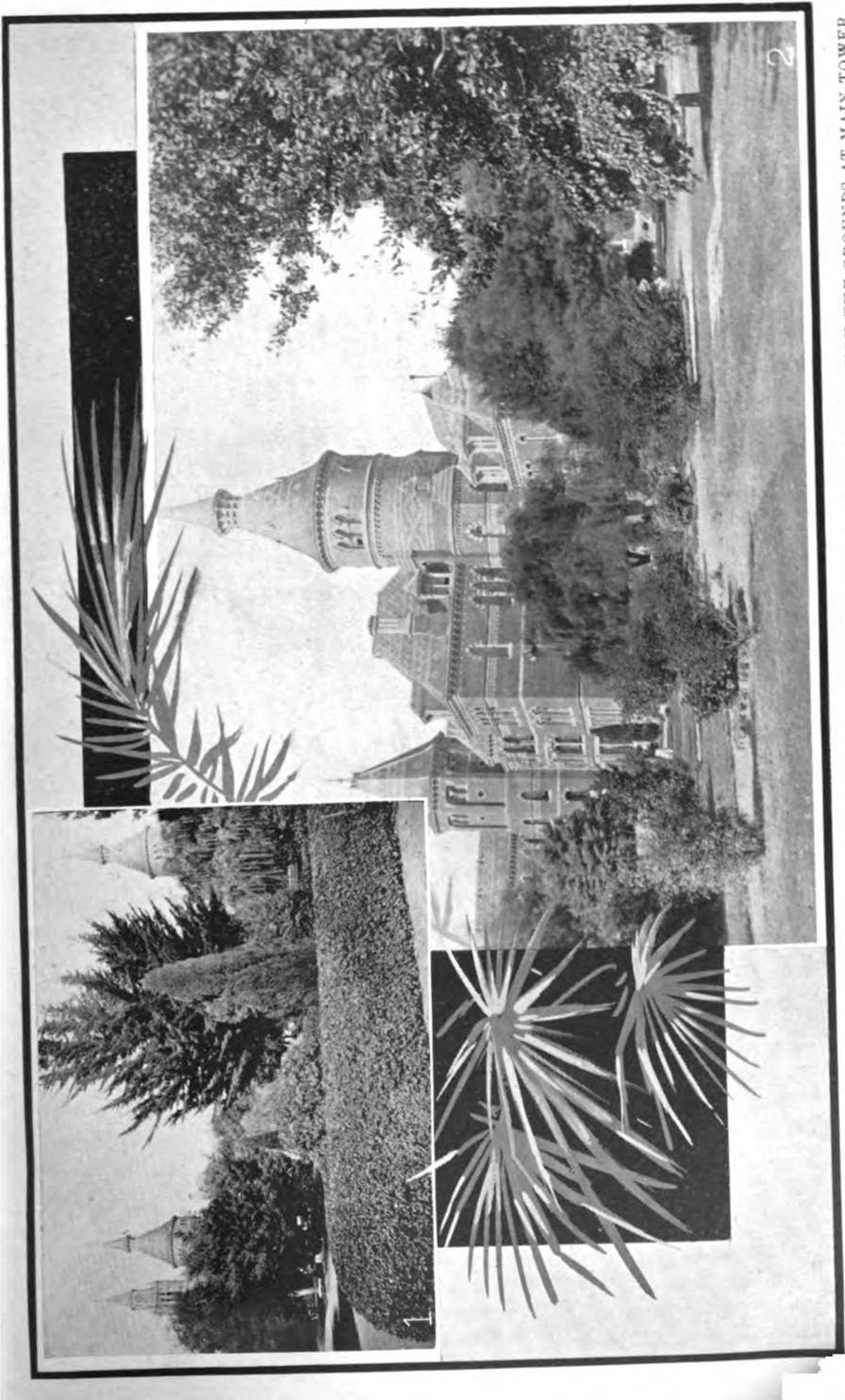
Our herd of milch cows has been increased, and we hope by next spring to be able to milk more than 100 cows. The milk is all used at the institution, and is a valuable adjunct in the food department. We could use twice the amount of milk with good results.

Our farm products have largely increased. The Commission in Lunacy this year very wisely allowed us the full amount of seed which we desired, thereby enabling us to raise a much larger quantity of hay than we would have otherwise been able to do.

As before stated, the main buildings have now been in use over a quarter of a century, and extensive repairs are needed. New floors should be laid in many parts of the institution—in the laundry, engine-room, etc. This last year we painted the entire building exteriorly and about two-thirds of the wood-work of the interior.

We have changed the heating and steam apparatus from coal to oil, thereby making a large saving. On our own ground on the line of the railroad we established an oil pumping-station. We laid a four-inch pipe for about three fourths of a mile and built a tank, and when the oil car arrives at the station we immediately start the pump and unload the car in a very reasonable length of time, thereby doing away with teams for the purpose of conveying the oil to the institution.

We have, in conjunction with the Napa County Board of Supervisors, constructed a boulevard by the help of the working patients and our own teams. This boulevard is not only an honor to the institution, but a credit to the Board of Supervisors of Napa County.



APA STATE HOSPITAL.—1. A VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILDING; 2. LOOKING THROUGH THE GROUNDS AT MAIN TOWER.

The general management of the institution under the present officers has been very exemplary. The sanitary condition is as good as possible, considering the fact that we do not have sufficient water for the purposes of the institution. There is an abundance of water which can be had if the Legislature would make the necessary appropriation therefor. As to the water-supply we will speak further on.

The health of the patients is as good as could possibly be expected. The diet is good. We have experimented with what is called "slop-hoppers" in each ward, and find them a success.

We need more land. While we have, numerically, many acres of land, still much of it is not tillable, being rough, rocky hill-sides. What we need is more tillable land—land that will grow vegetables, potatoes, and corn, as well as hay. We deem it not only advisable, but exceedingly necessary, that the class of land which we need should be purchased for the benefit of the institution; and as such, we recommend and urge the purchase of what is known as the "Smith-Brown" ranch. The acquisition of that ranch—or one similar to it—would afford additional means for the employment, in a peculiarly satisfactory manner, of a large number of the patients of the Hospital, would furnish us with more feed for our increasing dairy herd, and would greatly add to the entire list of farm products which are extensively used in the institution.

The graveyard occupies a very valuable portion of our land. While yet not particularly large, it is on the increase. We would suggest the removal of the same to land which cannot be used for agricultural purposes, or that some other system be adopted for the disposition of the unclaimed dead.

We solemnly utter our protest against the sending of criminals from the State Prisons, and of children and old senile people to this institution. It was never intended for that class of people. The hospitals of each county are the places for old people. Feeble-minded children belong in their own institution. Criminals belong to the State Prisons, in which an insane ward should be established.

We have on hand, at a fair estimate, a million and a half of bricks made at the institution by insane help, worth probably \$3.50 per thousand. These bricks we desire to use, or as many of them as necessary, in building additional conveniences for the institution. We have made a valuable addition to the cow barn, but even now want more room for the cows.

We need more help—expert help—in the line of mechanics. We need plumbers as well as brick-masons.

In referring again to the water-supply, would state that during the summer season, in the upper wards, at certain hours in the day, no

water can be obtained, and that the stench from unflushed water-closets is not only exceedingly disagreeable, but is not conducive to good health.

The boiler capacity as it now stands is 280 horse-power, which is not sufficient for motive power and should be increased 100 horse-power. The boilers can not be properly cleaned and are not safe. Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 have been in use for some twelve years; Nos. 3 and 4 ever since the institution was built. Eighty pounds of steam is all that can be safely carried with these boilers, yet 125 pounds of steam is necessary for the wants of the institution. On account of the weakness of boilers Nos. 3 and 4, the boiler inspectors have refused to allow us to carry the necessary steam power, cutting this down from 125 to 80 pounds of steam, which is not sufficient for the power required. Therefore, we recommend the purchase of two new boilers to take the place of Nos. 3 and 4, and that the same be of a larger capacity.

Respectfully submitted.

E. Z. HENNESSEY,
R. M. SWAIN,
F. W. BUSH,
W. V. STAFFORD,
MAX GOLDBERG,
Board of Managers.

DONATIONS.

We have received regularly through the mails the following newspapers for distribution among the patients, for which the publishers will accept our thanks: Napa Weekly Journal; Westliche Post (German), St. Louis, Mo.; Contra Costa Gazette; Sacramento Weekly Bee; Abend Post (German), San Francisco; Cloverdale Reveille; St. Helena Star; Selma Irrigator; Petaluma Argus; Redlands Citrograph; Dixon Tribune; Petaluma Courier.

We are under obligations to the following for donations of miscellaneous reading matter: Napa Free Library, Napa; Mrs. J. Zollner, Napa; Mrs. O'Neil, Napa; J. J. Sweet, Napa; Mary M. King, Napa; Mrs. George Wilson, Vallejo; Rev. Richard Wylie, Napa; Sarah B. Miner, Chazy, N. Y.; Miss Nellie Pond, Napa; Miss F. Holman, San Francisco; Joseph Schuppert, Napa; Postmaster, Napa; John Rausch, Napa; Charles Levinson, Napa; Eli Hottle, Napa; Eagle Bicycle Club, Napa; Mrs. C. T. Patriarche, San Francisco; M. E. Church, Epworth League, Napa; Mrs. S. M. Toole, Napa; Miss Ella Boynton, Napa.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1902.

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present my report as Treasurer of the Napa State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, on account of "Salaries," "Support," and "Contingent Fund." Vouchers are in my office for all moneys paid out:

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE "SALARY FUND" FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Receipts.	
Received from the State for month of July, 1901	\$7,828 43
Received from the State for month of August, 1901	7,871 98
Received from the State for month of September, 1901	7,869 28
Received from the State for month of October, 1901	7,603 08
Received from the State for month of November, 1901	7,707 03
Received from the State for month of December, 1901	7,699 73
Received from the State for month of January, 1902	7,718 38
Received from the State for month of February, 1902	7,720 03
Received from the State for month of March, 1902	7,647 98
Received from the State for month of April, 1902	7,644 03
Received from the State for month of May, 1902	7,617 53
Received from the State for month of June, 1902	7,692 93
	\$92,620 41
Disbursements.	
Paid out on account of pay roll during the twelve months ending June 30, 1901	\$92,620 41

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE "SUPPORT FUND" FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Receipts.	
Received from the State for month of July, 1901	\$8,441 42
Received from the State for month of August, 1901	8,517 31
Received from the State for month of September, 1901	8,403 32
Received from the State for month of October, 1901	9,120 95
Received from the State for month of November, 1901	8,762 25
Received from the State for month of December, 1901	8,632 15
Received from the State for month of January, 1902	8,748 59
Received from the State for month of February, 1902	8,555 90
Received from the State for month of March, 1902	8,708 57
Received from the State for month of April, 1902	8,472 66
Received from the State for month of May, 1902	8,777 24
Received from the State for month of June, 1902	8,440 18
	\$103,580 54
Disbursements.	
Paid on account of claims allowed by the Board of Managers during the twelve months ending June 30, 1902	\$103,580 54

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**THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE "CONTINGENT FUND" FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.**

Receipts.	
Received from the Superintendent for July, 1901.....	\$1,874 50
Received from the State for July, 1901	979 68
Received from the Superintendent for August, 1901	2,428 05
Received from the State for August, 1901	3,199 87
Received from the Superintendent for September, 1901	1,474 50
Received from the State for September, 1901	1,647 78
Received from the Superintendent for October, 1901	1,331 65
Received from the State for October, 1901	6,695 67
Received from the Superintendent for November, 1901.....	1,557 65
Received from the State for November, 1901	1,722 34
Received from the Superintendent for December, 1901	1,668 37
Received from the State for December, 1901	700 39
Received from the Superintendent for January, 1902.....	1,334 50
Received from the State for January, 1902	407 25
Received from the Superintendent for February, 1902.....	1,258 65
Received from the State for February, 1902	560 08
Received from the Superintendent for March, 1902.....	1,870 41
Received from the State for March, 1902	295 51
Received from the Superintendent for April, 1902.....	2,151 17
Received from the State for April, 1902	615 88
Received from the Superintendent for May, 1902.....	1,815 73
Received from the State for May, 1902	268 25
Received from the Superintendent for June, 1902.....	1,492 20
Received from the State for June, 1902	889 20
	<hr/>
	\$37,439 28
Disbursements.	
Paid into State Treasury	\$20,257 38
Paid on account of claims allowed by Board of Managers during the twelve months ending June 30, 1902	17,181 90
	<hr/>
	\$37,439 28

Respectfully submitted.

C. B. SEELEY,
Treasurer.

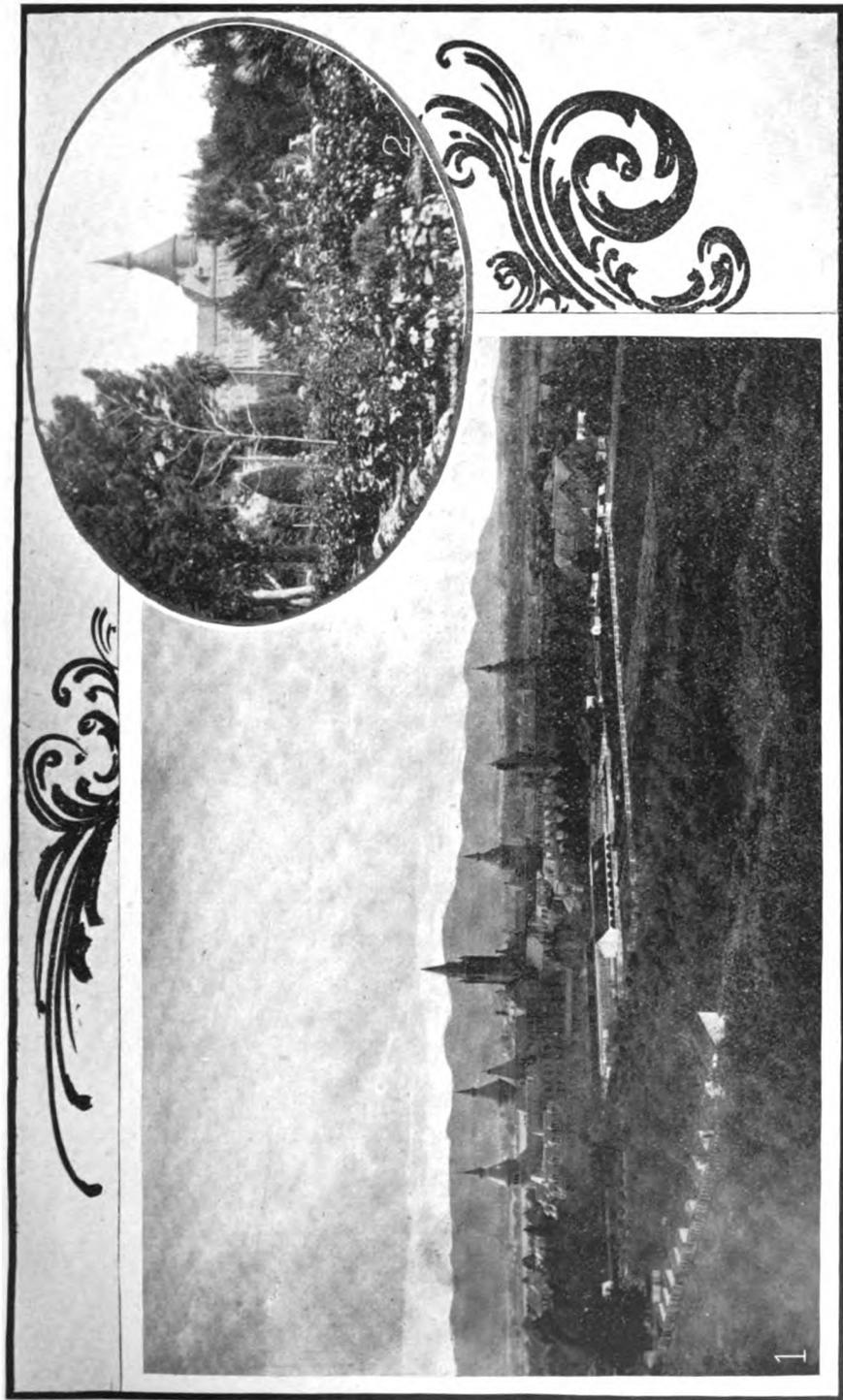
Dated July 26, 1902.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN: I beg to hand you herewith, in tabulated form, the data from the records of this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, that are usually contained in the annual reports required by law from the Superintendents and Boards of Managers of the State Hospitals.

At the close of last year we had remaining on our rolls 1,514 patients, which showed a gain of seven over the previous year, and the present year closes with 1,526 patients under our charge, a gain of twelve during the year, and the largest number ever reached in the history of this Hospital. This large and increasing number is greatly to be regretted, being far beyond the reasonable capacity of the Hospital, rendering



NAPA STATE HOSPITAL—1. VIEW OF HOSPITAL FROM THE HILLS IN REAR; 2. LOOKING OVER THE FLOWER GARDEN.

anything like proper classification of patients absolutely impossible and necessitating the bedding of many patients on the floors of the main corridors in the wards. This condition of things is largely due to the growing habit, on the part of the Superior Judges and medical examiners in lunacy, of committing to the State Hospitals many very old people suffering from senile dementia, persons who are more or less helpless from partial paralysis, or have become bedridden from some long-continued infirmity, the majority of which cases can be, and ought to be, kept in the almshouses and county hospitals, being beyond remedy and requiring only to be cared for and nursed. In this connection I would say that in your report to the State Commission in Lunacy you can not protest too strenuously against the practice, unfortunately sanctioned by the present law, of sending insane criminals from the State Prisons to the State Hospitals. It is a very great wrong, and one that has been in vogue ever since the inauguration of prisons and insane asylums in the State, and should not be permitted longer to exist.

The percentage of deaths to the number treated during the year is 8.46, which I consider to be very small, considering the large number of old chronic cases that have been accumulating in this Hospital for the last quarter of a century.

The percentage of recoveries to admissions, 17.79, is the smallest by far, perhaps, that has ever been reported from this or any other State Hospital in California, and the majority of like institutions elsewhere. This marked difference does not, in my judgment, lie in the fact that fewer patients, in proportion to numbers, really "recover" in this Hospital than in any other, but, as is well said by the State Commission in Lunacy, in its last report, in commenting upon "the great difference in the percentage of 'recoveries' attained in the five State Hospitals," shows conclusively "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."

My experience and observation, extending over a period of more than twenty-six years of continuous service on the medical staff of this Hospital, assure me that the comment of the State Commission in Lunacy is eminently correct, and also that my figures are quite up to the mark of actual fact, and if anything, rather beyond it. There is no item contained in the reports of hospitals for the insane so absurdly erroneous and absolutely worthless for serious statistical purposes as that of the percentage of "recoveries." I know of one case in which the party was committed six times, was discharged as "recovered" five times, and died in the asylum after the sixth commitment. This is an extreme case, perhaps, but there are hundreds of others like it, only

differing in the number of times of commitments and discharges as "recovered." Another instance, showing the way in which this item is sometimes manipulated and made to accord with "the temperament of the discharging officer," occurred within my experience. The "discharging officer," at a Hospital, finding at the end of the year that his percentage of "recoveries," as shown by the records, fell short of his wishes, simply assumed, in order to suit his idea of a respectable proportion, that a sufficient number of those who had been discharged as "improved" had "recovered" since leaving the Hospital. This much is stated to show why I say that the column in the table showing "percentage of recoveries" is absolutely worthless for statistical purposes.

Another matter that I would call attention to is that this Hospital has been occupied for nearly twenty-seven years and is beginning to show the decay and wear of time and use, making the item of ordinary repairs more extensive and more imperative from year to year. This increasing demand for repairs necessitates increased expenditure for material, which is a charge upon the allowance for maintenance, and I would therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$445,000 be urged for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years, to meet these increasing expenses and the betterment of the patients.

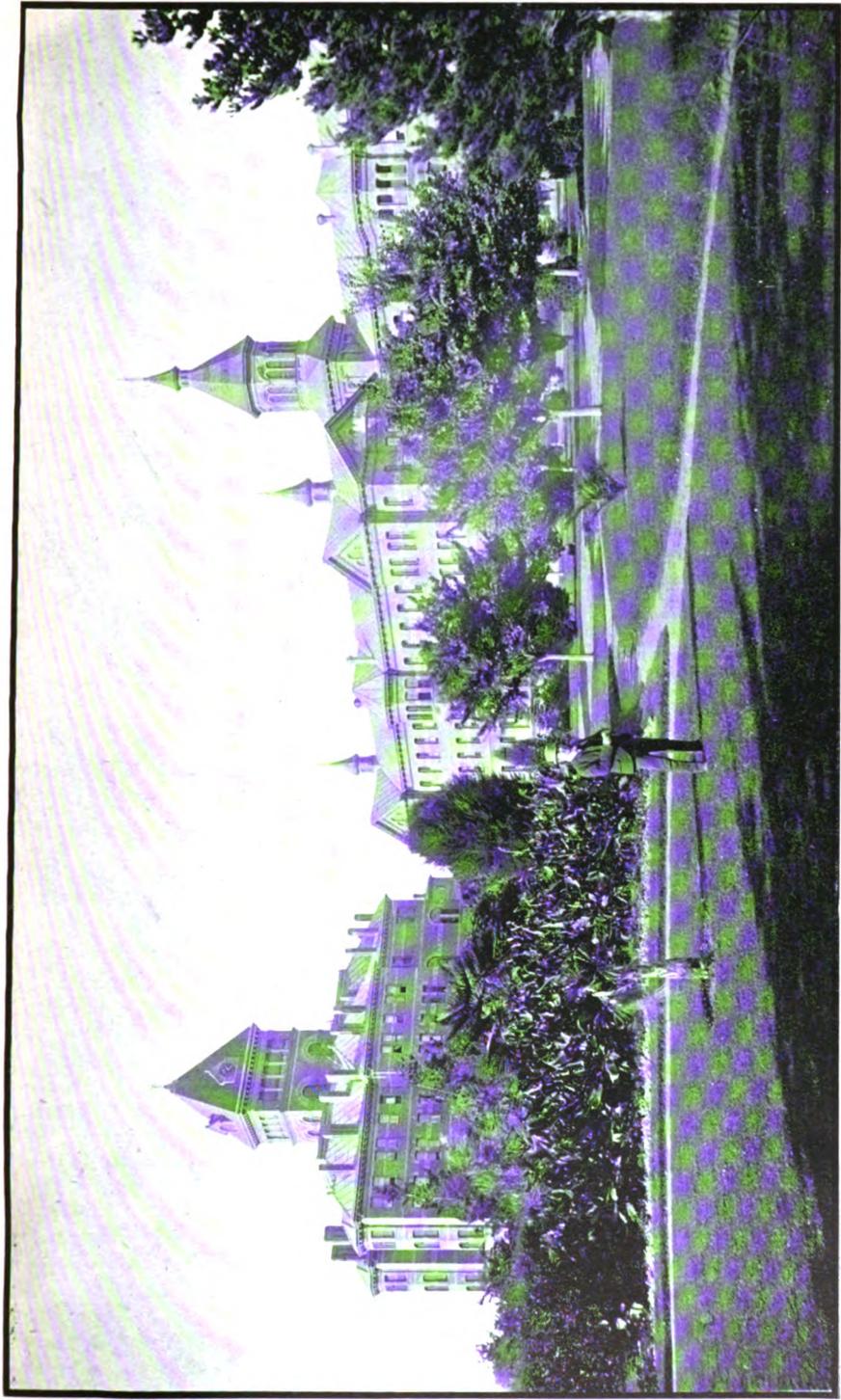
With the extraordinary repairs now before us, the placing of new boilers and piping for the hot-water system of the Hospital, and the replacing of worn-out radiators for heating the wards, you are already familiar.

The water question, which has been a matter of serious consideration by every Board of Managers since the foundation of the institution, is still pressing. Since placing a pump, about two years ago, into the deep-bored well which had never before been utilized, the great deficiency for Hospital purposes has been greatly relieved during the midsummer months; but the supply from the catchment pools, or lakes, for irrigating the lawns and shrubbery is still very limited and entirely inadequate. Not a stroke of work has been done for eleven years past on those lakes, which are capable of being enlarged to probably three times their present capacity; but it is my purpose to resume the development work on them in the very near future, and I hope that before the winter rains begin to have added very considerably to the capacity of one of these lakes and thereby to increase by many thousands of gallons our present supply of water for irrigation.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the cordiality of feeling and cooperation shown me during my incumbency as Medical Superintendent of this Hospital, I beg to submit these remarks and comments with my report of the business workings of the institution for the fiscal year just closed.

Very respectfully,

L. F. DOZIER,
Medical Superintendent.



AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND MALE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

AGNEW, CAL., August 29, 1902.

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

GENTLEMEN: As required by law, the Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital present their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1902, accompanied by the reports of the Medical Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer, and of the Steward.

There has been no change in the Board of Managers since our last report, Messrs. Adolph Greeninger, Edward White, O. A. Hale, and Isaac Upham, whose terms had expired, having been reappointed, and Mr. James K. Wilson has yet two years to serve. The corps of officers remains the same, with the exception of Supervisor and Matron. Mr. C. E. Wilson resigned the position of Supervisor on February 28, 1901, and Mr. H. A. Braden was appointed to fill the vacancy on March 1, 1901. Miss A. L. Fitzgerald resigned the position of Matron on May 18, 1902, and Miss C. G. Patterson was appointed to fill the vacancy on June 17, 1902.

The general condition of the Hospital has never been more satisfactory than at the present time. The duties of the Managers are made exceedingly pleasant, not only by the harmony which prevails in all their business relations, but also by the orderly and systematic management of the Hospital by our able and proficient Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Crane, who possesses rare executive ability and is peculiarly adapted to this position. The law very wisely provides that the Medical Superintendent shall appoint the employés, and he has been remark-

ably fortunate in his selections. The character of the employés has much to do with the successful management of an institution, and in this respect we have reason to be well satisfied.

At the last session of the Legislature (1901) an appropriation of \$5,000 for sinking an artesian well was made, and also one of \$5,000 for building a steel water-tower. The well is about half finished, and we believe it can be completed within the amount of the appropriation. We advertised for bids for building the tower, and the lowest bid was \$8,580, an amount exceeding the appropriation by \$3,580. We have thoroughly investigated the matter to ascertain if there was not some way we could build a tower, that would answer our purpose, for less money, in which effort we have been unsuccessful. The main building has several large tanks filled with water, and our engineer has reported that they are unsafe and liable at any time to do great damage to the building. We ask your Honorable Board to allow us to pay the deficiency, in cost of building, out of our Contingent Fund, and urge upon you the importance of giving this matter your earliest attention.

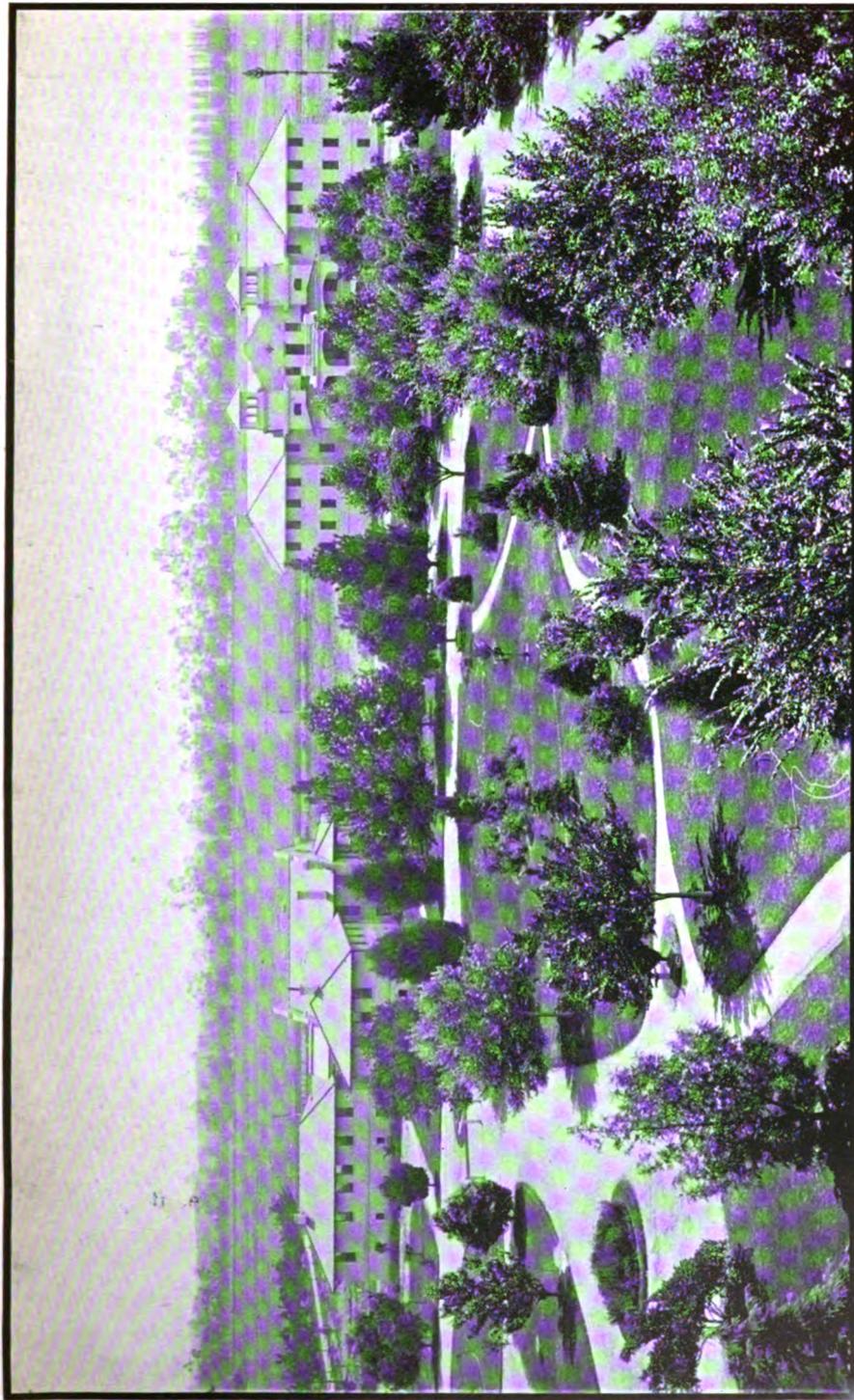
A commodious modern two-story cottage for men, at a cost of \$23,907.66, has been erected since our last report, and it cost \$3,346 to furnish it. Experience has proven that the money expended in building cottages is a profitable investment. They are not only self-supporting, but furnish superior accommodations which readily command the best prices for pay-patients.

By practicing the strictest economy and denying ourselves many necessary improvements, we have accumulated nearly enough in our Contingent Fund to build a two-story cottage for women, and as soon as we have your sanction will at once have prepared our plans and specifications.

We have estimated the appropriations required for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years as follows:

Support	\$175,000 00
Salaries and wages	140,000 00
Total	<u>\$315,000 00</u>

It may be proper to state, that the increase in salary fund, asked for, is made necessary by additional attendants that will be required for the upper story of the new cottage, not later than July 1, 1903, and for the prospective and much needed women's cottage, which should be built and ready for occupancy one year latter. Furthermore, it will be recalled that the unaccountable cut in the salary appropriation two years ago has obliged us, for a number of months past (as at the present time), to pay a number of our employés out of the support fund, a deficiency which will also have to be met. Should the contemplated raise in salaries be arranged for, a still greater appropriation will, of course, be necessary.



AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—COTTAGES FOR MEN.

We have purposely omitted any statistics in our report, as it would only be repeating information contained in the full and complete reports of our Medical Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer, and Steward.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC UPHAM, Chairman,
 JAMES K. WILSON,
 O. A. HALE,
 A. GREENINGER,
 EDWARD WHITE,
 Board of Managers.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith find statement of receipts and expenditures for the fifty-third fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

SUPPORT FUND.

Appropriation for fifty-third fiscal year.....	\$82,935 00
Expenditures for same period.....	76,047 88
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$6,947 12

SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for fifty-third fiscal year.....	\$63,750 00
Expenditures for same period.....	63,460 36
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$289 64

CONTINGENT FUND.

Receipts.

Cash in hands of State Treasurer July 1, 1901.....	\$12,031 42
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent July 1, 1901.....	200 00
Board of pay-patients.....	20,737 84
Miscellaneous sources.....	169 30
	\$33,138 56

Disbursements.

Repairs to two one-story cottages.....	\$3,315 57
Machinery repairs.....	230 00
Improvement of grounds.....	258 01
Telephone line.....	137 00
Live stock.....	165 80
Incidental expenses.....	622 51
Two-story brick cottage (53d fiscal year).....	5,412 66
Furnishing.....	3,346 00
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent (revolving fund).....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer, June 30, 1902.....	19,451 01
	\$33,138 56

Respectfully submitted.

T. S. MONTGOMERY,
 Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.**For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.**

AGNEW, CAL., September, 1902.

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

GENTLEMEN: A somewhat cursory review of the workings of the Hospital for the fifty-second and fifty-third fiscal years discloses but little to which your attention need be especially directed at this time. This, however, being the last report of this character which I shall offer for your consideration, I have here desired to reduce to writing the few thoughts and observations uppermost in my mind, and which may fittingly come within the scope of such a paper.

As in my last biennial report, I shall not go into an extended analysis of the tables of statistics, herewith appended, nor of the accompanying reports of the Treasurer and Steward. They are, as heretofore, so simple in arrangement and easy of comprehension, as to admit of only a passing notice.

Suffice it to say that there were 1,004 patients at the beginning of the period and 1,025 at its close, this being somewhat in excess of former years. The total number under treatment was 1,411, with a death-rate of a fraction over 7 per cent of the number treated yearly, and 25.19 per cent of recoveries to the number of admissions for the period.

The Treasurer's report shows safe balances left over from the support and salary funds, and a contingent fund on June 30, 1902, of \$19,451.01. Out of this latter fund there has been expended upward of \$30,000 in the erection and furnishing of a two-story detached building for men, together with numerous other improvements and additions which need not be itemized here. The Steward's books show that the daily per capita cost of maintaining patients for the period was 37.44 cents, with the total cost of support for the fifty-second fiscal year \$137,016.83, and \$139,508.24 for the fifty-third.

The health of the patients and sanitary condition of the Hospital have remained exceptionally good, with practically complete immunity from all infectious and contagious diseases. This, with the almost entire absence of acute sickness, will never cease to be a growing wonder, when we take into consideration the heterogeneous material with which we have to deal, the many disturbing influences which enter into their lives, and the limitations by which we are surrounded, on every hand, in the effort to properly classify, individualize, and intelligently care for our crowded population. Absolute cleanliness and the constant application of antiseptic measures offer the only solution of this most

satisfactory condition of things. That the unfortunate state of the outfall sewer, and the difficulties attendant upon keeping it in working condition during the winter rains, may at any time reverse this order of things, we very well know; and it would seem highly proper to at once take up the matter of a thorough overhauling of the system under the direction of a skilled superintendent.

In October, 1901, the greatly congested state of the male wards was somewhat relieved by moving some forty patients into the lower story of the new cottage, which had just been completed and furnished. This number was gradually increased to fifty—its full capacity—and at no distant day the upper story will be needed for a like purpose. Temporarily the upper story was (and is at this writing) occupied by the men from the old cottage, and the latter by the patients from the women's cottage, now undergoing repairs. As soon as these are completed, the women will be returned to their own quarters and similar repairs made to the building to be vacated by them. We are much in need of another cottage for women, the one now in use having been filled to its utmost capacity since it was completed, as, indeed, are all the women's wards throughout the main building.

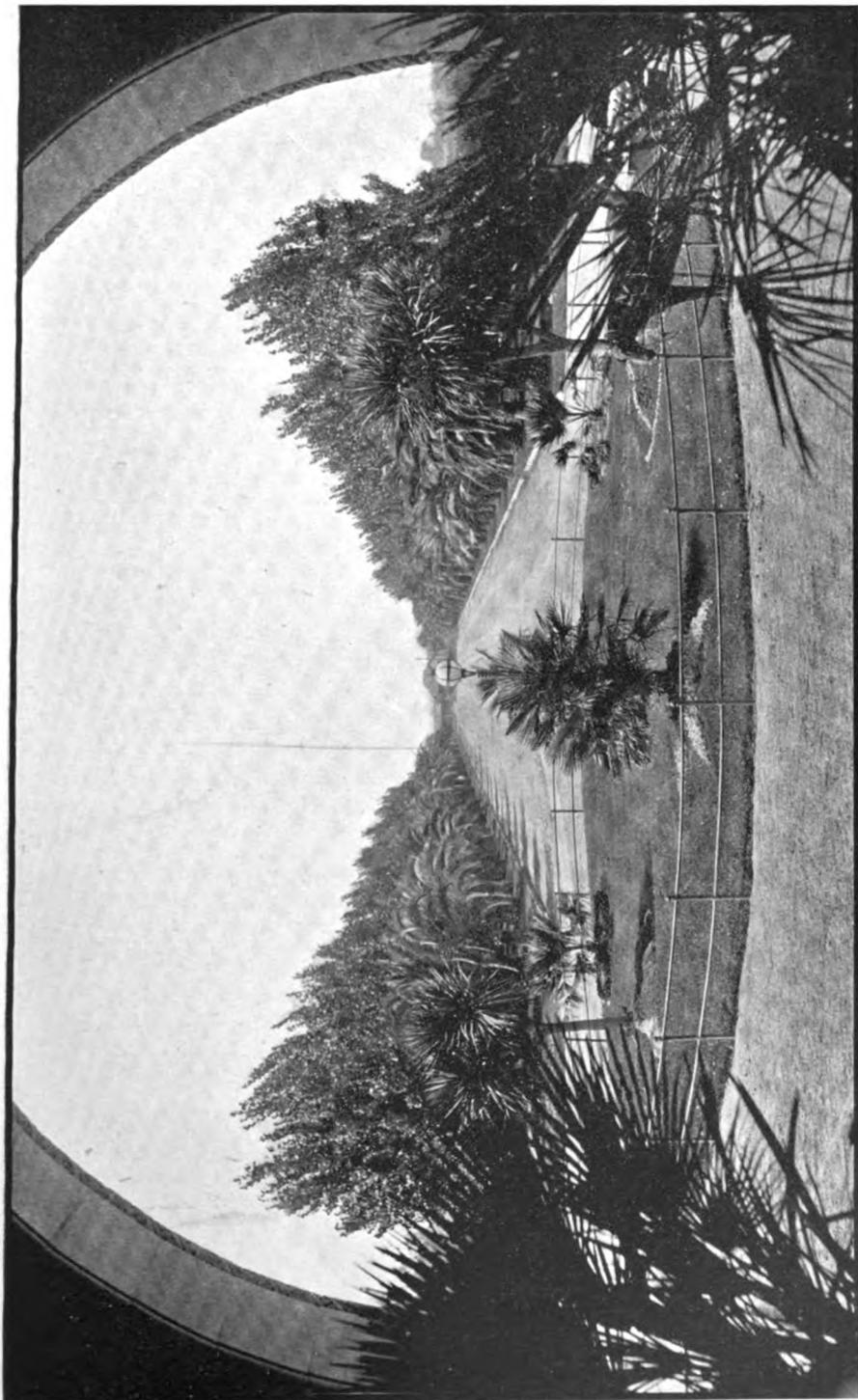
While there would appear to be no question as to the propriety of erecting these smaller detached buildings, especially for the convalescent and more hopeful cases, yet it is to be regretted that those attached to the Agnews State Hospital fall below that standard of solidity and permanence of construction in consonance with the dignified simplicity of their architecture, and which should characterize all State buildings for whatsoever purpose intended. The extensive and costly repairs now being made to those erected but a few years since, and made necessary by insufficient foundations, walls, and defective construction generally, stamp them as being a mere travesty on State or public buildings, and a method of construction that ought not to be perpetuated. That the building recently completed has not wholly escaped these faults is well known; and that they were not more flagrant in character was simply owing to the untiring zeal and vigilance exercised by those having in hand the supervision of the work.

The development of the modern hospital for the care of the insane is one of slow growth, and its evolution is generally attended by much weary waiting, and encompassed by many vexatious disappointments and, seemingly, endless delays. In the early history of a State—with pardonable pride—huge, pretentious, and even elegant structures are not infrequently hurriedly erected, and for years are permitted to stand as monuments to the folly of ill-considered plans, in detail of arrangement and requirement, simply on account of the architectural difficulties and great expense attendant upon their being changed to meet the wants of the modern and usually crowded hospital. There are few, if

any, States which have escaped this unpleasant experience, nor has it fallen to the lot of our own to wholly avoid it. To bring to your notice, at this time, the radical changes and repairs greatly needed at the Agnews State Hospital, would only be to weary you with details concerning which you are already quite familiar, and to which your attention has been directed in former reports. Briefly stated, they are many, and the demand for not a few of them is imperative, and must surely receive attention at your hands in the near future. That these urgent needs are not again specifically mentioned here, should not be taken as evidence that we are unmindful of them, or do not realize their great importance.

Of the many and, at times, needlessly deferred measures which are perennially brought to the attention of legislative bodies and Boards of Managers, is that of the disposition to be made of the criminal insane. Of the fact that some of the older and more progressive States have already made suitable provision for their segregation and care, we very well know; that our own has not, we equally well know. From homicides, all the way down the calendar, to the lesser and petty offenders, they are to be found in all our State Hospitals, mingling freely and on terms of easy familiarity and a common footing with the other patients; they are a constant source of anxiety, perplexity, and even danger to those having them in charge; and, obviously, the arrangement is all wrong and unfair that makes this vicious and demoralizing association possible. Neither by reason of their construction nor by way of arrangement are the wards of our hospitals adapted for their safe detention or care; the improvisation of keys and other means of escape are not only possible but easy; and—having escaped—by reason of that subtle and, oftentimes, trained criminal instinct, which is so difficult to meet and circumvent, their apprehension is all but impossible of accomplishment. Certainly the State of California should at once provide suitable accommodations for this class of insane persons—preferably either attached to or in close relation to one of its penal institutions—and thus remove one of the most embarrassing and, withal, demoralizing features of one of our greatest of charities. The segregation of the criminal insane is a matter not difficult to bring about, should be unattended by any unusual outlay, and, furthermore, it is a just and humane measure.

The recent adverse decision of the Supreme Court, looking to the legality of the method of committing patients under the present lunacy laws, has been a source of disquiet and unrest to some of them, and not a little embarrassment to the management. Two or three habeas corpus suits have been the outgrowth of this decision, and, with a like intention in view, several letters from patients to their attorneys have been intercepted at the office, while a number have been mailed, by overly zealous friends, and reached their destinations. In most instances



AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—LOOKING DOWN THE AVENUE.

the attorneys, to whom these letters were addressed, have been honorable and just in dealing with the hospital and patients, while others, I regret to say—taking advantage of this defect in the law—have lent themselves to very unfair methods, not only encouraging but actually instigating such suits. As the success of such measures can only end in disappointment to those most concerned, it is to be hoped that, at the next session of the Legislature, this unfortunate oversight in our lunacy laws will be remedied, as, doubtless, it will be.

The establishment of a training school for nurses, which should have been an accomplished fact ere this, has been postponed, on account of the delay in receiving the necessary text-books, until the advent of the warm summer weather rendered it inexpedient to require the ward employés to enter upon such a course of study. A little later it is hoped to proceed with the organization of classes, which will doubtless improve the character of the service, as well as place the medical work of the Hospital upon a more satisfactory basis.

The Hospital farm, dairy, gardens, and live stock (including in the latter a herd of some sixty Holsteins, of which the State may well be proud) have received the most scrupulous care and attention, are in excellent condition, and a source of great benefit and no small revenue to the institution. The grounds and lawns about the buildings have been enlarged and beautified by the addition of ornamental trees, palms, and shrubs, with new and improved walks and drives, making it possible to furnish the patients with the most restful and luxurious resorts in which to pass their many tedious and monotonous hours.

And what has been said of the farm may, with equal propriety, be said of the other departments of the Hospital. Never, since my connection with the institution, have the engineering, laundry, kitchen, bakery, and, indeed, all branches of the Hospital service, been conducted more satisfactorily or with less friction than at the present time. Many of the employés are overworked, and not a few of them are underpaid, but the mass of them are doing good work, cheerfully and without complaint, and are entitled to the heartiest thanks and fullest appreciation for the great service they are rendering the Hospital and myself as its executive officer. They are the men and women "behind the guns," and upon their faithfulness and fidelity the success or failure of an administration largely depends.

Religious services have been conducted as usual by Rev. A. V. Raggio, Rev. W. P. Grant, Rev. E. H. Benson, and others, to whom we are under obligations for this gratuitous contribution of their time and energy. It is to be regretted that, as yet, no arrangement has been made for a proper compensation for such services.

The mere shred of a hospital library, remaining, has been somewhat enlarged upon by generous contributions of books and magazines from

Mr. Otheman Stevens, Secretary of the Commission in Lunacy, Messrs. Upham and Hale, of the Board of Managers of the Hospital, Rev. E. H. Benson of Santa Clara, and some others. We are much in need of a quantity of light and cheerful reading for the patients, as there are few things which seem to afford them greater pleasure and comfort.

The weekly dances and other amusements have continued much as in former years, with an occasional open-air concert by brass bands from the Santa Clara College. For this latter diversion we have to thank Rev. A. V. Raggio, through whose instrumentality it has been made possible for us to indulge in this highly appreciated luxury. The Christmas entertainments have remained a pleasant feature of the Hospital service, generous and varied contributions having been received from friends of the Hospital upon these occasions, making this the gala day of the year.

There have been two changes in the official and none in the clerical staff of the Hospital during the past two years. Mr. H. A. Braden, temporarily absent on an Alaskan trip, returned on February 28, 1901, and resumed his duties as Supervisor, vice Mr. Charles E. Wilson, resigned. Miss A. L. Fitzgerald, after nearly three years of satisfactory service as Matron, resigned on May 18, 1902, to take a similar position in one of the Government Hospitals in the Hawaiian Islands. She was succeeded by Miss C. G. Patterson, who brings to the Hospital a most thorough education and ripe experience acquired in the hospitals and training schools of New York City and the Johns Hopkins Medical School, the U. S. Government Hospital Service, and, more recently, as Superintendent of Nurses for three years in the California Hospital of Los Angeles. With the above exceptions, the official and clerical staff remains as upon the occasion of my last report, faithfully discharging the duties of their various positions.

As the matter of the new artesian well, now being bored upon the Hospital grounds, and the proposed steel water-tower (for each of which an appropriation of \$5,000 was made at the last session of the Legislature) have been touched upon in your own report, I refrain from any further mention of them here. For a like reason, the estimate for appropriations needed for the support of the Hospital, for the ensuing two fiscal years, is also omitted, reference being made to your own estimate for the necessary details.

It is now a little over three years since, at the kindly suggestion of His Excellency, Governor Henry T. Gage, I was honored by a call from you to the Medical Superintendency of the Agnews State Hospital; a position to which I neither aspired nor, in all candor, under existing circumstances felt that I should attempt to fill. The protracted struggle

with my convictions and better judgment was the sole occasion of the hesitation and misgivings with which I was finally induced to accept of the proffered place; and that I have not long since vacated it, has been wholly in compliance with the expressed wishes of those having the right to make such a request of me. The barrier in the way of my accepting and continuing in this service being, as you well know, the extremely delicate and uncertain state of my health.

That I have fallen short of high ideals and the attainment of many measures for the betterment of the institution, earnestly and ardently resolved upon, I need hardly assure you; and I find scant solace in the knowledge that the full accomplishment of these ends was made all but impossible by reason of a legacy, handed down from the past, consisting of a bewildering maze of entangling, and even, at times, threatening situations, together with the ever-present disadvantages incident to our environments, local traditions, and recent stormy history.

If we add to these the further perplexities consequent upon recurring political upheavals; the constant agitation of our State institutions by a critical if, indeed, always a friendly press; the unrest set going among the employes thereof through the agency of labor unions, with not a scintilla of authority vested in the executive heads to meet such exigencies; and, finally, the existence of higher courts of appeal and jurisdiction, with their plenitude of dissimilar if not actually conflicting views and opinions; it will be made still more apparent that the successful carrying out of a clearly-defined and well sustained line of procedure in the management of our State institutions is attended by almost insuperable barriers and difficulties. Hence I cannot but feel that, in arriving at an estimate of the degree of success which has attended the present administration of the affairs of the Hospital, you will generously not lose sight of these embarrassing, and, withal, unavoidable obstacles, which have stood in the way of a full consummation of those hopes and wishes so devoutly looked forward to and for the existence of which we can in nowise be held responsible.

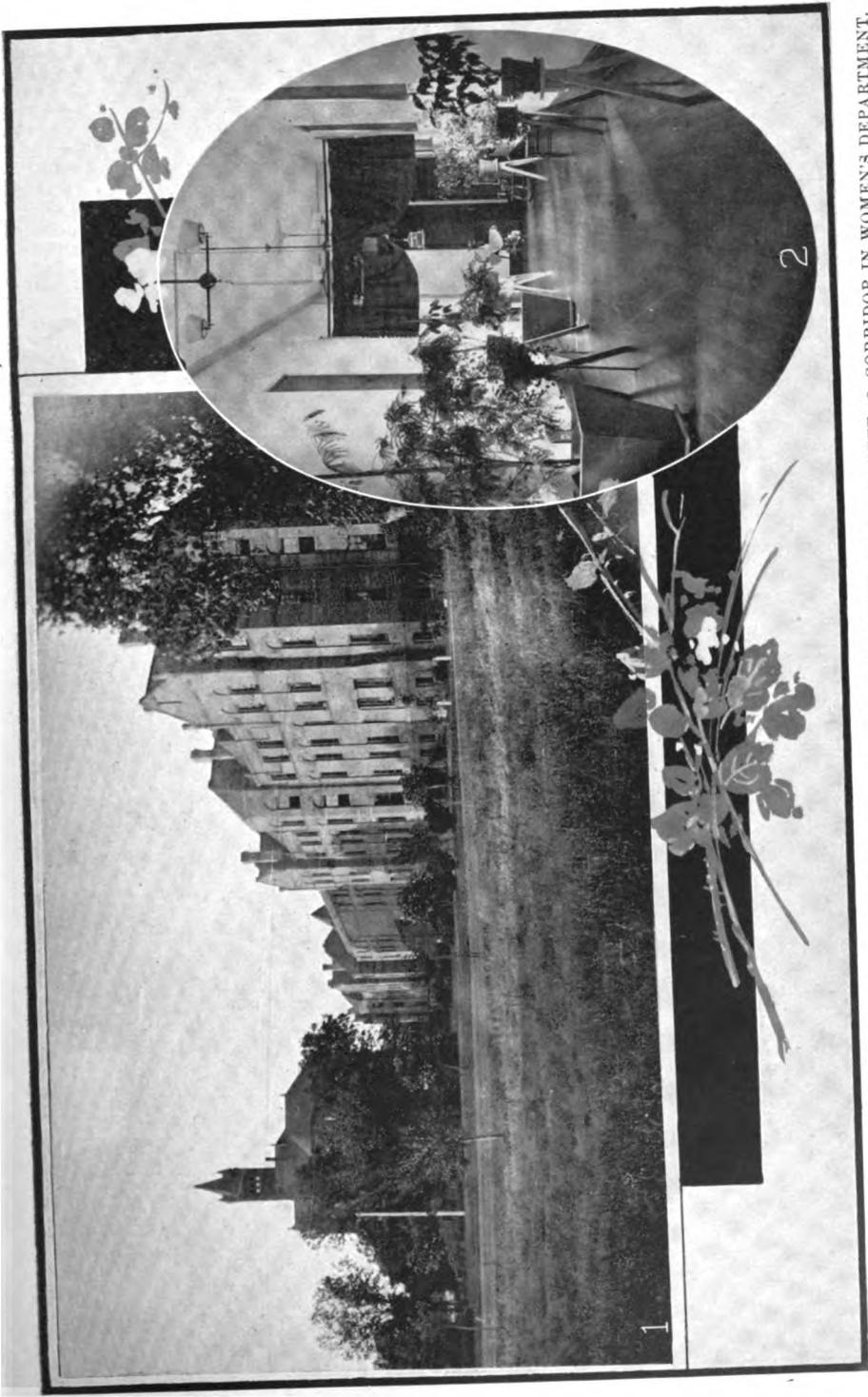
Before the biennial report of the State Commission in Lunacy (of which this will form a very insignificant part) will, in all probability, appear in print, my resignation will have been placed in your hands and been acted upon, and our relations in the conduct of the Agnews State Hospital finally severed—together with those other ties (of whatsoever character they be) which have been formed during the close intimacy extending over the period of my service here.

I will not attempt to disguise from you the fact that, in looking forward to this separation, I am conscious of a pulling at my heartstrings and a half-fledged desire that these friendly relations might continue to exist. This, however, may not be; as I feel that, if only in deference to my own interests and inclinations, very soon the responsibilities and

cares of the office should fall upon another. For many months past, on account of the state of my health, I have felt unequal to the discharge of its onerous duties and obligations, and never, perhaps, so much as at the present time.

For my successor, whoever he may be, I can wish no better fortune than that he may receive, at your hands, the same kindness, courtesy, and wise counsel that you have unfailingly extended to me, and for which I shall always remain profoundly grateful.

J. A. CRANE,
Medical Superintendent.



MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL—1. MAIN BUILDING, WITH ADMINISTRATION BUILDING TO THE LEFT; 2. CORRIDOR IN WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT
OF THE
MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1901.

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you my annual report for the fifty-second fiscal year.

As another report will be required of the Superintendent before the next meeting of the Legislature, no extended report, other than the usual statistics, will be necessary.

The number of patients in Hospital at the end of the year was 611. The annual daily per capita was 43.3 cents. This includes the entire expense of food, clothing, fuel, care, and medical attendance, and salaries of the Board of Managers, officers, and employés.

Very respectfully,

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1902.

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present you the ninth annual report of the Mendocino State Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The past year has marked quite an important epoch in our history,

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because of the improvements which the appropriation of money by the last Legislature has enabled us to make.

Two hundred and seventy acres of land have been added to the Hospital tract. A large portion of this land is first-class Russian River bottom; nearly all of it will raise alfalfa if irrigated, which can easily be done with our water-supply; it is well adapted to raise grain and all kinds of garden vegetables, also the small and large fruits; in fact, almost everything necessary in the line of fruits and vegetables for the Hospital can be raised on this place.

The purchase of this land has enabled us to procure a dairy of thirty cows. Fifty acres have been sown to alfalfa, from which a small amount of hay will be procured this season, but next season it will furnish plenty of alfalfa hay and pasture for the dairy. This will give us good milk at a minimum cost. Probably forty to forty-five cows will furnish the Hospital with plenty of milk.

SEWER.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$2,500 for sewer pipe. This pipe is used for conducting the sewage from the Hospital to the land recently purchased, where it is to be used for irrigation and fertilization. This, it is believed, will effectually dispose of the sewage and prevent it from becoming a menace to health or a nuisance to others. This sewer system is now nearly completed and will be in operation in a short time.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

About the first of March, a contract was let to Charles F. Sloane & Co., of San Francisco, to put in an electric light plant and wire the Hospital buildings for same. This plant was to be of a capacity of four hundred and fifty lights. The motive power was to be water and steam, the water power to be generated by a Pelton wheel of 45 horse-power, and the steam power by an engine of the same capacity. The water to run the Pelton wheel is taken from the supply pipe which furnishes the Hospital. This pipe is 12 inches inside diameter at the Hospital, and increases in size from 12 inches to 13, then 14, and finally near the dam to 24 inches. The water in the reservoir at the head of the pipe-line is about 300 feet above (altitude) the Hospital buildings, giving a pressure on the wheel of 135 to 140 pounds to the square inch. At this time (June 30) we are lighting with water power, with a large amount of waste water flowing over the dam. The reservoir above the dam has a capacity of about five million gallons. By increasing the height of the dam four or five feet its capacity would easily be more than doubled. This could be done at a small expense (\$500 or \$600), and would greatly increase the water-supply, especially in dry seasons. Should

the water-supply be short in the fall months, the dynamo will be run with steam until the rains increase the water-supply. So far the electric light plant has proved perfectly satisfactory; the light being clear and steady and it seems a great luxury after using dirty gasoline for years.

The expense of running the plant by water is practically nothing. The cost of wiring the buildings and putting in the lighting plant was \$6,050, paid from our Contingent Fund. A brick building, 24 x 50 feet, was built by the patients and employés to house the plant, at a cost of about \$900, paid also out of the Contingent Fund. The completion of this lighting plant will materially lessen the cost of lighting the Hospital and at the same time give us a good, clean light.

READING-ROOM FOR EMPLOYÉS.

During the last-year a large room in the basement of the Administration building has been fitted up for the employés. This is a great convenience. When off duty the employés can meet there for amusement or social intercourse. This will have a tendency to make them more contented and satisfied with their surroundings. The room has been nicely furnished, electric lights have been put in, and in winter it will be heated by steam.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the State Commission in Lunacy, training schools have been established in all of the State Hospitals, for the training of nurses and attendants for the insane. This is a decided step in advance, and will without doubt result in better and more systematic methods in handling this most unfortunate class of our citizens, in bettering their condition, and it is to be hoped it will result in a larger percentage of cures, as upon proper nursing depends largely their prospects of recovery. A class was formed in this Hospital in March, 1902. The course consists of two years of eight months each, with lectures and clinical instruction by the medical staff.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

During the fall of 1901 the unsightly grounds in front of the Superintendent's residence were greatly improved by confining the water of the creek to a proper channel, reinforcing its banks where necessary by planting willows to prevent the banks from washing in high water, and filling low places with earth. Nearly one thousand loads of loam were hauled and put in place, the whole leveled and trees and shrubs planted. The grounds around the hospital buildings have been laid out and as much work done on them as our limited means would permit, no money ever having been appropriated to this Hospital for improvement of the grounds.

SPRAY BATHS.

Since our last biennial report, spray baths have been put in on our wards. They have proven a great success. Their great advantage is absolute cleanliness, as the water under no contingency can be used a second time. Other advantages are: Facility in bathing—at least a half dozen patients can be properly bathed by the new method while one was being bathed by the old; the saving of water and fuel—much less hot water being used than by the old tub method; finally, most patients like the bath better.

OPERATING ROOM.

A small operating room has been fitted up in the Administration building and furnished with an up-to-date operating table, and instruments, etc., necessary for meeting almost any emergency. It is impossible to meet the requirements of modern surgery without an operating room properly fitted up and furnished with the necessary instruments and all the modern improvements. Trained nurses are also a necessity, and these our training school will give us.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSANE.

During the past year a distinct advance has been made in the State Hospitals by the adoption of a uniform mode of classification. This will enable each Hospital to so classify its cases that it will conform to one uniform method; and while this classification may be far from perfect, it will certainly do away with a great amount of confusion in the arrangement of statistical tables, and at the same time furnish more reliable information regarding the causes and probable termination of each class of cases.

TELEPHONES FOR WARDS.

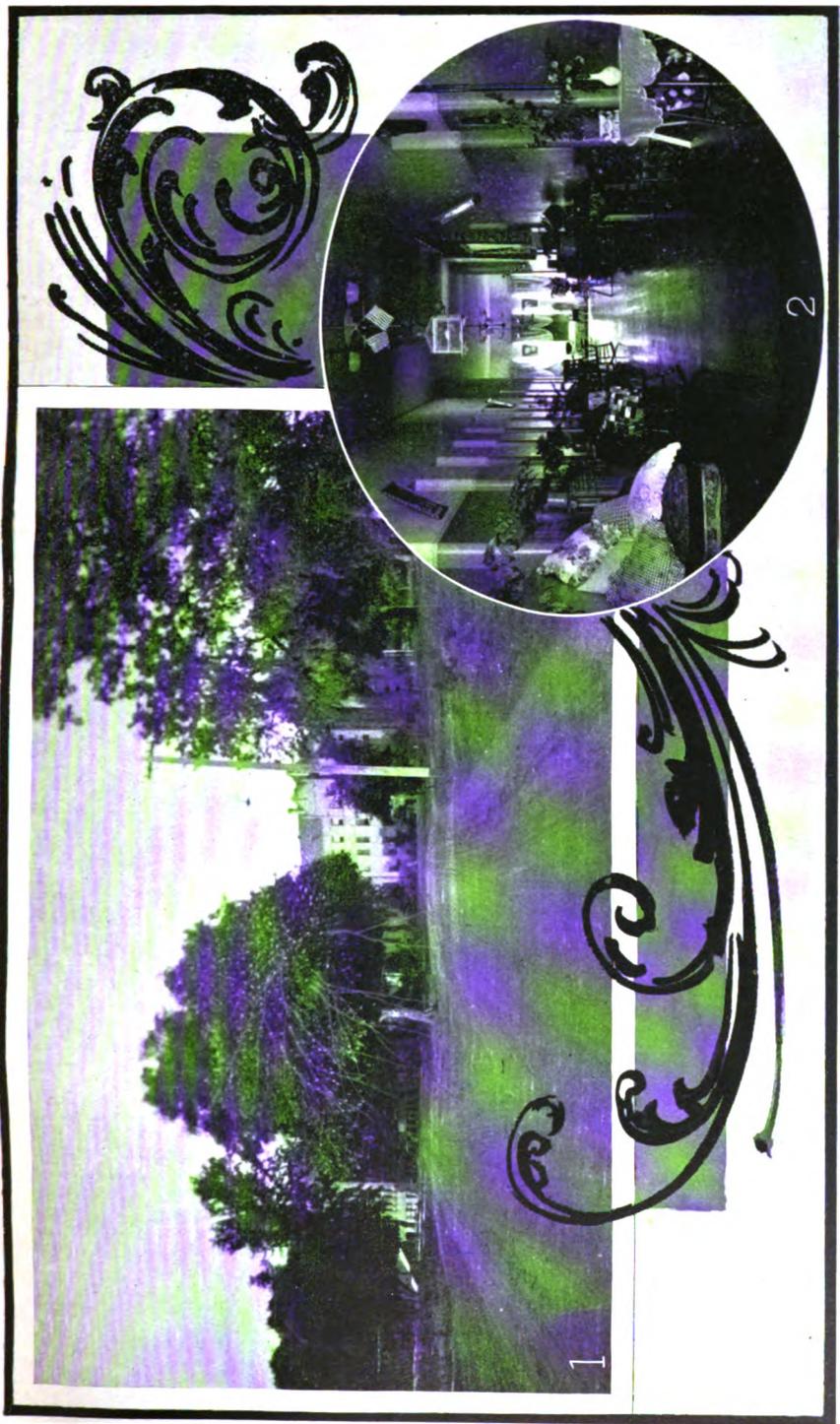
A system of telephones has been put in, connecting the wards, Steward's department, and stable with the main office, which is a great convenience and saves much time.

SANITARY CONDITION OF HOSPITAL.

Plenty of good, pure water and fresh mountain air have largely contributed to the health of the patients, which as a rule has been good. The sanitary condition of the Hospital is excellent, and we have had no epidemic or zymotic diseases, except a few cases of la grippe during the spring months. Cases of tuberculosis are common in all of the State Hospitals, and I cannot recommend too strongly the erection, at each Hospital, of a cottage building for patients afflicted with tuberculous and other contagious diseases.

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MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL—1. MAIN DRIVEWAY, WITH FEMALE DEPARTMENT IN THE DISTANCE; 2. A WOMAN'S WARD.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

There are in the State Hospitals of California quite a large number of criminal insane and insane convicts. These cases ought never to be sent to the State Hospitals. To become insane is a great calamity, and these unfortunates ought to be protected from contact with insane criminals and convicts. To mix them is a great outrage.

A building should at once be constructed at one of the State Prisons where all such cases could be properly and economically cared for. This would to some extent relieve the congestion of the State Hospitals and at the same time relieve the State from the opprobrium of mixing criminals and convicts with the unfortunate insane.

PROTECTION OF WATER-SUPPLY.

The water-supply of the Hospital is taken from South Mill Creek, a small stream whose head is about three miles from the hospital. The cañon through which the waters flow is for the greater part covered with timber, particularly along the banks of the creek.

During the months of August, September, and sometimes October, particularly in dry seasons, the water-supply is barely sufficient to meet the demands of the Hospital. The land on each side of Mill Creek and over which the water flows is owned by several different persons, some of whom have attempted to cut the timber along the creek. The State has an undisputed right to the water in the creek, but it is believed that the removal of the timber from the banks of the creek will materially lessen the flow of water and result in great and irreparable injury to the Hospital and the State. An injunction suit is now pending in the courts to determine the right of the owners of the land to remove this timber.

There seems to be but one sensible way to settle this matter and to properly protect the water-supply of the hospital, and that is to acquire title to the land on each bank of the creek from the lower dam to the headwaters of the creek. This land is not valuable, and probably a strip 150 feet wide on each side of the creek would be sufficient to protect the water-supply. The total amount of land would not be more than 80 or 100 acres, and as this is mountain land, the price per acre would not be large.

This is an exceedingly important matter and some action should be taken at an early date to get an option on this strip of land, or, failing this, to commence a suit to condemn the same, and our Senator and Assemblyman who are to be elected at the next general election should be made acquainted with the facts, that they may present the matter properly to the next Legislature, with the view, if possible, of getting an appropriation sufficient to procure this land.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

This State Hospital is yet without an assembly hall. All the other State Hospitals have large, roomy, well-furnished assembly halls. They are everywhere recognized as a necessity in the treatment of the insane. Here we have no place where the patients can assemble for church service or for amusement. The need of an assembly hall is great. As originally planned, the assembly hall is to be placed between the Administration building and the connecting corridors of the ward buildings and form the connection between them.

I would recommend that it be constructed with a basement, with a ward above capable of accommodating twenty-five to thirty patients, and a hall over all. The cost of this building, including the construction of the ward and furnishing same, is estimated at \$30,000.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

There have been committed to this Hospital during the last year 140 patients. Of these, 74, or 51.42 per cent, were native born; 57, or 40.71 per cent, were foreign born; and 9 were of unknown birth.

The meager history of these cases given in the commitments, and the inability or indisposition of the patient or his friends to supply this want, makes it exceedingly difficult to judge correctly of the causes of the mental derangement.

Thirty-four, or 24.28 per cent, of these cases used alcohol in some form and to such an extent as to have been considered one of the causes of the disease.

In 11 cases heredity was given as a cause, and in 9 cases drugs, principally opium, in some form.

Twenty-seven, or 19.28 per cent, were above the age of sixty, and 13 of these were more than seventy years old. Many of these aged persons were cases that ought not to have been sent to the Hospital. They could and should have been cared for in the county hospitals and almshouses of the several counties from which they were sent.

The number of patients discharged recovered was 51, or 36.42 per cent of those committed; 8 were discharged improved, 6 unimproved, and 3 as not insane.

The number of deaths during the year was 67. Of this number, 16, or 23.88 per cent, were above the age of seventy. Ten died from dementia paralytica; 3 of these were in the third decade, 3 in the fourth, 3 in the fifth, and one above sixty years. 14.92 per cent of the deaths were from dementia paralytica.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

The number of patients in the Hospital June 30, 1902, was 617. It is safe to estimate that the increase which has averaged since the Hospital was opened (something over 4 patients per month) will continue, and

this would give us more patients than we could accommodate. I have therefore estimated for 700 patients for the next two fiscal years, at 45 cents per capita:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.....	\$114,975 00
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.....	114,975 00
	\$229,950 00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the many friends of the Hospital and patients for their generous donations of money, clothing, and other articles for our Christmas entertainment; also, to Mr. Mart Bechtol, B. S. Hirsch, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Wigkoff, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Hammeken, Mrs. Templeton, and many others for donations of books, periodicals, and papers, which have been of great interest to the patients.

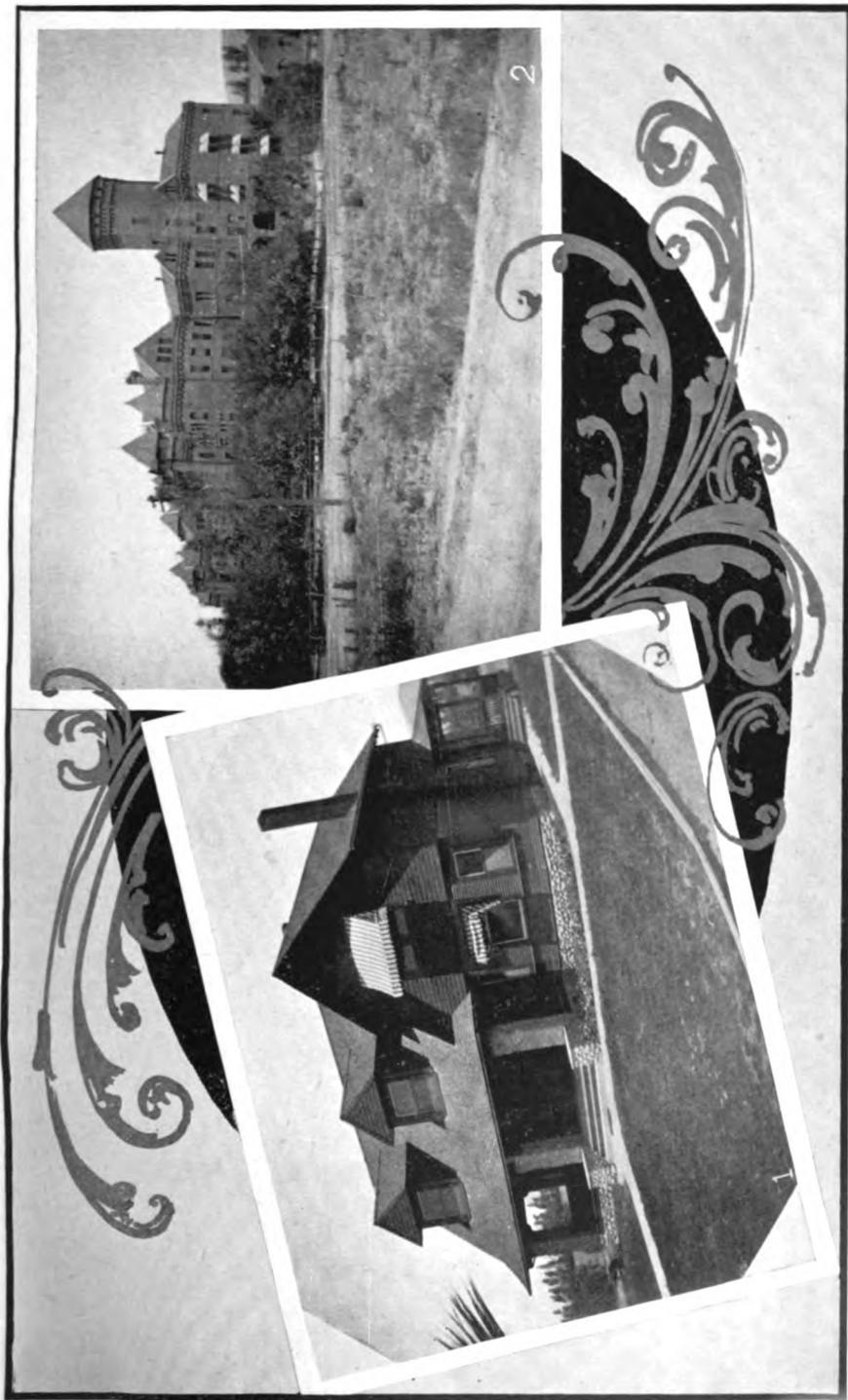
We are under obligations to the publishers of the following newspapers, which have been sent here regularly from the office: Oakland Enquirer, Point Arena Record, Napa Register, Record-Union, La Voce del Popolo, Ukiah Times, Napa Reflector, Abend Post, A Uniao Portuguesa, Dispatch-Democrat, Yolo Mail, Marin Journal, Breeder and Sportsman, Mendocino Beacon, Santa Cruz Surf, Colusa Sun, L'Italia, Staats Zeitung, Ukiah Press, and Marysville Appeal.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the officers and employes who have coöperated with me in the management of the Hospital; and to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, for your cordial coöperation, your advice and support at all times in matters pertaining to the management and welfare of the Hospital, and for the liberality which has always characterized your actions.

Very respectfully,

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL—1. RESIDENCE OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT; 2. VIEW OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

REPORT

OF THE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1902.

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

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to custom, I hereby report to you for the fifty-second and fifty-third fiscal years ending June 30, 1902. In doing so, I shall eliminate all but the practical data which will be useful and which seems necessary for your future action in matters relating to the welfare of this Hospital.

I first draw your attention to the statistical tables, which give in detail everything relating to the movement of patients, expenditures, etc., the latter of which, with other reports from that department, will be found under the head of Steward's Report.

It seems like an unnecessary intrusion to be obliged, in each biennial report, to draw your attention to the conditions and interests of the Hospital, when each of your honorable body is so well acquainted with the same, but it is through this channel that we must reach the ears of the Commission in Lunacy and the Legislature, upon whose appreciation of the facts herein stated we must depend for further appropriations and other assistance commensurate with our necessities.

I hereby present a short résumé of the vital statistics since the opening of the Hospital:

Since August 1, 1893, the date on which the institution was opened for the reception of patients, to June 30, 1902, 2,102 patients were admitted; of this number, 1,392 were men and 710 were women.

During the same period, 864 patients were discharged recovered, giving a percentage of recoveries to the total admissions of 41.10 per cent. Of the number discharged recovered, 591 were men and 273 were women, the percentage of recoveries for men being 42.45 per cent and for women 38.45 per cent, a difference of 4 per cent in favor of the men. The average annual recovery rate to admissions for both sexes for the nine years past has been 42.81 per cent, or approximately for every nine admitted, four got well. In addition to the number (864) discharged recovered, 30 were discharged improved, 28 unimproved, 6 not insane, 1 by order of court, 64 were transferred to northern hospitals, and 372 died. Of the number who died, 271 were men and 101 were women. Comparing the number (both sexes) who died with the whole number under care and treatment, for each year, gives a death-rate of 5.96 per cent. For the men alone it is 6.56 per cent, and for the women alone, 4.69 per cent—a difference in favor of the women of nearly 2 per cent. The average death-rate to the whole number treated, for all, for the past nine years was 5.85 per cent. These figures show an average of recoveries somewhat above the maximum of the institutions of the country, and the death-rate about the general average. These questions are so frequently asked, and are of necessity of the greatest importance to those most interested in the insane, that I need not apologize for presenting them. See appended tables for data covering last two years.

The relative number of commitments from the various counties does not vary much from the proportion of previous years. Of the 450 admitted during the term, 290 were born in the United States and 149 (or 33.11 per cent) in foreign countries, and 11 unascertained.

We have no table showing the length of residence in the State of those admitted during the term. The question is frequently asked, "Is there more insanity in California than in other States?" At first glance it would be answered in the affirmative and comparative statistics might prove it, but when all circumstances, including our conditions and environments, are considered, I should answer no. First, the native races of the State and other offsprings are not particularly prone to mental diseases. In fact, of the 450 committed, only 32, or 7.11 per cent, were born in California, which of itself is sufficient answer. A large portion of the people committed here are temporarily sojourning in this State on account of their health, or are from the high seas, which cannot be legitimately credited to California, and another large proportion float in from the arid States or Territories. The fact that there are nearly twice as many men as women is corroborative evidence that this state of affairs largely exists. Nearly every State of the Union and foreign country is represented in the make-up of our population. With

the extension of our empire, this condition will increase rather than diminish, and I expect our reports in the near future will show representatives from among our fellow-citizens in the Sandwich Islands, Guam, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico. Surely, our field is no "pent-up Utica," and the probabilities are good for a continuation of the present state of affairs.

Our hospitable climate and other attractions are bound to affect our statistics. I quote from my report of 1896 on another cause which is materially increasing our hospital population, and will continue to do so until some effective legislation is enacted to stop it: "There is another element which enters into the dilation of insane statistics in California. I refer to narcomania. Nowhere else in the United States is the abuse of opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., so prevalent as on the Pacific Coast—and particularly in California. The Orientals have planted a pernicious habit in our soil. It has thrived. Its noxious influences permeate every stratum of society. All the State institutions for the insane have to deal with the insanities induced by drug inebriecy, and the large ratio of mental aberration in our State is due, in a great measure, to the dissemination of this vice, which threatens the vitiation, physical, mental, and moral, of future generations. The number of patients who are committed as insane from narcomania is steadily on the increase. The asylums, hospitals, almshouses, penitentiaries, jails, and police stations give testimony to the accuracy of this statement. This class of dependents adds largely to the burdens of the taxpayer; and could some statute be devised by which the evil might be arrested, the ultimate results would eloquently indorse the wisdom of our lawmakers. I would suggest that an earnest appeal be made to the Legislature for the enactment of such severe inhibitory penalties as shall discourage the indiscriminate sale or distribution of drugs of this character. In my judgment, it should be made a felony to barter, sell, or give away opium, morphine, cocaine, chloral, and other narcotics, except upon the prescription of a registered physician, the said prescription accurately to state the amount requisite, *and to be but once filled*. There are ordinances touching upon this matter in some of the larger municipalities of California, but a statutory regulation would be more expedient, and less liable to evasion."

If we do not use our best efforts to remove the causes of the disease we must expect to take the consequences, and this applies directly to the subject at hand.

There has been under consideration at different times the feasibility, as well as the necessity, of making provision for the segregation of our tubercular patients. The demands as a whole have been so great that other matters, and to my mind less important ones, have been allowed

to crowd out this necessary arrangement. The details for accomplishing this very much needed improvement I will not suggest at present, but urge that it be not delayed. It would cost no more to care for these people when segregated than otherwise, and the general condition, as well as health of all concerned, would be materially increased. We are doing everything possible with the facilities at hand to improve the condition of our patients, first to cure them, and second to relieve and make life as tolerable and pleasant as possible to those who are incurable.

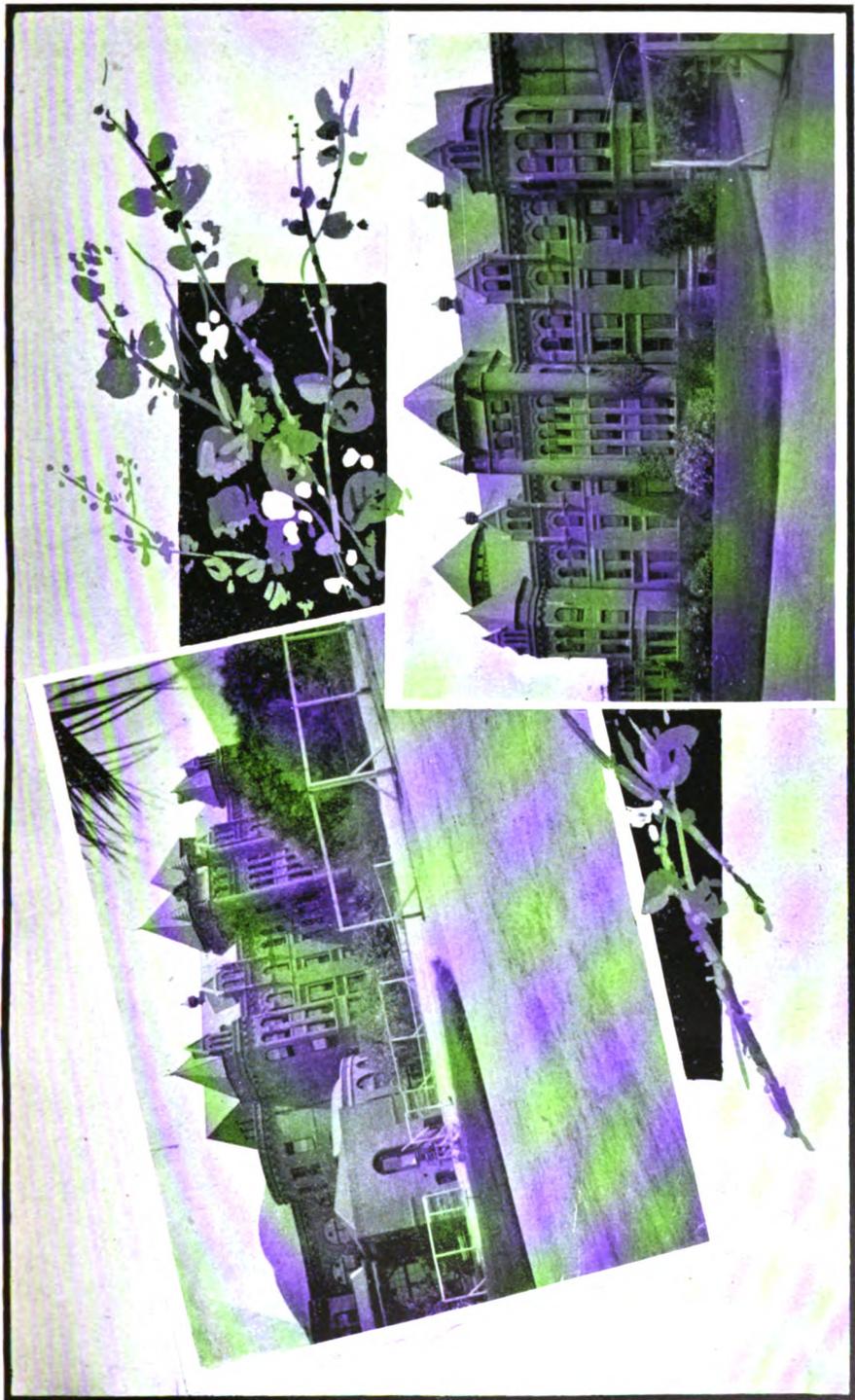
Our 400-acre ranch, which is largely under intense cultivation, our shops, wards, and grounds, afford employment for many of our chronic and convalescent male patients; the laundry, sewing-room, and wards to an equally large percentage of female patients. Our parole system, which we take advantage of whenever practicable, if properly used, is advantageous to both the patient and the Hospital, although it occasionally deprives us of valuable assistance.

We have not much to offer our patients in the way of amusement, but hope for better conditions in the near future. Our weekly entertainments are always enjoyed by a large number of patients. The last two Christmas events have been enlivened by Christmas trees and festivities, which proved a great success, none being overlooked, and about four hundred responses were received from the friends of patients last year. This entailed much hard work, but our efficient Supervisor and Matron, who had it in charge, added to their already well-established reputations for hard work and ability.

Walking parties and occasional rides constitute, with the matters heretofore mentioned, our curriculum of amusement and pleasure. Generous and kindly disposed citizens have also occasionally favored us gratuitously with concerts and readings. I would also in this connection thank those who have generously supplied the institution with papers, periodicals, and other reading matter for the past two years.

The amount of work done in the various departments will be found in the Steward's report, which is herewith attached, and will impart an intelligent idea of the satisfactory manner in which the time of many of the chronic and convalescent patients is employed.

Our ever present necessities for the construction of more buildings, and general facilities for accommodating and caring for patients, are more apparent than ever. The new wing, which is approaching completion, will be devoted entirely to female patients, and will be fully occupied, or contain upward of sixty patients on a ward, as soon as completed. This will relieve one ward, which will be occupied by men. You are fully acquainted with the amount required for improvements, and will present the same in your report; also the necessary appropriations for support and maintenance for the next biennial term. These



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL—EAST AND WEST WINGS.

figures are based upon a per capita of 42 cents, and will amount to \$190,000 for maintenance, and \$110,000 for salaries; total, \$300,000.

A new administration building, which is designed to furnish room for some patients, as well as accommodate the general business of the institution, and quarters for part of the officers, will be asked for, to cost \$100,000; furnishing the same, \$10,000. This includes raising the hall-ways between the present wings to three stories, connecting them with the new building, elevator, sewerage connections, etc.

A cottage for men, two stories high and basement, first floor of which will be devoted to old and decrepit patients, and so arranged that they can get out upon the ground, to cost \$25,000; furnishing the same, \$3,000; which will include water connections, sewerage connections, and hot-air furnaces.

The farm and grounds need fencing, and new cement irrigating ditches and flumes are required. This will include fencing the entire east and north sides of the ranch where the institution stands; also fencing-in a small pasture in front of the barn, and the twenty acres upon which the pumping plant is situated, and other small improvements to the grounds, all of which will cost \$7,500. We have been putting off from time to time this request, but the good of our property, both as to utility and looks, demands that this work should be done immediately.

We have already asked to have new boilers installed, the cost to be paid from our Contingent Fund, which will undoubtedly be allowed; otherwise, we shall have to go before the Legislature for this necessity and ask that it be made a matter of urgency.

The recommendation for the amount necessary to care for the tubercular patients will depend somewhat upon the action of the Commission in Lunacy. If we care for our own only, \$10,000 should be expended for fitting up for our own immediate necessities. If we provide for all those in the State, I believe that \$25,000 will cover the amount necessary for the present and near future. As can readily be seen, the latter plan will be a decided saving, and I believe will be better for the patients, as more elaborate and fixed facilities can be adopted and applied to their care and treatment. If the latter plan should be considered feasible, it should be done by a special appropriation, and not charged wholly to any one hospital, and would require a moderate appropriation for support of same.

The State Commission in Lunacy has favored us with regular visits during the last two years. We have enjoyed these visitations and have endeavored to carry out its suggestions as far as our facilities would permit.

I desire to thank your Honorable Board for the evidences of your

continued confidence and support. With few exceptions, the officers and employés have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, which are usually arduous and wearing. Many of our officers and heads of departments have been with us from the opening of the Hospital, which fact, in itself, is sufficient evidence of their fitness. To all, in whatsoever capacity, who have faithfully discharged their duties, I hereby return thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. CAMPBELL,
Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.
Showing Number of Attacks in Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnewa.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Grand Total.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
First.....	207	95	302	106	55	161	68	56	124	72	57	129	106	42	148	559	305	864
Second.....	23	26	49	32	23	55	16	14	30	16	20	36	24	10	34	111	93	204
Third.....	5	4	9	3	6	9	6	3	9	2	3	5	3	1	4	19	14	33
Fourth or more.....	5	.....	5	7	6	13	2	6	8	1	4	5	1	.....	1	16	16	32
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	30	14	44	21	4	25	10	1	11	4	2	6	65	21	86
Totals.....	240	125	365	178	101	279	113	83	196	101	85	186	138	55	193	770	449	1,219

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

First.....	208	113	321	106	66	172	90	41	131	72	15	87	118	68	186	594	303	897
Second.....	34	17	51	32	19	51	11	14	25	14	9	23	24	19	43	115	78	193
Third.....	3	8	11	3	3	6	2	1	3	3	2	5	4	2	6	15	16	31
Fourth or more.....	2	3	5	6	8	14	5	3	8	.....	2	2	9	4	13	22	20	42
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	33	5	38	33	5	38	22	1	23	8	1	9	96	12	108
Totals.....	247	141	388	180	101	281	141	64	205	111	29	140	163	94	257	842	429	1,271

TABLE B. Showing the Counties from which the 2,490 Patients were Committed during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.							
Alameda	50	69	11	18	23	19	14	13	0	0	217
Amador	3	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Butte	0	2	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Calaveras	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Colusa	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Contra Costa	9	16	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Del Norte	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
El Dorado	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Fresno	17	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Glenn	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Humboldt	1	0	15	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	24
Inyo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kern	9	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Kings	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Lassen	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Los Angeles	0	0	4	1	5	0	22	0	105	151	288
Madera	7	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Marin	0	0	1	1	1	1	9	14	0	0	27
Mariposa	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mendocino	0	0	1	0	1	0	15	17	0	0	34
Merced	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Modoc	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mono	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Monterey	1	1	1	0	17	16	0	0	0	0	36
Napa	0	0	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Nevada	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Orange	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	7	13
Placer	15	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Plumas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	16	30
Sacramento	29	29	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	71
San Benito	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	8
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	24	25	53
San Diego	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	20	31	54
San Francisco	117	107	110	130	57	84	81	40	0	0	726
San Joaquin	37	33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	71
San Luis Obispo	1	0	1	0	8	8	0	0	0	2	20
San Mateo	0	0	0	1	9	6	0	0	0	0	16
Santa Barbara	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	13	29
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	53	45	0	0	0	0	98
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	13	17	0	0	0	0	30
Shasta	0	0	13	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	26
Sierra	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Siskiyou	4	2	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Solano	0	0	18	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Sonoma	0	0	3	10	0	1	24	33	0	0	71
Stanislaus	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Sutter	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Tehama	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Trinity	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tulare	13	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	24
Tuolumne	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Ventura	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	12	11	26
Yolo	0	1	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Yuba	4	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
State Prison at San Quentin	0	1	2	4	0	1	0	6	0	0	14
State Prison at Folsom	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
U. S. Naval Stat'n, Mare Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Totals	365	388	279	281	196	205	186	140	193	257	2,490

TABLE C.

Showing Those Born in the United States, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

United States.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.							
Alabama	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5
Arizona Territory	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	6
America	36	1	16	11	0	1	0	0	27	40	132
California	62	61	47	67	52	44	31	23	15	17	419
Colorado	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Connecticut	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
Delaware	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	8
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	7	7	6	8	2	1	2	2	2	18	55
Indiana	1	4	4	0	3	2	4	1	2	3	24
Iowa	4	4	3	2	2	3	0	3	7	3	31
Kansas	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	11
Kentucky	4	4	0	5	0	1	1	2	1	1	19
Louisiana	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
Maine	5	0	6	4	3	2	5	2	5	2	34
Maryland	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Massachusetts	9	11	5	6	0	2	4	0	3	6	46
Michigan	0	2	1	4	0	4	5	0	4	3	23
Minnesota	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	11
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	9	11	11	6	1	2	2	2	7	10	61
Montana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
Nevada	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
New Hampshire	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	7
New Jersey	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	9
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	16	19	11	15	8	11	9	12	11	9	121
North Carolina	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Ohio	6	14	6	7	3	2	2	4	7	12	63
Oregon	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	11
Pennsylvania	5	6	5	2	6	6	4	2	6	3	45
Rhode Island	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
South Carolina	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Tennessee	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	13
Texas	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	10
United States	0	25	2	4	19	8	12	6	14	10	100
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Vermont	3	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	12
Virginia	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	19
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wisconsin	0	3	5	2	2	2	0	1	1	2	18
Totals	192	195	147	164	112	101	90	74	129	161	1,365

TABLE D.

Showing Those Born in Foreign Countries, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

Foreign Countries.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1901..	June 30, 1902..	June 30, 1901..	June 30, 1902..							
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Austro-Hungary	7	6	7	5	6	6	1	0	0	2	40
Belgium	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Canada	14	18	5	5	7	6	8	3	4	10	80
Chili	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
China	8	15	5	7	6	6	6	4	1	7	65
Denmark	10	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	0	26
England	10	10	8	8	6	7	12	3	7	15	86
France	7	12	1	5	2	3	3	2	2	6	43
Germany	25	32	32	21	9	8	18	9	16	12	182
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	6
India	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Ireland	30	28	24	25	21	26	14	13	10	9	200
Italy	10	12	8	3	4	7	5	4	0	6	59
Japan	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mexico	4	3	6	0	2	1	1	1	5	8	31
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway and Sweden	13	7	4	13	1	4	13	4	4	8	71
Portugal	2	6	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	17
Russia	5	8	2	1	5	3	4	5	2	1	36
Sandwich Islands	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Scotland	2	6	8	2	2	9	3	1	1	3	37
South America	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Switzerland	4	6	2	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	27
Turkey	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wales	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West Indies	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
Western Isles	4	6	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	18
Totals	167	185	123	112	84	98	92	57	57	92	1,067

Recapitulation.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1901..	June 30, 1902..	June 30, 1901..	June 30, 1902..							
United States	192	195	147	164	112	101	90	74	129	161	1,365
Foreign Countries	167	185	123	112	84	98	92	57	57	92	1,067
Unknown	6	8	9	5	0	6	4	9	7	4	58
Totals	365	388	279	281	196	205	186	140	193	257	2,490

TABLE E.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

Age.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnew.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.							
Between 1 and 10 yrs..	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Between 10 and 20 yrs..	5	5	8	4	7	5	4	2	6	7	53
Between 20 and 30 yrs..	81	82	42	61	35	34	28	29	36	57	485
Between 30 and 40 yrs..	108	105	83	80	45	62	62	32	50	63	690
Between 40 and 50 yrs..	73	89	54	50	46	39	38	27	33	52	501
Between 50 and 60 yrs..	50	51	39	40	26	23	20	13	31	36	329
Between 60 and 70 yrs..	28	34	23	24	14	19	15	14	20	20	211
Between 70 and 80 yrs..	15	16	15	11	14	10	10	10	10	14	125
Between 80 and 90 yrs..	4	6	4	6	2	5	3	3	4	3	40
Between 90 and 100 yrs..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	10	4	7	8	6	10	2	5	52
Totals	365	388	279	281	196	205	186	140	193	257	2,490

TABLE F.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

Civil Condition.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnew.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.	June 30, 1902.							
Married	127	138	102	89	84	68	57	30	76	92	863
Single	156	165	125	130	83	94	95	61	79	110	1,098
Widowers	18	19	12	18	6	8	6	10	11	13	121
Widows	22	26	17	23	13	15	22	8	14	20	180
Divorced	14	12	8	6	6	7	2	6	5	9	75
Unknown	28	28	15	15	4	13	4	25	8	13	153
Totals	365	388	279	281	196	205	186	140	193	257	2,490

TABLE G.
Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

Causes.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	52d Fiscal Year.		53d Fiscal Year.		52d Fiscal Year.		53d Fiscal Year.		52d Fiscal Year.		53d Fiscal Year.		52d Fiscal Year.		53d Fiscal Year.		52d Fiscal Year.		53d Fiscal Year.		Men	Women
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women																
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women																
MORAL:																						
Adverse condition (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	5	6	5	4	1	7	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	1	2	4	1	4	0	2	32	22
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not included in above)	12	16	13	19	13	3	4	7	12	9	5	10	6	7	3	2	2	5	9	7	80	90
Religious excitement and spiritualism	2	2	4	4	1	2	5	1	3	3	1	2	0	3	0	1	4	4	2	3	23	24
Love affairs (incl. seduction).	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
PHYSICAL:																						
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	24	5	27	9	9	2	35	5	13	0	14	1	10	4	9	3	12	2	20	2	173	33
Sexual excess	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Veneral diseases	6	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30	2
Masturbation	14	2	8	1	11	0	6	1	9	1	13	3	12	1	6	0	4	0	11	1	94	10
Sunstroke and overheat	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	18	0
Accident or injury	14	0	18	4	8	1	3	1	9	1	6	1	4	1	4	0	2	0	6	3	74	12
Parturition and puerperium	0	4	0	9	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	39	0
Change of life	0	11	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	5	42	0
Fevers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Privation and overwork	3	2	7	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	28	5
Epilepsy	8	1	8	4	4	4	2	0	2	3	4	1	1	3	5	1	5	0	8	4	47	21
Diseases of skull and brain	3	2	13	3	10	1	0	0	5	2	4	3	2	1	2	3	6	0	1	0	46	15
Old age	3	1	3	2	7	1	0	0	1	2	9	0	3	2	2	0	3	2	3	2	34	12
Epidemic influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0
Abuse of drugs and tobacco	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	10	0	4	0	7	0	6	0	43	0
All other bodily disorders and ill health	5	5	10	2	3	2	0	0	4	3	0	3	0	7	1	0	9	4	7	13	39	39
HEREDITY	5	11	11	13	13	8	62	30	9	10	11	9	1	5	7	2	21	13	8	12	148	113
CONGENITAL DEFECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
UNASCERTAINED	125	56	112	62	87	60	59	52	36	38	51	20	51	42	53	14	50	16	68	31	692	391
Totals	240	125	247	141	178	101	180	101	113	83	141	64	101	85	111	29	138	55	163	94	1,612	878

TABLE H—1. *Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1901.*

Forms.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnew.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.		Totals.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mania, acute delirious	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	118
Mania, acute	47	33	30	23	36	28	15	20	48	14	176	3
Mania, recurrent	24	2	4	4	6	6	4	6	0	0	38	18
Mania, chronic	6	15	33	11	9	10	3	8	12	12	63	56
Melancholia, acute	14	23	23	21	14	14	17	16	22	12	90	86
Melancholia, simple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia, chronic	3	9	2	1	4	1	0	1	8	4	17	16
Alternating (circular) insanity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paranoia	42	15	8	12	5	4	8	3	1	0	64	34
General paralysis	29	1	5	1	6	0	6	2	14	1	60	5
Dementia, primary	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	6	4
Dementia, terminal, senile, and organic	25	13	28	6	15	10	13	11	31	11	112	51
Epilepsy with insanity	12	5	5	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	20	10
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	3
Idiocy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Not insane	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Unclassified	0	0	36	19	12	7	30	13	0	0	78	39
Cases of drug habit and alcoholism	28	3	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	33	4
Delirium of bodily diseases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	240	125	178	101	113	83	101	85	138	55	770	449

TABLE H—2. *Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1902.*

Forms.	Stockton	Napa	Agnew	Mendocino	Southern California	Totals
Mania, acute	77	34	37	10	113	271
Mania, simple	7	8	1	5	0	51
Mania, chronic	16	29	12	12	26	95
Mania, acute delirious	2	0	1	1	0	4
Melancholia, acute	36	13	34	5	49	137
Melancholia, simple	9	6	4	13	0	32
Melancholia, chronic	5	11	17	6	17	56
Melancholia, stuporous	0	1	1	4	0	6
Confusional insanity	28	1	2	0	0	31
Primary dementia	0	5	3	0	3	11
Recurrent mania	26	23	12	11	0	72
Recurrent melancholia	2	0	9	1	0	12
Circular insanity	3	2	1	1	0	7
Paranoia	46	18	11	0	1	76
Alcoholic, acute	25	11	4	4	0	44
Alcoholic, chronic	3	2	10	12	1	28
Drugs	1	5	1	8	0	15
Epileptic insanity	25	14	6	6	5	56
Hysterical insanity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Choreic insanity	0	0	1	0	0	1
General paresis	35	16	10	10	13	84
Senile dementia	20	23	15	22	23	103
Secondary dementia	9	16	11	2	6	44
Imbecility	6	10	2	4	0	22
Idiocy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not insane	7	2	0	3	0	12
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	388	281	205	140	257	1,271

NOTE: This form of classification was adopted for the general use of all the hospitals in this State, at a conference of the Hospital Superintendents and the Lunacy Commission.

TABLE I.

Showing Causes of Death of Patients Who Died during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

Cause of Death.	Stock-ton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendo-cino.		So. Cal.		Total.		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Specific infectious diseases:													
Typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Erysipelas	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	4	9
Septicemia and pyemia	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	5	3	8
Syphery	3	3	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	14	3	17
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	4
Tuberculosis	58	42	39	17	14	8	10	12	3	6	124	85	209
Constitutional diseases:													
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Diseases of digestive system:													
Diseases of the stomach	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	4
Diseases of the intestines	35	11	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	38	14	52
Diseases of the liver	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	4	2	6
Diseases of the peritoneum	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Diseases of respiratory system:													
Diseases of the bronchi	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	5	17
Diseases of the lungs	34	3	5	6	6	0	5	0	3	0	53	9	62
Diseases of the pleura	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	5
Diseases of circulatory system:													
Diseases of the heart	6	6	10	3	7	9	5	0	6	1	34	19	53
Arterio-sclerosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	3
Aneurism	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	5
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:													
Anemia, pernicious anemia, and leukemia	0	0	8	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	9	10	19
Diseases of the genito-urinary system:													
Diseases of the nervous system:	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Diseases of the meninges	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	2	12
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage, and other gross lesions)	23	8	59	26	9	6	10	3	12	3	113	46	159
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Epilepsy	5	3	7	7	8	1	1	0	3	1	24	12	36
Mental diseases:													
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	2	7	8	5	3	3	5	0	8	7	26	22	48
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	0	4	21	12	18	8	17	3	14	4	70	31	101
General paralysis of insane	43	3	11	0	12	3	24	2	21	3	111	11	122
The intoxications; heat stroke; obesity:													
Heat stroke	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Debility of old age	6	12	21	12	1	12	6	6	4	1	38	43	81
Accident	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Suicide	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	5	4	9
Nephritis	5	7	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	8	17
Malignant new growths or cancer	2	4	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	9	13
Bright's disease	8	1	5	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	17	2	19
Gangrene	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	6
Unknown (died on parole)	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Totals	260	126	209	101	112	67	98	33	90	34	769	361	1130

TABLE J.

Showing Occupations of Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

Occupation.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.		Total.....
	June 30, 1901..	June 30, 1902..									
Professional	8	9	6	4	6	2	4	5	9	15	68
Architects, artists, authors, clergy, civil engineers, lawyers, surveyors, etc.											
Commercial	26	19	17	22	18	16	11	10	17	30	186
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.											
Agricultural and pastoral	27	35	25	22	16	24	10	14	20	25	218
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.											
Mechanics at outdoor vocations	28	26	18	22	9	16	14	11	20	23	187
Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.											
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations	26	37	13	19	14	16	18	6	9	9	167
Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, bakers, shoemakers, etc.											
Exposed vocations	23	30	16	23	4	7	7	14	13	7	144
Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.											
Domestic service	29	28	13	14	9	9	18	7	11	24	162
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.											
Educa'tional and higher domestic duties	84	95	70	73	62	50	47	21	42	60	604
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.											
Laborers	82	88	63	46	44	40	28	31	37	40	499
Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	6
No occupation	16	13	25	24	10	18	0	6	11	17	140
Unascertained	13	8	13	12	4	7	29	13	4	6	109
Totals	365	388	279	281	196	205	186	140	193	257	2,490

TABLE K.
Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1902.

	Stockton.					Napa.					Agnewa.							
	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
1851.....	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1852.....	124	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1853.....	100	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1854.....	199	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1855.....	213	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1856.....	232	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1857.....	228	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1858.....	244	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1859.....	276	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1860.....	248	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1861.....	314	210	26	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1862.....	301	120	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1863.....	252	92	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1864.....	184	102	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1865.....	248	93	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1866.....	279	131	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1867.....	313	125	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1868.....	387	146	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1869.....	482	225	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1870.....	562	221	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1871.....	623	245	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1872.....	506	240	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873.....	401	185	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874.....	524	209	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875.....	615	259	63	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876.....	414	252	52	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877.....	301	83	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878.....	219	80	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879.....	106	58	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880.....	114	40	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE K—CONTINUED.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1902.

	Mendocino.										Southern California.								
	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes		Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
1891	297	13	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	290	43	11	0	0	0	15	13	0
1892	182	63	4	1	2	0	27	4	0	0	243	62	9	5	1	0	29	0	0
1893	192	74	7	4	2	0	45	4	4	4	269	127	7	1	0	0	32	0	0
1894	219	76	12	9	1	0	66	1	1	2	262	138	2	2	0	0	40	0	6
1895	217	66	13	4	0	0	57	5	2	1	199	95	1	2	0	20	38	0	0
1896	178	59	13	3	9	0	51	5	3	3	186	63	0	0	0	22	45	16	7
1897	182	67	10	7	1	0	59	5	2	1	203	159	2	0	2	0	49	14	17
1898	186	41	7	1	3	0	64	8	2	1	193	84	0	1	2	21	45	22	20
1899	140	51	8	6	3	3	67	6	1	1	257	107	1	0	0	1	79	19	21
1900	1,727	503	78	41	19	5	449	39	14	14	2,102	878	338	11	6	64	372	84	71
1863	301	120	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1864	252	92	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1865	219	102	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1866	268	98	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1867	279	131	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1868	313	125	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1869	387	146	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1870	482	225	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1871	562	221	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1872	523	245	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873	506	240	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	401	185	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875	524	209	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	615	259	63	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877	414	252	52	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	201	83	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879	219	80	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880	106	58	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1881	114	40	8	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pay and
Officers'
Payroll
Flour
Breakfast
Rice
Fresh m
Cured m
Fish (sa
Tea
Coffee
Chicory
Potatoes
Beans
Eggs
Butter
Sugar
Syrup
Fruits (c
Salt
Vinegar
Small g
Ice and
Tobacco
Tallow
Crocker
Tinware
Spoons
Brooms
Soap
Soda ash
Turkeys
Livestoc
Lumber
Hardwa
Paints,
Clothes
Gas ma
Leather
Grain a
Seeds a
Agricull
Dry god
Clothing
Boots a
Shoe fin
Leather
Blanket
Beds an
Furnitu
Fire-br
Lime a
Books a
Coal an
Light a
Drugs a
Wines a
Freight
Telegra
Postage
Expens
Pipe-fit
Repairs
Miscell
Milk
Harness
Enterta
Sewage
Electric
Water a

Total

Male I
Femal
Kitch
Laund
Baker
Farm,
Sewing
Engin
Build
Shops
Drug
Office
Manag
Payrol
Return
Super
First
Second
Miscel
Sewag
Water
Light
Furnis

Tota

Amou
Amou
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Amou

Tota

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Tota

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TABLE No. 5.

Showing Articles Made in the Sewing Rooms during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1902.

Articles.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.
Anklets (pairs)	38				
Aprons (all kinds)	2,088	2,731	960	943	1,365
Armlets		127			
Awnings	21				
Bags	57	30	4	11	69
Bandages					108
Bedticks, mattresses, can- vases, etc.	966		1,697	220	329
Bibs		26	112		
Blankets, canvas	37		14	2	
Capes		118			
Caps, night					139
Chemises	736	1,052	392	384	255
Coats		550		42	4
Comforters				4	5
Commode covers				8	
Covers				13	25
Curtains			348	160	209
Drawers (pairs)	596	2,091	276	1,187	331
Dresses	889	886	375	588	503
Jackets, canvas		40	78	43	
Jackets, soft		95		5	
Jacket strings		264	1,220	317	
Jumpers		52			
Muffs, canvas	78			2	14
Muffs, leather	65				
Mittens	10				27
Napkins	637	177	499	328	240
Napkins, bed	36	54			301
Neckties				53	36
Nightgowns	717	319	429	369	893
Overalls		225			3
Overshirts		900			163
Pants		735			
Pillow slips (all kinds)	3,375	3,323	4,411	1,588	764
Scarfs	57				56
Shams, sheet	84	154		78	
Sheets	3,602	4,631	3,297	2,041	3,665
Shirts, canvas	22				56
Shrouds	222	325	162	38	
Skirts, flannel			4		413
Skirts	610	1,525	643	401	613
Sleeves (all kinds)		122			125
Straps, body	268				
Straps, foot	98	120			
Straps, ankle	51				
Suits, painter's		18			
Sunbonnets	100	532	143	102	99
Suspenders		250	144	96	158
Towels, bath	2,952	657	324	1,412	1,829
Towels, dish	36	84		1,230	404
Towels, roller	1,385	1,054	3,865	491	483
Towels, surgical					256
Tablecloths	435	224	72	66	100
Vests, canton flannel		1,124			
Vests, men's		250			
Union suits	44				18
Undershirts		913		1,126	
Waists, canvas					29
Waists, dress		49	184	74	62
Window shades			458	178	

