

616.819  
C2

# FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.  
APR 6 1988

OF THE

# State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904



SACRAMENTO :

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1904.

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google



# FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904



SACRAMENTO :

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.  
1904.

## STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

---

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE,	- - - -	<i>Governor of California.</i>
HON. A. J. PILLSBURY,	- - -	<i>Secretary of State Board of Examiners.</i>
(Acts in absence of Governor.)		
HON. CHARLES F. CURRY,	- - - - -	<i>Secretary of State.</i>
HON. U. S. WEBB,	- - - - -	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
HON. CHARLES N. POST,	- - - - -	<i>Assistant Attorney-General.</i>
(Acts in absence of Attorney-General.)		
DR. F. W. HATCH,	- - -	<i>General Superintendent of State Hospitals.</i>
DR. N. K. FOSTER,	- - - - -	<i>Secretary of State Board of Health.</i>

### OFFICERS.

C. L. PARDEE,	- - - - -	Secretary.
CHARLES F. WAYMIRE,	- - - - -	Assistant Secretary.
JOHN W. STETSON,	- - - - -	Attorney.
E. E. MAXWELL,	- - - - -	Clerk.
L. W. KEVANE,	- - - - -	Stenographer.
HOWARD COOK,	- - - - -	Porter.

OFFICE OF THE  
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

SACRAMENTO, December 5, 1904.

*To the Legislature:*

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its fourth biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1904.

The report includes such facts in regard to the institutions for the insane and feeble-minded as seem necessary for your information, with the annual reports made to the Commission.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.



# REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

---

The biennial period ended June 30, 1904, has been marked by the addition of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children to the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission; the last Legislature having amended the law, thereby enlarging the scope of the Commission. The period covered by the last two years has been one of improvement and betterment in nearly all of the hospitals. There has, unfortunately, been an increased number of admissions, resulting in a considerable gain over the population of two years ago.

The Commission has now been in operation a little over seven years. It is working along established lines in the endeavor to improve the hospital service in the care of the insane and feeble-minded, and to maintain the hospitals along economical lines, all the time paying due regard to the comfort and health of those under State care.

Generally speaking, good feeling exists between the hospitals and the Commission, and there is a hearty coöperation all along the line in the efforts to maintain the good standard of the hospitals and to improve methods where it can be done.

To give some information concerning the hospitals, a brief review of each one, setting forth some of the needs, the improvements, and the advantages, seems advisable.

## STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

This hospital, situated in the city of Stockton, is the oldest of our hospitals and the best known. Opened in 1853, it has retained the confidence of the public, and situated as it is, accessible to the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, San Francisco and Oakland, it has a large population to draw from and receives more patients than any other State institution for the care of the insane. Dr. Asa Clark, the Medical Superintendent, has been connected with the care of the insane longer than any other man in the State, is thoroughly in touch with his hospital, and with him his work is a "labor of love" that creates interest, ambition, and energy that do not diminish with advancing years.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 1,671 patients; an increase of 63 in the biennial period. On the same date, June 30, 1904, there had been expended of the \$111,957 appropriated for the support

of the hospital for the year ending at that time, \$111,178.64; leaving a surplus of \$778.36 to be carried over to this year.

During the two years the following important improvements were made from the contingent fund, viz:

Completion of kitchen, bakery, and the additional story, adding capacity for one hundred patients.

Brick structure laundry, Female Department, and equipping the same with laundry machinery.

Changes in water-distributing system, by which better water is supplied.

Ice-making and cold-storage plant.

Of the above improvements, special mention should be made of the ice-making and cold-storage plant, for in its completeness and efficiency it is superior to anything in that line connected with the hospital system. It has a capacity of two tons of ice daily, and has cold-storage room for at least a three weeks' supply of all meats, with additional room for butter, milk, vegetables, etc. It will be the means of providing better and cheaper meats and is therefore a distinct betterment.

In this hospital the plumbing is very old, demands constant repairs, and will, before long, need a thorough overhauling. The heating system of the original building is bad and a change therein is under investigation.

The greatest drawback under which the hospital labors is the insufficient area of land. The largest of the hospitals, it has one of the smallest dairy herds, and consequently the shortest supply of milk. More cows can not be properly cared for without more land. With but 130 acres of land for all purposes, it can be readily seen that a large dairy is out of the question. Everything possible is gotten out of the land, but the quantity is insufficient.

The one important need at this hospital is more land. This want is urgent, and on it all other large needs can wait.

#### NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

This hospital, located about one and three fourths miles from the town of Napa, is the second of the hospitals in age and size. Opened in 1875 by a transfer of patients from Stockton, it is now nearly equal to Stockton hospital in population. At present it is under the superintendency of Dr. Elmer E. Stone, one of the youngest of the Medical Superintendents. Although Dr. Stone has been in office less than two years, he has shown by the vigor and intelligence of his administration an adaptation for the work that promises well for the future of the hospital.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 1,506 patients; a decrease of 20 during the two years. On the same date it had expended of the

\$115,845.50 appropriated for its support for the year, \$114,530.69; leaving a surplus of \$1,314.81.

During the two years covered by this report the following improvements were made, or are being made, from the contingent fund, viz: New radiators installed in the heating system; well bored and pumps purchased for engine-room; extensive improvements made to gas plant; replumbing of the entire institution; purchase of land.

In the above betterments, the replumbing of the hospital is of the greatest importance. A complete and sanitary system of plumbing is being installed, with approved rain baths, new bathtubs, modern fixtures, and cement floors. The work has been under way for about eight months, is nearly half completed, and is being done thoroughly—as its importance demands. The work is being done section by section, and general repairs in the way of painting and the putting-in of new floors where needed are being done in conjunction with the replumbing.

Additional land suitable for dairy purposes has been secured by harmonious action of the Commission and the Board of Managers. The last Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the purchase of this land, but the Governor, believing the price to be excessive, pocketed the bill. Subsequently the Commission took up the matter with the owner of the land, and by dealing directly has obtained the property for \$35,000. A payment of \$10,000 has been made and possession obtained. The land is particularly valuable for dairy purposes. While this hospital owns a large tract of land, much of it is hill and brush land, and of little use for any purpose. With this well-adapted land the dairy herd will be enlarged and an abundance of milk can be supplied to the patients.

The most serious drawback at this hospital is the lack of a sufficient water supply. Those sources of water supply that were originally believed to be ample for all future time have proved to be utterly inadequate for the domestic needs of the hospital. Nearly \$90,000 has been expended here for water, and the supply is so inadequate that during the hotter days wards are frequently without water. Tunnels have been run into the hills and wells bored to add to the creek supply, but this summer water had to be carried to the wards, and wells were pumped dry. The solution of the question can be found in the construction of a stone dam at a point selected where great storage capacity exists. It will cost money, but the results will justify the expenditure. With an appropriation of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 land can be bought and construction work on dam and reservoir site can be carried to a point where the hospital can complete it out of the contingent fund without calling on the Legislature for additional appropriations.

## AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

Located at Agnew, about six miles from San José, this hospital is most convenient of access to San Francisco, Oakland, San José, and the centers of population.

Opened as a chronic asylum in 1888 by the transfer of four hundred patients to it from Stockton and Napa, the succeeding Legislature changed the law under which it was organized and made it a hospital for the reception of all classes of insane. Late in December of 1902, Dr. J. A. Crane resigned as Medical Superintendent and was succeeded by Dr. Leonard Stocking, who had previously been first assistant physician. Dr. Stocking is a man in the prime of life, has profited by a long experience in the specialty in Illinois and California, and brings to his work a most untiring and conscientious industry, which he applies with discrimination and which results in good to those under his care.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 1,058 patients; an increase of 34 during the two years. On the same date it had expended of the \$86,713 appropriated for its support for the year, \$83,140.04; leaving a surplus of \$3,572.96.

During the years covered by this report the following improvements have been commenced or completed:

Water tower, steel, 80 feet high, carrying tank capacity for 60,000 gallons of water for house supply; fully completed. Cost \$9,287.59, from a legislative appropriation.

Gas plant for manufacturing gas from crude oil; now completed and in operation. Cost \$5,444.15, from a legislative appropriation.

Replumbing of wards and administration building; contracts awarded and now under way.

Two-story brick cottage or detached building for female patients, to accommodate one hundred. Cost \$41,672, from contingent fund.

For the past ten years it has been the policy of this hospital to nurse its contingent fund for the purpose of erecting cottages for the care of patients. With the completion (in January or February) of the cottage now under construction, it will have expended, in the erection and furnishing of four cottages, accommodating 285 patients, about \$98,000, or a building per capita of \$344. This provision for patients has been made without calling on the Legislature for aid. The system of cottage construction is appreciably better than enlargement of existing structures, for the reason that it provides more homelike quarters and gives better opportunity for classification and treatment. The plan of reserving the contingent fund for enlargement by construction of cottages is one that can be recommended to other hospitals.

Because of the fact that this is an asylum built especially for the chronic insane, some difficulties are encountered in adapting the build-

ings to the care of acute cases. The best is being made of the situation, which is made much less troublesome by the cottage system. There are defects of construction in the location of pantries in the main ward building that make proper sanitation difficult. The necessity of pumping all water is a disadvantage which can not be well overcome, but which is being economically handled.

#### MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

Located about three miles from the town of Ukiah, this institution was opened in 1893, by transfers from Stockton, Napa, and Agnews State asylums. Since its opening it has been under the superintendency of Dr. E. W. King, who has conscientiously given his best thoughts to the welfare of the patients in his care. Under adverse conditions he has brought the hospital up to a point of excellence that is greatly to his credit.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 615 patients; an increase of 4 during the two years. On the same date it had expended of the \$64,678.50 appropriated for its support for the year, \$61,878.34; leaving a surplus of \$2,800.16.

During the two years covered by this report, the following improvements have been made or are under way:

Ice plant and cold-storage room installed; from contingent fund.

Land purchased for protection of water supply; legislative appropriation.

Septic tank for purification of sewage installed; from contingent fund.

Dairy enlarged by purchase of Holstein cows; legislative appropriation.

Contracts let and work commenced for erection of a connecting building containing an amusement hall; legislative appropriation.

This hospital, like the one at Agnew, has to contend with over-large wards.

The water supply of the hospital, though fairly sufficient in quantity, is hard to handle, by reason of the location of the reservoir in a creek bed and its consequent filling up with debris.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

This hospital, located at Patton, in San Bernardino County, was opened in 1893 by transfers from Stockton, Napa, and Agnews.

Dr. M. B. Campbell, who had been Medical Superintendent of this institution from its opening, resigned on May 9, 1904. He was succeeded by Dr. A. P. Williamson, who takes up the work with the prestige of an extensive experience in New York and Minnesota hospitals for the insane. From the manner in which he takes hold of his work it would appear that no mistake has been made in his selection.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 867 patients; an increase

of 143 during the two years. On the same date it had expended of the \$89,235 appropriated for its support for the year, \$85,228.35; leaving a surplus of \$4,006.65.

During the two years covered by this report the following improvements have been completed or are under way:

Laundry enlarged and new machinery installed; legislative appropriation.

New boiler installed; legislative appropriation.

Reservoir built and connected with water supply; legislative appropriation.

Cottage for female employes; contingent fund.

Additional apparatus for pumping water; contingent fund.

Central ward or administration building under construction; legislative appropriation.

The principal disadvantage which this hospital has had to contend with has been water—either lack of it, or handling the drainage of storm waters in a way to avoid damage to the farm. It can probably be safely said that with the installing of the additional pumping apparatus the question of water supply is pretty well settled. The question of safely handling the storm waters is still a troublesome one and will take some concert of action between the State and adjoining land-owners.

The one great need of this hospital is additional accommodations for patients. At present writing the hospital has one hundred and fifty patients that are sleeping in corridors not intended for such use, in shakedown on the floor, or in beds in the basement. The completion of the central ward building, now under construction, will relieve this condition of overcrowding; but the space vacated will immediately commence to fill up again and these same conditions will return unless some provision is made by providing an additional building.

In considering the claims of this hospital for an appropriation for building purposes it will not be unprofitable to look at the conditions surrounding the care of the insane in Southern California. There is south of the Tehachapi, depending upon this one hospital, a population of 349,713. North of the Tehachapi there is a population of 1,294,087, to be divided among four hospitals; or a proportion of 323,523 people to each northern hospital as against 349,713 in the south—an excess of 26,190 to be cared for by the Southern California State Hospital. In the north, in case of a crowded hospital, we can relieve the situation to some extent by requesting the committing judges to send to one of the other hospitals for awhile. In the south we can not well commit to a northern hospital, on account of the distance and consequent expense. By reason of these conditions the Southern California State Hospital has always been crowded, and relief should be given. With an appro-

priation of \$60,000 for a ward building it is believed that the hospital can make future enlargements from its contingent fund without calling on the Legislature for another appropriation.

#### THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

On July 1, 1903, the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children was, by change in the Lunacy Law, placed under the jurisdiction of the State Commission in Lunacy.

The Home is near Eldridge, Sonoma County, and is beautifully situated at the base of a range of hills which slope down to Sonoma Creek. The institution owns 1,753 acres of land, of which 114 acres are in orchard and vineyard, about 285 acres are utilized for raising hay, 14 acres are in vegetable garden, and the balance is used for grazing purposes. The location is a delightful one and well adapted to the purposes for which it was bought.

From causes which it is useless here to discuss, the institution had gotten in bad repair; in fact, it may in a sense be said never to have been completed. Roofs, plumbing, bathrooms, laundry, and sewer system were badly in need of overhauling; fire protection was chiefly notable by its absence; the heating system was useless, and the hot-water supply entirely unreliable. The water supply had not been fully developed and the natural advantages of the location had not been as fully realized upon as seemed possible. The liberality of the last Legislature made it possible to make many needed repairs and improvements. A new heating plant of an improved type has been installed; sanitary plumbing has taken the place of the old system; bathrooms have been refitted; an oil pumping plant was installed; additional electric light machinery was put in; more boiler power has been added; the laundry was thoroughly overhauled; sewage is treated by the septic tank system; a limited but efficient fire protection has been put in operation, and three Kirker-Bender fire-escapes of the most modern type installed.

Much remains to be done, however. The water supply should be further developed and additional reservoirs for storage of water should be built. The storage capacity, now limited to 140,000 gallons, is but little over one day's supply for the institution. The Home relies on mountain springs for its water and the supply is somewhat limited during the hot months of summer. It is probable that an additional supply can be obtained by opening some springs which are located near the source of the main supply.

The orchards of the institution furnish an abundance of fresh fruits in season, and a large quantity is either dried or canned, or both, and used for home consumption, thus reducing the cost of maintenance.

At present there are 540 inmates at the institution and there are at

least 150 more who are awaiting admission, but denied it on account of lack of accommodations.

There has recently been built at this institution what is known as Lux Cottage. The liberality and thoughtfulness of the late Mrs. Miranda Lux made this cottage possible, for by the terms of her will, \$5,000 was left to the Home for the erection of a cottage to be used for the "care of adult feeble-minded women." That this class need care and protection is undoubted. How many young girls, who have reached an age where they should be able to care for themselves, become wanderers from home and are led into temptation and ruin because of defective or ill-developed brains? Harder to care for and guide properly than children, they are but children in judgment, but often with the desires and passions of full development. There is no institution, except the Home, where it is possible to legally detain a woman who is neither insane nor bad and yet who, by reason of defective mentality, can neither provide for nor protect herself. Women know these things better than men, and a woman's heart has been opened and her hand stretched out to afford relief, and Lux Cottage is the result.

The Home for Feeble-Minded needs to be built up to a point where it can accommodate children who need its care. It is not merely for detention, but it seeks to educate and to improve. While it can not make a defective well, it can so educate the defective young that they are better able to care for and control themselves, and more able to help the family in a limited way. It is a necessity, or charity, that appeals to all. Of its 540 inmates, 300 are under thirty years of age, 124 under twenty, and 64 under fifteen.

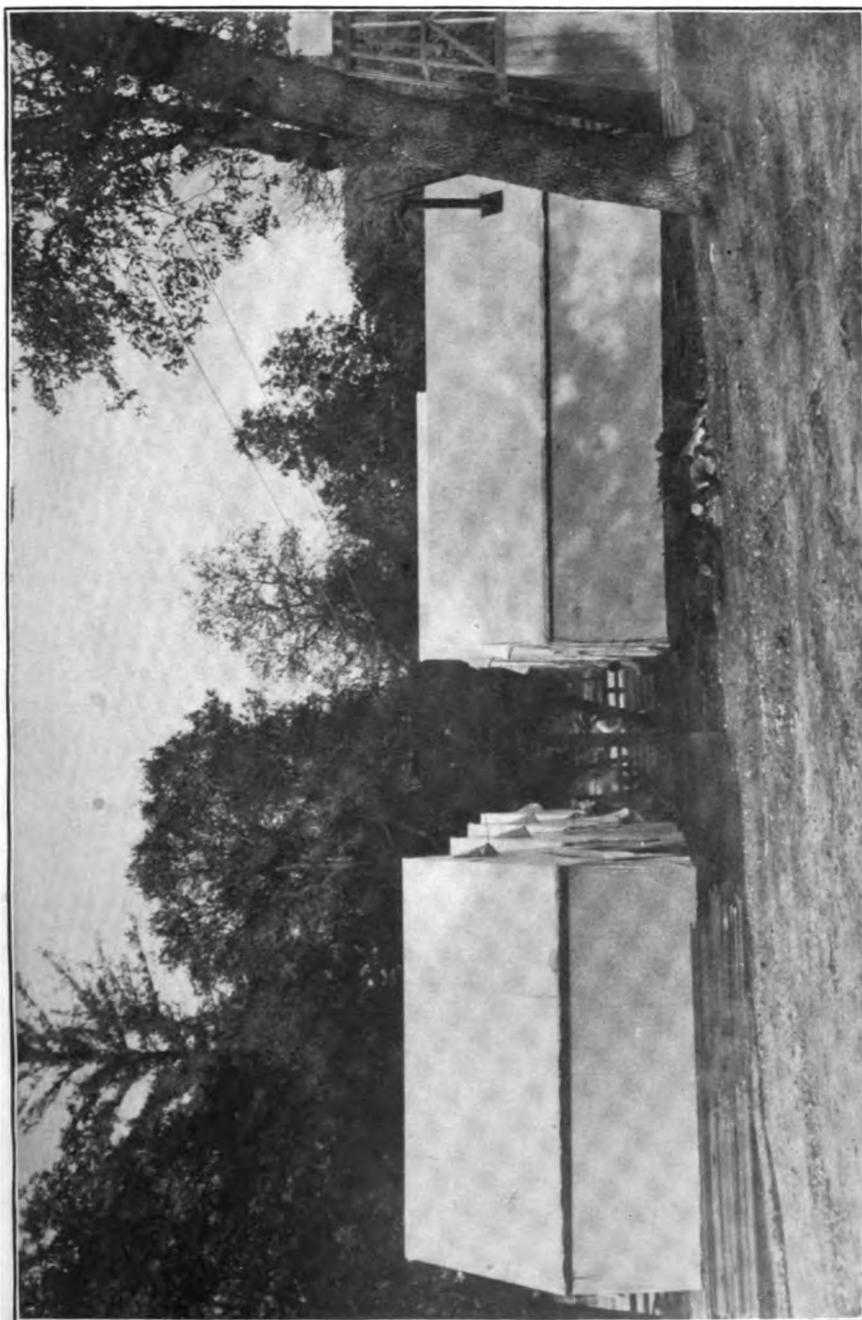
This institution should have, as a part of it, an epileptic colony for the accommodation of those epileptics who are not insane and who must have institutional care. The extensive lands offer a field for open-air work that will enable appropriate cases to benefit themselves by light and pleasurable employment.

Of the \$58,800 appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the Home expended \$56,174.72; leaving a surplus of \$2,625.99.

The Home is now under the care of Dr. Dawson, a broad-minded, kindly man of considerable experience in nervous and brain troubles, who is greatly interested in his work and whose leading idea is to benefit those under his care. He has the loyal support of his Board of Managers, who are showing that intelligent interest in the welfare of the institution which is sure to produce good results in the future and which has already brought forth good fruit.

In calling attention to the needs of the Home, two things stand out prominently: the necessity for additional buildings and the lack of a reserve water supply.

A central administration building, embracing also an associated



TENT HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS—MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.



dining-room for girls, is necessary. The administrative department of the institution is now located in the wards of the boys' department, while the office and living rooms of the Matron are located in one of the girls' wards. The room afforded by the removal of these offices and living rooms to the administration building when completed will give room for between fifty and sixty additional inmates.

The dining-room is not large enough to accommodate all the inmates, and after the boys have had their meals the place has to be cleaned up and the tables prepared for the female inmates. This arrangement does not improve the quality of the cooked food, and makes a rush of work and movement that is not conducive to appetite and digestion.

A cottage to accommodate fifty inmates is very much needed and should be granted.

An additional supply of water can doubtless be developed at small cost from the Home's resources, but an appropriation sufficient to secure larger reservoir capacity should be made.

#### CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS INSANE.

A step has finally been made in the direction of providing separate accommodations for the tuberculous insane. The tent system has been inaugurated at the Mendocino State Hospital, in which all of the insane men suffering from tuberculosis in that hospital are now provided with separate quarters. This may be considered the entering wedge, and as an undoubted result separate accommodations will be provided at all or nearly all of the hospitals in the near future.

It is needless to discuss the advisability, in fact the necessity, of segregation of the tuberculous insane. That tuberculosis can be disseminated by the close association of infected cases with the healthy is an accepted proposition, and it is therefore the duty of the State to protect those who become inmates of its public institutions. It is not right that our hospitals should neglect a measure of such importance in preventive medicine.

As a practical solution of the question, and as a means of affording the quickest protection for the non-tuberculous insane, we advocate an appropriation of \$25,000 directly to the Commission, so that it may make, at each hospital under its care, provision for the tuberculous insane. The appropriation is asked to be made to the Commission in order that it may handle the money according to the needs of the different hospitals, and so that it may prescribe the form of structures to be erected in each case and consequently make as near as possible a uniform per capita cost for building purposes.

Throw around the appropriation all the safeguards desired, but let it be distributed from one central body so as to get the most economical and expeditious results.

The tent system introduced at the Mendocino State Hospital will not be found desirable at all hospitals or for all classes of cases. The cost of providing accommodations at Mendocino for fifteen cases was about \$1,200. Local conditions must govern the character of the structures to be erected in each case, but general lines as to internal arrangement and style of architecture, as well as cost, can be made nearly uniform in all cases, and it seems probable that this uniformity can be closely approximated by having the money appropriated in one lump sum and distributed as needed.

At the present time a careful examination, by physical and microscopical methods, is being made in each hospital to determine the number of cases of tuberculosis under care. We know approximately now, but the present investigation is most thorough and will give accurate returns.

#### WORK, OBJECTS, AND AIMS OF THE COMMISSION.

The biennial period covered by this report has been one of improvement in the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The money used from the contingent funds has been wisely expended.

There has been a considerable increase in the collections from the counties for the care of the criminal insane and from people able to pay for the support of their relatives.

It is the aim of the Commission to encourage uniformity in purchasing supplies and in the grade of the supplies.

It has endeavored to stimulate interest in improving the dietary at the several State Hospitals; therefore, it has encouraged improvement in the dairy herds and the consequent increase of production of milk for the hospitals. Napa, one of the largest of our hospitals, has had comparatively a small milk supply. Over half of the acreage owned by this hospital is hill and brush land, rocky and affording but little pasturage for cows. The necessity for additional land for dairy purposes has long been recognized, and from time to time efforts have been made to secure it. In the last Legislature a bill was introduced, which passed both houses and went to the Governor, appropriating \$60,000 for the purchase of about 500 acres of land adjoining the hospital property. The place selected, consisting of both high and low land, has been used as a dairy for years and is especially well adapted for the purpose. The Governor, believing the price too high, pocketed the bill. Later, the Commission took up the matter of the purchase of this same land directly with the owner thereof, and the place has been purchased at a price of \$35,000, making a saving to the State of \$25,000 on this one item. The credit of managing this purchase and of getting such terms for the State is due to the late Walter S. Melick, former Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, and a member of this Commission, in whose hands the negotiations were placed by the Governor and

other members of the Commission. The hospital is now in possession of the land and a part payment has been made.

The Commission is desirous of assisting the Stockton State Hospital to secure additional land.

For a number of years the subject of furnishing separate accommodations for the tuberculous insane has been one of discussion among those connected with the hospitals, and among legislators and sanitarians generally. Appropriations for the building of separate hospitals for the tuberculous have been recommended, but nothing definite has been done. It can now be reported, that at the suggestion of the Commission, and with the coöperation of the management of the Mendocino State Hospital, a system of tent houses for the tuberculous insane has been erected at the above hospital and will be put in operation on November 1st. The work having been commenced at one hospital, it will soon be extended to the others, making improvements on the parent system as we progress in the work.

Knowing the necessity for improvement in the plumbing in the majority of our hospitals, and believing it best to have the improvements made according to some well-defined system that would equip our hospitals with strictly sanitary plumbing, the Commission selected a plumbing expert to visit such hospitals as might be designated, for the purpose of examining the plumbing and making plans and specifications for improving it along modern and sanitary lines. In this manner Napa and Agnews State Hospitals are now being thoroughly and intelligently replumbed. Our expert is under pay only when making his examinations and getting up his plans and specifications.

#### DEATH OF WALTER S. MELICK.

The Commission in Lunacy has sustained a great loss in the death of one of its most active members, the late Walter S. Melick. Mr. Melick was greatly interested in the care of the insane, feeble-minded, and other State dependents. He was an indefatigable worker, and a close student of State finances and their application to the relief of distress; and, combined with an unlimited amount of human kindness, he had such a fund of common sense and fairness that his advice was of the greatest value. The State institutions have lost a careful adviser, a generous dispenser, and a warm personal friend.

No better example of his industry, his devotion to his work; no more complete exposition of the policies that should guide those in charge of State institutions can be shown than the following letter, written on the bed of sickness that shortly afterwards resulted in his death. It is given in its completeness as a fitting tribute to one whose soul was in his work, and as showing the broad-gauge ideas he possessed of the relations of the State to its charities. It was addressed to those in

attendance at the quarterly meeting of Superintendents of State Hospitals, Managers of Hospitals, and the Commission in Lunacy, held at Agnews State Hospital, September 15, 1904:

**GENTLEMEN:** Before spinning out advice I will say that my observations and visitations to the various kinds of institutions in fifteen of the leading Eastern States, ranging from the Mississippi River to Massachusetts, lead me to conclude that (excepting the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute at Berkeley), of all our State institutions the State Hospitals for the insane rank highest and nearest to best Eastern standards. Our California system of caring for the insane compares more than favorably with the average of the States visited. This happy result, you gentlemen assembled, Superintendents and others, can well take pride in after your years of conscientious, persistent, intelligent, hard work. While rejoicing with you in the results you have attained, I volunteer with you to do all possible, as means are obtained, to get even better results than the six thousand wards stricken so sadly may have every opportunity to recover, for those for whom there is hope, and comfort for those for whom there is no hope. Much of this good work and splendid results I attribute to the inter-visitations of your Superintendents and the linking of all together through the State Commission in Lunacy. By this means the best attained by any one institution becomes available for all.

The coming session of the Legislature will be an important one. Large problems for the material advancement of California, and for the uplifting of our institutions—educational, reformatory, penal, charitable—will be before it. Large appropriations will be demanded. Some classes of our institutions (as for instance the prisons) have been neglected until vast sums will be needed to even make a start in modernizing them. The very life of the Sacramento Valley demands large sums (doubtless millions) spent to perfect a system for protection against flood waters. Big Basin Redwood Park will need roads and fire-breaks; the Agricultural College of the University wants \$250,000; teachers are demanding increase of wages to the extent of nearly a million a year from the school funds; Yosemite Park wants a hotel, roads, fire protection; forestry, irrigation, etc., have their wants; the Home for Feeble-Minded Children must have new buildings; etc., etc., etc., *ad infinitum*.

I recall these coming demands from the next Legislature to ask you, friends, to go over your needs carefully and to pare them down to the limits of necessity. There is no reason in the world why, at each session, State institutions should ask for all creation and grab at the State treasury as if it were a grab-bag, and then cause so much trouble for the legislative and executive departments to sift the things down. Ask for what is necessary; then put that necessity in clear light. Don't let an institution's necessity (as, for instance, in buying land) be the opportunity for speculators and manipulators to try to skin the State. Go yourselves and get honest options on what is absolutely needed. I understand that at the coming session Governor Pardee will again require that I shall scan, analyze, compare, and sift appropriations as they come up for his official action. I have lately been in "Old Missouri, and you'll have to show me" good and clear before I will recommend anything that isn't a necessity when there are so many broad, pressing demands for the upbuilding and advancement of our beloved State. On the contrary, when it comes to necessities I put no other necessity ahead of adequate care of the insane and feeble-minded. Their condition is superlatively sad.

By careful, wise management of the finances, Governor Pardee has most happily, in a little over a year and a half, wiped out the million and three quarters deficiency which existed a year ago, and been able at the same time to get advancement and progress in the institutions of government from one end of the State to the other.

Governor Pardee's administration idea of economy in our State institutions is not penuriousness. Our aim is to get value received for the State for every dollar spent.

Make every dollar count. Stop waste. Pay proper wages and demand results equal to those wages. This is economy. It is not economy to let public buildings become dilapidated, ragged, unpainted, etc. It is economy to keep everything up. It is economy to have enough horses to do the work of an institution. It is not economy to have fancy horses, stylish carriages, and useless equipages about the place to suit the fastidious

whims of those in authority. It is economy to feed patients and employés plenty of the proper variety of food. Lying, as I am, upon my back on a bed of sickness, writing this in a sanatorium, whose chief aim is attention to diet, I can appreciate that "diet is more than medicine," not only to patients in hospitals, but to well people also. It is not economy to permit the woeful waste of food in kitchen and dining-rooms usual at institutions.

In this connection of waste in diet I refer to my notes of my Eastern trip and find valuable hints from two sources, to wit: Buffalo State Hospital and United States Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington. At the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane (which, by the way, I thought was one of the finest I saw on my trip) Superintendent A. W. Hurd three years ago took up the question of dietary waste. He enlisted his gardener to raise more and a greater variety of stuff; his farmer for more milk and eggs by careful attention; his baker for a choicer variety of products; his cook for more kinds of food served in choicer manner; his dining-room crews in daintier service; his steward in buying most carefully; then he (Dr. Hurd) superintended all in seeing that in the preparation of food care was taken, and that all products like bread and potatoes and meat, etc., which were clean, should be made over into palatable, inviting dishes, instead of going to the hogs. After a year of this kind of careful superintending and enthusiastic cooperation the Buffalo State Hospital with its nearly two thousand patients was able to make a showing of a saving of 13½ per cent on the cost of its food products. This, too, in the face of the fact that there was a rise in the market price of food products, and the still more important fact that he gave his employés and patients a choicer variety of diet than they ever had before.

At the United States Government Hospital for the Insane I got these facts regarding their investigations upon this same subject: Formerly (at the time of the investigation) patients were wasting 18 per cent, and the employés 22 per cent. My Government informant said that American families waste about 8 per cent of their food, while boarding-houses average 10 per cent. Waste came not only in preparation, but more in serving what did not suit dietary habits of the eaters. The latter came about by having menu served at too frequent intervals and associating them too fixedly with certain days, etc. By changing these methods the Government Hospital lowered its waste very largely.

These examples regarding waste in diet are commended to your attention, Superintendents.

My observations in the East led me to hope that if there is to be any increase in the salary funds of your institutions it will be in the direction of more attendants and nurses rather than in any more horizontal raises of wages. The best Eastern hospitals (say like those in New York and Massachusetts) have an average of one attendant to eight or ten patients. Then they don't need any airing courts for those institutions standing out like corrals for cattle; then they can let their patients all day loiter in the sunshine in the park-like yards and environments of the institution, where seats are provided for all and trees, grass, etc., abound. Then they can even (for the best class of patients) let the ward and cottage doors go unbolted, and swing back and forth so that patients can come in and go out at will.

Of course this State, under the present finances, can not attain such results at once. But I recall these to ask you gentlemen assembled to discourage any move from any source that would lead the coming Legislature to provide more horizontal raises in salaries rather than needed increase in number of employés. California pays its attendants far more than any of the Eastern States. For instance, in Indiana I found the scale to be for attendants:

<i>Men's Scale.</i>	<i>Per Month.</i>
First three months . . . . .	\$20 00
Following nine months . . . . .	21 00
Second year . . . . .	23 00
Third year and up to fifth year . . . . .	25 00
Fifth year and upwards . . . . .	30 00

<i>Women's Scale.</i>	<i>Per Month.</i>
First three months.....	\$14 00
Following twenty-one months.....	18 00
Third year and up to fifth year.....	20 00
Fifth year and thereafter.....	22 00

This is above the average for all the Eastern institutions visited by me. Contrast it with our California rolls.

In the matter of segregation of the tuberculous patients, Dr. Hatch and Dr. King are moving in the right direction. The coming Legislature ought to make provisions, or else it ought to be done from your contingent funds, for proper separation of these unfortunate doubly afflicted wards. Speedily should this be done in southern California.

There are many other things which I would dearly love to have conferred with you about had fate not decreed otherwise. Lest I exhaust myself entirely, and you, too, by the length of this letter, I will close.

#### DEFALCATION AT THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

Attention should be called to the extensive defalcation of funds from the Southern California State Hospital by the secretary to the Medical Superintendent. It is the duty of the Commission to examine the books and accounts of each State Hospital, and it might reasonably be supposed that the fact that funds paid in to the hospital were being wrongfully taken should have been more promptly discovered.

A brief history of the events leading up to the discovery of the shortage and of the manner in which the money was taken might be of interest, and will certainly be instructive. Early in January of this year the Commission became very suspicious that finances were being mishandled at this hospital. An examination of the books at the hospital showed that cash balances and book balances agreed and that the accounts were apparently straight. Not being convinced, however, that the institution was receiving all the money that was being paid in for the board of pay-patients, this office commenced work on the outside and sent letters to a number of people who were paying for relatives or friends at the hospital, with the request that they send us either their last receipts for money paid to the hospital or a statement showing the date to which their last payment carried them. The information thus obtained gave us proof that stealing was going on, and we accordingly sent out more tracers, only to find further confirmation of our suspicions. When we had obtained sufficient evidence to justify action, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Commission were sent to the hospital to examine the books with the assistance of the additional light obtained from outside sources. Upon their appearance at the hospital its secretary killed himself. Our representatives immediately took possession of the safe and continued their investigations, having the aid of a number of receipts sent to us by parties of whom we had requested them. With this additional aid it was found that receipts had been given (1) that did not correspond with their stubs in receipt books, as to date, amount,

or names; (2) that corresponded with their stubs in dates only and differed in all other respects; (3) that corresponded with stubs in amounts only and differed in all other respects; and (4) that corresponded with stubs in names only and differed in all other respects. Comparison of receipts with stubs disclosed the fact that moneys had not been deposited at the proper time, and that stubs had been manipulated to correspond with monthly settlements with the treasurer of the Board and the State Commission in Lunacy. This method made the cash book and the report to the treasurer agree with the stub receipts, so that a person checking up the books would find no discrepancies.

The secretary to the Medical Superintendent handles directly no moneys derived from the State by appropriation. He collects and has charge of, temporarily, money paid for the care of patients and known as board money, money brought in on the person of patients or sent to them by friends or relatives as spending money and known as patients' private cash, and money derived from the sale of products of farm and garden, which should be known as steward's sales. It is the purpose of the Lunacy Law that all moneys collected by the hospital shall be turned over to the treasurer of the Board of Managers, who is under heavy bonds, by the seventh day of each month succeeding that in which the collection is made; and it has been the order of the Commission in Lunacy that all moneys in excess of \$100, belonging to patients' private cash, shall also be turned over to the treasurer of the Board. Accordingly, the secretary to the Medical Superintendent should be custodian of the collections not to exceed thirty days, and of not more than \$100 patients' cash at any time. The monthly settlements were regularly made with the treasurer, but not all the collections were turned in. By cashing checks and turning in cash the secretary was able to manipulate his collections and reports so that they agreed with his receipt stubs and cash books.

In July, 1903, new forms of receipt books, recommended by an expert of San Francisco, the system being that of a fac-simile stub made by manifold paper at the time of writing, were put into use at the various hospitals, but it has been found that these were also successfully used to cover up bad work.

With the checking up of accounts at least yearly and sometimes two or three times a year, and believing that Medical Superintendents, who are actually, under the law, responsible for the moneys collected, would naturally pay some little attention to their monthly collections and deposits, and further placing some reliance on the honesty of the secretaries, we thought we had sufficient check to prevent loss by defalcation. Events have proved that we were wrong and that additional precautions are necessary to make our examinations of books reliable and trustworthy and such as would detect wrongdoing. This precau-

tion must be taken by obtaining information from those making payments, and a system is being put in operation that will enable us to verify the reports and accounts and to check up the books with a certainty of detecting improper entries or manipulation of funds.

In addition, although the law does not provide for it, all Medical Superintendents, who are the responsible parties, are being put under bonds, and the Superintendents are requiring their secretaries to give bonds also.

#### POLICY FOR THE FUTURE.

The Commission, entirely familiar with local conditions in each hospital, and having knowledge of the gradually increasing number of insane to be cared for, has some fairly definite ideas as to future provision for the insane and feeble-minded.

A reasonably definite yearly increase of those to be cared for in our hospitals must be expected, and provision will have to be made for them. How can this best be done?

It may be safely said that no further addition should be made to existing main buildings, except in the case of the Southern California State Hospital, which needs one additional tier of wards to complete it in accordance with original plans. This being the case, future enlargements should be made by the erection of cottages or detached buildings, to be built when the necessity exists for enlargement.

It is the belief of the Commission that this future enlargement can be made from the contingent fund of each State Hospital without calling on the State for appropriations. To bring about this state of things there must be coöperation between the hospital managements and the Commission, and as we usually have this, success will surely come.

In considering the subject of enlargement at the various hospitals, the Commission has in mind the desirability of better provision for the care and treatment of the acute insane. Detached buildings of special construction, with an ample force of skilled nurses, are necessary for the purpose. With the coöperation of Dr. Stocking, Superintendent of the Agnews State Hospital, it is intended at an early date to set apart the two original cottages built at Agnews for the treatment of the acute insane. The cottages will have to be remodeled to some extent and apparatus for the application of water and electricity installed, but the change is well within our means and will be made without calling on the Legislature for additional appropriations, other than a small addition to the payroll.

In making future enlargements at the hospitals the desirability for better provision for the acute insane will be kept in view and the construction of proper buildings gradually made.

It is in the acute stage, or beginning of insanity, that hope of cure is greatest, and every possible means should be taken advantage of to

check the advance of the disease. With the progress of the special work at Agnews it is believed that proof of the advantages of the system will become so obvious that its adoption at all of our hospitals will follow.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

An examination of the financial tables shows clearly that the hospitals have passed through the two fiscal years without deficiencies in any fund; in fact, all have balances on hand at the end of the respective years.

An examination of the per capita tables shows a considerable increase in the fifty-fifth fiscal year over the fifty-fourth and preceding fiscal years, which to a great extent is brought about by two principal causes: first, a 12½ per cent increase in wages of attendants, made as a result of the action of the last Legislature; second, excluding the paroled patients from the number on which the per capita are figured, thereby lessening the average number present, and as a result increasing the per capita cost without materially affecting the total sum expended.

The total expense of the five State hospitals and the Lunacy Commission, including contingent fund expenditures, for the fifty-fourth fiscal year was \$837,236.84, while for the fifty-fifth fiscal year it was \$899,994.15; an excess of \$62,757.31 in the fifty-fifth. This excess was made up of an increase of \$34,643.72 in salaries and wages, \$9,494.60 increase in expenditures from the contingent funds, and \$18,618.99 brought about by increased number of patients cared for.

Each State Hospital, after caring for all of its inmates and meeting all the expenses for the fifty-fifth fiscal year out of the money appropriated by the State, had balances on hand at the end of the year, as follows:

	Support.	Salaries.
Stockton Hospital .....	\$778 36	\$2,422 89
Napa Hospital .....	1,314 81	1,685 13
Agnews Hospital .....	3,572 96	3,704 69
Mendocino Hospital .....	2,800 16	1,524 11
Southern California Hospital .....	4,006 65	1,673 51

The total collections of the five State Hospitals and the Lunacy Commission for the fifty-fourth fiscal year were \$70,322.17; and for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, \$88,442.51.

In discussing financial matters it might not be out of place to make reference to the fact that, owing to the defalcation of the Secretary to the Medical Superintendent of the Southern California State Hospital, the Commission has had all Medical Superintendents of State Hospitals put under surety bonds running to the State.\* The Lunacy Law makes the Superintendents responsible for the moneys paid to the hospitals, but does not provide for a bond. The Commission, by its action, has

\*About a year prior to this time the Commission placed its Secretary under bond.

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-gooole

so safeguarded the funds collected that the possibility of loss in the future will be reduced to a minimum.

Attention is called to the accompanying tables, which show, in more or less detail, the financial operations of the hospitals for the biennial period ending June 30, 1904.

The Commission desires to express its acknowledgments to Engineers Nurse and Randle, of the Board of Public Works, for valuable advice given and services rendered in engineering matters connected with the hospitals; to Mr. Nat. Ellery, Commissioner of Highways, for preparing the plans for, and superintending the erection of, the new steel bridge at the Home for Feeble-Minded; and to Dr. Blemer, the former, and Dr. Keane, the present State Veterinarian, for valuable advice and services in connection with the dairy herds of the various hospitals.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.



22

so s  
will  
A  
or l  
per:  
T  
Nu  
give  
hos  
the  
at 1  
Dr.  
serv  
R

DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Items.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Home for Feeble-Minded.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Machinery, hardware, etc.		\$406 36	\$763 95	\$308 18						\$100 00		
Farm and grounds.	\$1,322 55	165 88	2,048 32	3,768 74	\$225 21	\$659 20				1,384 31	\$25 45	
Buildings.	10,327 22	14,215 97				13,138 52			\$10,524 45	2,109 49		
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.	383 46	389 37	756 90	1,350 04	383 35				1,540 41	181 30		
Labor on grounds, etc.		869 11	1,640 44	4,511 29	1,671 25	493 33			40 00		980 17	
Improvements and repairs.	1,712 12				18 40				187 50	1,984 74	1,481 22	\$1,730 99
Incidentals and miscellaneous.	39 25	132 25	216 70	314 11							126 00	
Discharged patients and returned board.												
Water, light, and heat.	380 55	441 40	200 00	346 20	43 95	27 80	95 50	168 00	427 50	329 65	1,492 05	15 50
Livestock.		829 80	1,789 94	2,322 95			24 50	1,675 00	2,056 37	1,610 86		292 00
Advertising and printing.												
Inspection and insurance of boilers.												
Attorney fees.	175 00		46 00	24 00		127 20				100 00		156 50
Surgical instruments.				500 00								
Clothing and dry goods.				354 12		545 15						
Provisions and stores.												
Fire protection.				12 00								
Oil pumping plant.				591 80								
Shoe findings and leather.				295 39								
Rent of land.												
Pumping plant.												
Repairs streets and walks.		4,273 92		232 01								
Books and stationery.				69 60								
Expense of smallpox epidemic.				386 76								
Expediting books and accounts.				348 50								
Electric wiring.				6,233 47								
Electric light plant.												
Deficiency support (534 fiscal year).												
Re-plumbing buildings.				5,104 05								
Reporter's fees.												
Ice and cold-storage plant.		3,247 61										
Totals.	\$18,831 02	\$21,319 82	\$15,308 77	\$19,818 79	\$2,413 76	\$15,126 20	\$1,067 50	\$2,115 13	\$16,885 57	\$8,060 58	\$14,984 18	\$2,580 49

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FROM THE TIME SAID FUND WAS CREATED BY LAW.

Items.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Home for F. M. C.
	From July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1904.
Machinery and hardware.....	\$5,781 21	\$23,904 24	\$189 27	\$39 49	\$707 31	.....
Farm and grounds.....	21,666 48	24,865 85	5,118 70	90 00	6,374 96	\$25 45
Buildings.....	68,941 89	36,727 31	75,136 77	8,437 48	27,292 79	.....
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.....	35,821 60	18,393 78	12,121 22	2,715 93	2,448 05	.....
Labor on grounds, etc.....	566 93	50,194 35	94 30	35 00	2,742 57	980 17
Rent of land, and purchase of real estate.....	10,043 60	630 00	7,185 75	.....	3,556 00	5 00
Interest and exchange.....	13,456 07	8,926 53	86 81	16 05	.....	.....
Improvement and repairs.....	54,684 19	48,844 69	7,343 30	2,561 39	8,705 32	3,212 21
Entertainment and religious exercises.....	2,089 58	3,843 65	16 00	135 03	1,531 20	.....
Incidentals and miscellaneous.....	11,639 82	6,309 78	11,848 98	2,363 82	2,624 36	126 00
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 96	17 50	1,125 61	40 73
Refunded board and discharged patients.....	2,017 00	1,557 91	1,200 80	909 35	2,869 45	15 50
Sewerage, water, light and heat.....	40,424 69	33,702 50	6,879 00	15,920 46	22,210 04	1,784 05
Fire protection.....	3,077 82	6,855 80	4,905 25	385 30	727 12	360 50
Livestock.....	12,692 21	3,410 00	1,158 00	121 82	1,661 50	.....
Telegraph and telephone.....	240 60	687 05	262 35	69 80	472 69	.....
Books and stationery.....	.....	2,073 05	385 96	33 00	111 73	.....
Freight and express.....	711 94	623 35	6 00	.....	449 14	.....
Advertising and printing.....	730 00	171 90	577 60	142 80	304 45	156 50
Inspection and insurance of boilers.....	688 25	1,007 81	270 00	.....	118 00	.....
Attorney fees.....	1,630 00	1,680 20	57 50	112 50	387 50	.....
Subsistence assistant physicians.....	19,046 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improvement of streets.....	.....	6,360 99	1,263 37	.....	2,180 00	.....
Ice plant.....	.....	1,906 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic file cases.....	.....	465 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detective services.....	1,890 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orr's shortage (ex-Treasurer).....	83 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer of money.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tower clock.....	.....	.....	783 50	.....	.....	.....
Deficiency (support).....	2,325 13	1,424 59	2,444 24	.....	.....	10,842 86
Revolving fund.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....
Surgical instruments.....	374 76	756 18	545 15	.....	.....	.....
Clothing and dry goods.....	81 18	63 58	.....	.....	.....	2 00
Reporter's fees.....	.....	775 00	.....	.....	232 50	.....
Oil-burning plant.....	540 15	5,694 89	867 14	.....	145 50	.....

Brick chimney (female department).....	2,322 70	3,442 85							
Painting buildings.....	549 70								3 70
Shoe shop.....		741 90							
Expense smallpox epidemic.....		308 50							
Experting books and accounts.....		5,104 05							
Replumbing buildings.....									
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$328,746 31</b>	<b>\$306,780 60</b>						<b>\$34,568 37</b>	<b>\$90,183 51</b>
									<b>\$17,554 67</b>

*Recapitulation.*

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
Stockton.....	\$338,461 40	\$328,746 31	\$9,715 09
Napa.....	843,544 35	806,780 60	36,763 75
Agnews.....	194,682 89	141,681 21	42,751 38
Mendocino.....	44,433 36	34,538 37	9,874 99
Southern California.....	98,831 48	90,183 51	8,647 97
Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....	22,327 67	17,554 67	4,773 00
<b>Grand totals.....</b>	<b>\$1,030,280 85</b>	<b>\$917,754 67</b>	<b>\$112,526 18</b>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.**

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Home for F. M. C.
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$21,177 77	\$28,516 38	\$19,337 75	\$2,601 07	\$9,488 05	\$12,120 55
Receipts for fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	12,702 78	18,808 40	18,964 74	4,625 46	11,111 50	4,604 66
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$33,880 55</b>	<b>\$47,324 78</b>	<b>\$38,602 49</b>	<b>\$7,226 53</b>	<b>\$20,600 55</b>	<b>\$16,725 21</b>
Disbursements.....	18,831 02	15,368 77	2,413 76	1,667 50	16,885 57	14,994 18
<b>Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....</b>	<b>\$15,049 53</b>	<b>\$31,956 01</b>	<b>\$36,188 73</b>	<b>\$5,559 03</b>	<b>\$3,723 98</b>	<b>\$1,731 03</b>
Receipts for fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	15,399 73	24,057 33	21,561 05	6,263 09	12,655 92	5,586 96
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$30,449 26</b>	<b>\$56,013 34</b>	<b>\$57,749 78</b>	<b>\$11,822 12</b>	<b>\$16,379 90</b>	<b>\$7,317 99</b>
Disbursements.....	20,734 17	19,249 59	14,947 13	1,947 13	7,731 93	1,544 99
<b>Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....</b>	<b>\$9,715 09</b>	<b>\$36,763 75</b>	<b>\$42,751 38</b>	<b>\$9,874 99</b>	<b>\$8,647 97</b>	<b>\$4,773 00</b>

**TOTAL COST OF THE STATE HOSPITALS, WITH AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND STOCK ON HAND, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.**

**FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.**

Hospital.	Salaries.	Support.	Contingent Fund.	Expenses Lunacy Com.	Total.	Stock on Hand.	No. Patients.
Stockton .....	\$97,163 66	\$102,970 14	\$18,831 02	\$3,916 06	\$222,880 88	\$1,363 48	1,650.00
Napa .....	95,468 52	105,891 14	15,368 77	4,147 69	220,876 12	1,686 45	1,523.00
Agnews .....	64,030 20	82,771 84	2,413 76	3,209 95	152,425 75	2,945 14	1,037.00
Mendocino .....	41,340 10	61,685 82	1,667 50	2,253 71	106,947 13	3,871 87	612.60
So. Cal. ....	46,719 47	67,812 23	16,885 57	2,989 69	134,106 96	894 62	778.26
Home for F. M. C. ....	38,962 86	51,033 87	14,994 18	-----	104,980 91	1,462 50	-----
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$383,674 81</b>	<b>\$472,165 04</b>	<b>\$70,160 80</b>	<b>\$16,217 10</b>	<b>\$942,217 75</b>	<b>\$12,224 06</b>	<b>5,600.93</b>

**FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.**

Stockton .....	\$103,663 11	\$107,788 11	\$20,734 17	\$3,401 73	\$235,587 12	\$2,447 14	1,586.50
Napa .....	103,772 37	110,991 01	19,249 59	3,539 68	237,552 65	1,787 34	1,472.50
Agnews .....	69,998 31	80,247 30	14,968 40	2,892 74	168,136 75	3,377 88	1,031.50
Mendocino .....	48,312 39	59,721 51	1,947 13	2,156 83	112,137 86	6,190 01	623.00
So. Cal. ....	53,619 49	82,286 38	7,731 93	2,841 97	146,479 77	953 54	739.00
Home for F. M. C. ....	39,597 11	54,408 58	1,544 99	1,801 14	97,351 82	606 84	520.00
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$418,962 78</b>	<b>\$495,442 89</b>	<b>\$66,206 21</b>	<b>\$16,634 09</b>	<b>\$997,245 97</b>	<b>\$15,362 75</b>	<b>5,972.50</b>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND DAIRY, FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS.**

Hospital.	FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.
Stockton .....	\$12,843 90	\$6,882 61	\$5,961 29	\$13,434 31	\$12,433 62	\$1,000 69
Napa .....	19,581 23	10,783 18	8,798 05	21,329 79	14,154 06	7,175 73
Agnews .....	13,782 13	8,182 15	5,599 98	14,820 33	8,443 52	6,476 81
Mendocino .....	9,914 23	7,959 95	1,954 28	9,997 79	9,876 82	121 17
So. California .....	26,952 12	8,697 36	18,254 76	27,542 18	13,970 62	13,571 56
Home for F. M. C. ....	-----	-----	-----	9,474 57	11,157 76	*1,683 19
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$83,073 61</b>	<b>\$42,505 25</b>	<b>\$40,568 36</b>	<b>\$96,598 97</b>	<b>\$70,036 40</b>	<b>\$26,662 77</b>

\* Disbursements exceed receipts.

**VALUE OF FOOD AND FARM PRODUCTS, AND PER CAPITA OF FOOD PRODUCTS BASED ON THE SAME.**

Hospital.	FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.
Stockton .....	\$9,008 49	\$3,835 41	.015	\$8,874 11	\$4,560 20	.0153
Napa .....	17,147 01	2,434 22	.031	19,890 49	2,085 00	.037
Agnews .....	12,656 40	1,125 75	.033	14,066 70	753 63	.0373
Mendocino .....	6,193 30	3,720 93	.03	7,549 79	1,950 00	.0331
So. California .....	21,502 12	4,850 00	.064	24,242 18	3,300 00	.078
Home for F. M. C. ....	-----	-----	-----	8,274 57	1,200 00	.0435
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$66,507 32</b>	<b>\$15,956 31</b>	<b>.173</b>	<b>\$82,897 84</b>	<b>\$13,848 83</b>	<b>.2442</b>

**MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS.**

A study of the accompanying tables shows that on July 1, 1902, the beginning of the fifty-fourth fiscal year, there were 5,493 patients in the State Hospitals; and that during the year there were 1,299 patients admitted by commitment, and 72 escapes returned, making a total of 1,371 admissions, and a grand total of 6,864 under care and treatment. During the same period the discharges, deaths, and escapes amounted to 1,271, leaving 5,593 patients in the hospitals on June 30, 1903; an increase of 100 during the year.

On July 1, 1903, the beginning of the fifty-fifth fiscal year, there were 5,593 patients. There were admitted during the year 1,283 patients by commitment, and 58 escapes returned, making a total of 1,341 received, and a grand total of 6,934 under care and treatment. During the fifty-fifth fiscal year the discharges, deaths, and escapes amounted to 1,183, leaving 5,717 patients in the hospitals on June 30, 1904; an increase of 124 during the year.

Commenting on the figures given above, they make it evident that during the biennial period there was an increase of 224 patients over the number in the hospitals two years ago, or an average annual increase of 112 patients for the two years.

There has been a material falling off in the average annual increase (119) of patients in the last six years, from 1898 to 1904, when compared with the six years from 1892 to 1898, during which period the average yearly increase was 190. In the last fourteen years the largest number of commitments in any one year was in the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, when there were 1,299 admissions on commitments. The year ending June 30, 1904, was but little behind, with 1,283 commitments.

From these figures it is clear that while the annual increase of those remaining in the hospitals at the end of the year is getting materially less, there is no corresponding decrease in the number of patients admitted.

As a matter of fact, the number of admissions during the six years ending with June 30, 1904, is considerably larger than the admissions for the previous six years ending June 30, 1898, and the lessened annual increase is due to the larger total number of discharges and deaths in the last six years as compared with the previous like period, while the percentage of deaths and discharges to the whole number treated has made but slight increase.

Under the law to prevent the overcrowding of hospitals for the insane (Lunacy Law, Section 2189, paragraph 5), we have returned a few patients to the counties, and at present have negotiations looking to the return of others. The law is weak, in that it does not clearly prescribe what disposition the Sheriff shall make of the patients returned.

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

	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, 1902.....	1,049	559	1,608	862	684	1,526	626	398	1,024	427	184	611	480	244	724	3,444	2,049	5,493
Number returned escapes.....	6	0	6	18	0	18	6	0	6	3	0	3	39	0	39	72	0	72
Number admitted to June 30, 1903.....	267	132	399	173	96	269	130	101	231	104	29	133	190	87	267	854	445	1,299
Number under care and treatment.....	1,322	691	2,013	1,053	760	1,813	762	499	1,261	534	213	747	666	331	1,030	4,370	2,494	6,864
Number discharged recovered.....	90	33	123	49	26	75	32	19	51	27	19	46	78	35	113	276	132	408
Number discharged improved.....	9	21	30	27	16	43	27	17	44	8	2	10	0	2	2	71	68	139
Number discharged unimproved.....	3	2	5	12	0	12	4	9	13	3	3	6	3	0	3	25	14	39
Number discharged not insane.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	7	1	8
Number discharged, order of court.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3
Number transferred.....	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	4
Number died.....	133	59	192	105	47	152	57	42	99	54	9	63	66	16	82	415	173	588
Number escaped.....	16	0	16	21	0	21	7	0	7	6	0	6	42	0	42	92	0	92
Total died, discharged, escaped.....	254	115	369	217	90	307	127	87	214	102	34	136	192	53	245	892	379	1,271
Number remaining June 30, 1903.....	1,088	576	1,644	896	670	1,506	635	412	1,047	432	179	611	507	278	785	3,478	2,115	5,593
Number on parole June 30, 1903.....	21	30	51	9	43	52	11	15	26	7	4	11	36	39	75	84	181	215
Number actually in Hospital June 30, 1903.....	1,047	546	1,593	827	627	1,454	624	397	1,021	425	175	600	471	239	710	3,394	1,964	5,378

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

	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, 1903.....	1,068	576	1,644	836	670	1,506	635	412	1,047	432	179	611	507	278	785	3,478	2,115	5,593
Number returned escapes .....	8	0	8	2	0	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	43	0	43	58	0	58
Number admitted to June 30, 1904.....	243	128	371	194	108	302	123	70	193	98	44	142	166	109	275	824	459	1,283
Number under care and treatment.....	1,319	704	2,023	1,032	778	1,810	762	482	1,244	531	223	754	716	387	1,103	4,340	2,574	6,914
Number discharged recovered.....	79	25	104	59	35	94	34	20	54	45	12	57	73	27	100	280	119	409
Number discharged improved.....	22	15	37	4	7	11	11	9	20	19	6	25	7	6	13	63	43	106
Number discharged unimproved.....	7	3	10	8	17	25	7	4	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	24	24	48
Number discharged not insane.....	2	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	2	8	3	11
Number discharged, order of court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number transferred.....	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	2	9
Number died.....	113	67	180	100	62	162	63	30	93	32	13	45	51	19	70	369	191	560
Number escaped.....	18	0	18	5	0	5	8	0	8	5	0	5	48	0	48	84	0	84
Total died, discharged, escaped.....	242	110	352	181	123	304	123	63	186	106	33	139	183	53	236	835	382	1,183
Number remaining June 30, 1904.....	1,077	594	1,671	851	655	1,506	639	419	1,058	425	190	615	533	334	867	3,525	2,192	5,717
Number on parole June 30, 1904.....	21	36	57	15	30	45	15	17	32	12	2	14	45	55	100	108	140	248
Number actually in hospital June 30, 1904.....	1,056	558	1,614	836	625	1,461	624	402	1,026	413	188	601	488	279	767	3,417	2,052	5,469

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554  
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google

## NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS IN THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS JULY 1, 1904.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnew.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Totals.
Africa .....	1	0	1	0	0	2
Armenia .....	1	0	0	0	0	1
Australia .....	7	12	3	0	6	28
Austro-Hungary .....	25	22	50	13	4	114
Belgium .....	3	1	1	0	2	7
Canada .....	47	38	29	15	26	155
Chile .....	3	3	2	0	1	9
China .....	102	27	26	30	10	195
Denmark .....	28	12	11	14	3	68
England .....	67	65	48	22	34	236
France .....	49	32	19	14	17	131
Germany .....	191	189	108	66	62	614
Greece .....	1	3	0	3	0	7
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland .....	2	2	1	0	2	7
High seas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	1	2	0	0	1	4
Ireland .....	215	298	153	81	34	781
Italy .....	51	19	30	26	16	142
Japan .....	6	4	0	1	6	17
Mexico .....	17	10	9	4	14	54
New Zealand .....	1	1	0	0	0	2
Norway and Sweden .....	61	36	31	36	26	190
Peru .....	0	2	0	0	0	2
Portugal .....	19	15	13	7	1	55
Philippine Islands .....	0	0	1	0	0	1
Russia .....	30	25	23	30	11	119
Sandwich Islands .....	2	2	0	0	0	4
Scotland .....	17	19	10	2	3	51
South America .....	2	0	0	0	0	2
Spain .....	7	1	1	1	3	13
Switzerland .....	37	20	18	12	7	94
Turkey .....	4	1	0	0	1	6
Wales .....	1	4	3	1	0	9
West Indies .....	7	1	2	0	0	10
Western Isles .....	13	0	1	1	0	15
Totals .....	1,018	866	592	379	290	3,145
United States .....	635	616	446	227	562	2,486
Unknown .....	18	24	20	9	15	86
Grand totals .....	1,671	1,506	1,058	615	867	5,717

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

### *To the California State Commission in Lunacy:*

**GENTLEMEN:** I have the honor of presenting the following report for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years.

Your present Secretary has been in office since September 1, 1903. The collections for the maintenance of pay-patients at the five State Hospitals, and expense incurred in the commitment of patients, by this Commission, for the fifty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903, were \$12,901.77. The collections from the same sources by this Commission for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1904, were \$25,293.39.

The collections at the five State Hospitals, from those who are able to pay for their keeping, inclusive of the amount collected by this Commission, from the same source, for the fifty-fourth fiscal year amounted to \$70,117.87; making a monthly average of \$5,843.10. Similar collections for the fifty-fifth fiscal year amounted to \$88,442.51; an average of \$7,370.20 monthly.

A number of inmates at the hospitals, who were on the "free-list," but whose relatives should have been paying for their keeping for many years past, have been settled for, and the patients are numbered among the pay-patients, thereby increasing materially the receipts at the State Hospitals.

The proper accounting for the moneys collected by the authorities at the State Hospitals, as well as the patients' private funds, are matters that have taken considerable time and thought. It was discovered during the fore part of the present year, that there was money being collected at the Southern California State Hospital, for maintenance and the private accounts of the patients of that institution, which was not being properly accounted for. This state of affairs had existed for the seven years previous to its discovery. The exact amount of this defalcation will probably never be known; but enough information is at hand to show that it exceeds \$11,000. Charles F. Waymire, your Assistant Secretary, assisted in working out the details of this shortage.

A system of sending out, at stated intervals, a statement of the accounts of pay-patients at the hospitals, for verification, which has been adopted, will head off the opportunity for a defalcation of this character in the future.

## STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

## Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.

## Payments made to the Commission :

Stockton .....	\$3,844 38
Napa .....	3,289 04
Agnews .....	1,008 85
Mendocino .....	1,816 01
Southern California .....	928 00
	<u>\$10,882 28</u>
Collection of transportation charges .....	1,565 14
Collection of county charges .....	454 35
Total collections .....	<u>\$12,901 77</u>

## Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.

## Payments made to the Commission :

Stockton .....	\$5,331 32
Napa .....	3,624 00
Agnews .....	729 70
Mendocino .....	1,227 70
Southern California .....	1,882 69
	<u>\$10,795 41</u>

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

Stockton .....	\$2,039 82
Napa .....	4,753 30
Agnews .....	149 00
Mendocino .....	3,217 50
Southern California .....	75 00
	<u>\$10,234 62</u>
Collection of transportation charges .....	1,516 36
Collection of county charges .....	747 00
Total collections .....	<u>\$25,293 39</u>

N. B.—When checks were received that were made payable to the hospital, they were placed in the "Paid to Hospitals through efforts of Commission" column; and only cash, and checks that were made payable to the Commission were entered in the "Payments made to the Commission" column during the fifty-fifth fiscal year.

## Receipts at the State Hospitals and the "Home" for the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years.

Hospital.	FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.
Stockton .....	\$12,356 68	\$1,102 09	\$13,458 77	\$16,776 18	\$1,078 71	\$17,854 89
Napa .....	19,292 75	946 50	20,239 25	24,409 76	1,199 82	25,609 58
Agnews .....	18,540 31	1,273 83	19,814 14	21,722 80	572 00	22,294 80
Mendocino .....	4,416 61	274 85	4,691 46	7,096 04	29 05	7,125 09
So. California .....	9,370 00	2,544 25	11,914 25	11,067 63	4,489 86	15,557 49
Home F.M.C. ....	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,289 35	766 91	5,056 26
Totals .....	\$63,976 35	\$6,141 52	\$70,117 87	\$85,361 76	\$8,136 35	\$93,498 11

\* The Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children came under the supervision of the Commission July 1, 1903.

**Table Showing Amount of Money Collected Since Organization of Commission (April 29, 1897) to and Including June 30, 1904.**

	49th Fiscal Year.	50th Fiscal Year.	51st Fiscal Year.	52d Fiscal Year.
<b>Account board of patients—</b>				
Stockton .....	\$755 00	\$2,065 87	\$4,223 57	\$3,428 98
Napa .....	2,258 51	5,878 82	10,200 02	3,322 69
Agnews .....	308 00	2,316 29	791 00	914 50
Mendocino .....	165 00	600 75	1,141 41	843 47
Southern California .....			2,319 60	2,620 00
	\$3,486 51	\$10,921 73	\$18,675 60	\$11,129 64
Transportation account .....	881 50	1,170 81	1,623 97	1,723 20
County charges .....	248 75	289 85	156 50	
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$4,616 76</b>	<b>\$12,382 39</b>	<b>\$20,456 07</b>	<b>\$12,852 84</b>

	53d Fiscal Year.	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	Totals.
<b>Account board of patients—</b>				
Stockton .....	\$1,659 34	\$3,844 38	\$7,371 14	\$23,348 28
Napa .....	4,894 80	3,289 04	8,377 30	38,221 18
Agnews .....	2,347 99	1,006 85	878 70	8,563 33
Mendocino .....	1,727 00	1,816 01	4,445 20	10,798 84
Southern California .....	3,260 70	926 00	1,957 69	11,083 99
	\$13,889 83	\$10,882 28	\$23,030 03	\$92,015 62
Transportation account .....	2,114 95	1,565 14	1,516 36	10,595 93
County charges .....	439 80	454 35	747 00	2,336 25
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$16,444 58</b>	<b>\$12,901 77</b>	<b>\$25,293 39</b>	<b>\$104,947 80</b>

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

**Amount Expended by the Commission during the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.**

Traveling expenses .....	\$1,218 15
Postage and box rent .....	126 50
Telegraphing .....	15 87
Telephoning .....	243 70
Expressage .....	19 15
Payroll (salaries of employes) .....	14,280 00
Ice .....	30 70
Advertising .....	104 50
Press clippings .....	36 00
Towel service .....	12 00
Miscellaneous .....	130 53
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$16,217 10</b>

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

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

C. L. PARDEE,  
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of October, 1904.

C. L. SEAVEY,  
Assistant Secretary State Board of Examiners.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

**Amount Expended by the Commission during the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year,  
ending June 30, 1904.**

Traveling expenses .....	\$1,579 35
Postage and box rent .....	137 70
Telegraphing .....	8 37
Telephoning .....	215 15
Expressage .....	24 68
Payroll (salaries of employes) .....	14,280 00
Ice .....	30 35
Advertising .....	189 34
Press clippings .....	36 00
Towel service .....	12 00
Miscellaneous .....	121 15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$16,634 00</b>

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

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

C. L. PARDEE,  
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of October, 1904.

C. L. SEAVEY,  
Assistant Secretary State Board of Examiners.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. PARDEE,  
Secretary of State Commission in Lunacy.

November 26, 1904.

## REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

*To the Honorable the California State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to your honorable body the following report of my attorneyship, during the eleven months ending June 30, 1904.

Upon undertaking the duties of my employment August 1, 1903, I was furnished with a written report to January 30, 1903, and an oral report up to the time my duties commenced, by Mr. Hughes, my predecessor, who accorded me much assistance in familiarizing myself with the work.

There were approximately sixty-three actions pending in which I succeeded him as attorney for the plaintiff, in which collections appeared possible. Nearly all of these were actions in which some one of the State Hospitals was plaintiff in an action brought to recover for the care, support, maintenance, and clothing of insane persons at State Hospitals. There were many others in which judicial decisions subsequent to their commencement have made recovery hopeless, or for one reason or another facts discovered since the filing of complaints have shown further prosecution useless. These I have listed, with a statement of the condition of each case, and transmitted to your honorable body, with a request to enter a dismissal in the same.

The sixty-three cases immediately above mentioned have been roughly classified as (1) Actions brought against counties for the care of defendants in criminal cases, under the provisions of Section 1373 of the Penal Code; (2) Actions against the estates of insane persons under guardianship, now made liable under Section 2181 of the Political Code; (3) Actions against relatives of insane persons now made liable by Section 2176 of the Political Code.

Of cases of the first class there were nine against the City and County of San Francisco, three against the County of Solano, two against the County of Ventura, and two against the County of Yuba.

The San Francisco cases were at once proceeded with and reduced to judgment, after consultation with the Attorney-General, the ruling of Judge Seawell being accepted as final. This ruling was to the effect that the statute of limitations ran against the State in cases of claims

of this sort after three years, and that no interest could be recovered from the City and County of San Francisco.

Experience shows that it would be of great advantage if there were some penalty, either by way of interest, costs, or otherwise, upon a county where the Supervisors rejected claims of this sort, in the event that a recovery is finally had. In all cases the City Attorney had, before the rejection of the claims, advised the Board of Supervisors that they were legal; but evidently the Supervisors considered rejection a convenient way of requiring the courts to certify to the accuracy of the claims, and furthermore to impose the burden of their payment upon the surplus fund rather than upon the general fund. The latter difficulty has been obviated for the coming fiscal year as far as San Francisco is concerned, inasmuch as the Supervisors have consented to include in the budget the sum of \$2,500, estimated to be the amount required to pay current claims of this sort. The total amount of the judgments secured on the nine cases was \$3,240. Immediately after these judgments were secured other claims were presented for money similarly accrued to January, 1904. These were rejected, suit commenced, and judgment rendered for \$2,185. I am informed that henceforth the present Board of Supervisors will pay claims as they are presented. The money has not as yet been paid, but bills based on the judgment have passed by the Board, and are now with the City Auditor awaiting payment of delinquent taxes into the surplus fund.

The three actions against the County of Solano have been tried before Judge Buckles and submitted on briefs, and a decision is pending.

The suits against the County of Yuba and the County of Ventura have been compromised on a basis satisfactory to the Commission, and have been dismissed.

It may be generally stated that the status of claims of the above kind has never been better than now. I know of no county that now refuses to pay current claims as they are presented, except the County of Placer.

On July 1, 1903, the State Commission in Lunacy became charged with the execution of the laws relative to the care, custody, and treatment of feeble-minded persons, epileptics, and idiots, and the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children was declared to be a State Hospital. Actions pending against the County of Alameda and the County of San Benito for the care of patients at the Home for Feeble-Minded have been referred to me by the Attorney-General's office. I have filed amended complaints in each case, and the action against the County of Alameda is at issue, and will be tried soon after the court vacation. I am informed that since the decision of the Supreme Court in the action entitled "State of California vs.

County of Sonoma," 139 Cal. 264, nearly every county is now paying without question its quota for those patients committed from it.

Court proceedings against private individuals for the care of relatives at State Hospitals for the insane, for which they are made liable by law, and also against patients who have an estate, are being pressed in every case where there seems to be a probability of collection. The number of such cases pending has been greatly reduced; from sixty-three to thirty-six. Of those above mentioned, thirteen actions have been commenced upon data furnished me by the Secretary of the Commission.

During the period covered by this report, I have collected, or secured the collection of \$6,896.19, mostly in small sums.

I have furnished twenty-eight written opinions on questions submitted to me by various boards and officers of the State Hospitals.

I have prepared numerous contracts for public work and have rendered oral opinions, when requested, on matters not requiring much research.

Under the direction of the Attorney-General, I proceeded to Los Angeles in the month of September and advised with Dr. Campbell, the Medical Superintendent of the Southern California State Hospital, with reference to certain difficulties with the discharge of employes of that institution, and assisted in the preparation and prosecution of search-warrant proceedings, whereby certain public documents were recovered from the possession of persons not entitled to them.

I have listed and indexed all opinions rendered since the creation of this attorneyship, and have prepared forms of contracts under the Building Act of 1876.

On October 22, 1903, I spent two days at the Home for Feeble-Minded and prepared, from the books there, a list of all paying and non-paying patients and of those for whom new commitments were necessary in order to make them again a county charge. This formed the subject for a special report, now on file with the Commission.

On March 22, 1904, I represented Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent of the Napa State Hospital, in habeas corpus proceedings for the release of Carrie O'Brien, a patient at the Napa State Hospital. These proceedings resulted in the dismissal of the writ.

I have received much valuable and hearty cooperation from Dr. Hatch and Secretary Pardee in my official activities, and my especial thanks are due to Attorney-General U. S. Webb for counsel and assistance very many times and most generously given me by the Attorney-General's office.

During the course of my work many amendments have suggested themselves to me as obvious improvements to existing statutes, relating to insanity and State Hospitals. These, however, I have collated and

transmitted under separate cover, as I have also a list of each and every action and proceeding now under my charge, together with a statement of such data as I have concerning the same.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. STETSON,  
Attorney for State Commission in Lunacy.

## THE MODERN TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

By F. W. HATCH,

General Superintendent of State Hospitals.

Insanity is so multiform in its manifestations, presents so many symptoms entirely dissimilar in the consequences that may follow them, that no uniform line of treatment can be laid down for all classes of cases. The end to be accomplished in the treatment of the various forms of the disease, forces a line of treatment that, to some extent, must be based on the expectation of the final termination of each case.

For a practical consideration, I will divide the cases into the acute, that ordinarily may be considered favorable; the more chronic cases, whose termination is supposedly unfavorable, but in which there is yet some hope of success following treatment; and finally, the chronic and usually hopeless cases, that constitute the larger portion of the population of the greater number of hospitals for the insane.

The line of treatment adapted to this last class of cases is not at all proper for the first class; nor can any plan of caring for this form of disease that does not take into consideration these various forms (or a more arbitrary division) be carried out on the most useful lines. The first class of cases needs the most enlightened medical care. Here, at the very advent of the disease, is the time to make the fight, for here is where the battle is lost or won and the future of the case determined.

How, then, shall we best treat the disease at this period—a period where treatment is of the most avail to bring about recovery?

At this point it may not be out of place to say that insanity is a physical disease, and that, like other diseases that have a physical basis as their foundation, it can be treated medically as other diseases are, bearing in mind all the time that the moral treatment is oftentimes of more importance than the medical, and that the physical basis in a large proportion of cases of insanity lies in the make-up of the nervous system; the brain has engrafted upon its physical make-up—its microscopic cells, whose functioning brings about mental action—a defect that eventuates in disorder of function and consequently of mental processes. This same original defect renders the brain more liable to develop other physical diseases of the organ. Thus, we are handicapped by having to work upon a brain that is wrong in its make-up,

and, as a result, defective in its mode of functioning. A cure can not overcome this wrongly constituted brain; the original weakness remains, no matter how complete the cure may seem to be.

Bearing these limitations in mind, let us consider what may be done for the acute insane. First of all, the sooner the patient can be placed under treatment the better it is for him or her.

While there are some strong advocates for the treatment of acute cases of insanity in general hospitals, yet, while no doubt properly selected cases may occasionally be treated there, there are many reasons why it is not the best place for them. A separate building for the acute insane, in connection with a general hospital where the benefit of the best minds in the profession may be obtained, and where patients would have such skilled care as is given in these later days in the treatment of general diseases in these hospitals, would seem to offer one solution of the question. At such a hospital medical treatment could be obtained by patients without waiting for the formality of legal procedure and without the patients having attached to them, after recovery, the possible blot of having been committed to an insane asylum. One such insane department in a separate building could be attached to a general hospital in the larger cities of our State and would afford prompt attention to acute cases, and be a place for the segregation of cases proper for the immediate committal to a State Hospital.

I am an advocate of placing such hospitals or attachment to general hospitals under municipal control, subject to the rules and regulations and the inspection of the State. They can be made reception hospitals; the stay of a patient may be limited to one week or six weeks, or other definite period as may be determined. They will certainly fill a long-felt want in those forms of temporary mental disorders that from time to time develop in an attack of bodily illness. Many of the cases of acute alcoholic insanity would never need go further than this hospital for temporary detention. At this hospital for temporary detention may be determined what is best to do with a case. If the progress promises to be slow and prolonged, the patient can be committed to a State Hospital. If early recovery or an early fatal result is probable, the case can stay where it is. Those acute cases whose location precludes the possibility of having these advantages, should go at once to a hospital for the insane.

Our present hospitals for the insane should be gradually equipped with separate buildings for the treatment of these recoverable cases. They should have a full corps of skilled nurses, a physician who is a worker and ambitious to study, proper apparatus for the full use of hydrotherapy, and an adequate electrical equipment. In such buildings, acute cases will be entirely separate from association with other

classes and will be a class by themselves for the special treatment that each case might require; all such patients can be thoroughly individualized and studied as a distinct entity.

As addenda to the separate buildings or wards for the acute, there should be cottages to which the convalescent cases can be transferred and placed under different and more homelike surroundings.

Our hospitals, as now arranged, are amply equipped for the treatment of the second class of cases.

I believe in a partial segregation of what might be called the confirmed chronic cases; and to make this segregation I am an advocate of the building of cottages as a branch hospital—not distinctively known as a hospital for the chronic insane—on the grounds of one of our present hospitals, and making a colony of it.

My plan would be to build a small, two-story administration building, a separate kitchen and engine-room, flanked on either side by two-story buildings with a capacity for one hundred patients each, all under the immediate charge of an assistant physician, but under the general direction of the Medical Superintendent of the institution on whose lands the branch is located. Such a colony could be conducted with a minimum number of expensive administrative officers and attendants, the supplies could be drawn from the parent hospital, and the per capita cost would thus be brought to a reduced figure. This branch hospital I would have take the overflow from all of the State Hospitals by transfer, confining the additions of new buildings to this place, except where buildings for special purposes were needed at the separate hospitals.

Cottages for this class of patients, with a capacity of one hundred, could be built, under favorable circumstances, at a cost of about \$20,000.

With this colony in running order, \$20,000 a year would ordinarily provide for all additional necessary buildings in the hospital system. Such a colony should be largely made up of workers and would in some measure be self-sustaining. To this colony I would also transfer certain classes of improved acute cases, so that they might obtain the full benefit of outside occupation.

I would advocate the same colony system for the care of epileptics who are not actively insane and of others who are able to undertake light employment, and would locate the colony on the farm of the Home for Feeble-Minded. All of our epileptics need care and treatment, but a large number of them are not proper cases for the wards of a hospital for the insane.

We need, in this State, a closer and more scientific study of epilepsy, something on the lines of the Craig Colony, of New York. Advanced students in epilepsy are beginning to look more favorably upon the

possible success of intelligent, scientific and prolonged treatment in epilepsy. Such an epileptic colony should have cottages appropriate to the different classes to be cared for, and while being under the general direction of the Superintendent of the Home, should have in immediate charge a bright young man who had made a special study, under competent teachers, of nervous diseases and epilepsy, and who had ambition and enthusiasm enough to work for results and not simply to put in his time. The strict colony system, the boarding-out system of selected patients, has been successfully tried in foreign countries and in some of the Eastern States, but in this State we are not ready for it; we are not educated up to it, even if it is desirable, which is debatable, and for the present we will have to go along with our parole system, which is, in fact, only a modification of the boarding-out system and which had possibly better be explained. Briefly, under this system, which formerly had only the authority of custom, but is now sanctioned by law, the Medical Superintendent of a hospital or of the Home may parole an inmate for thirty days to the care of his relatives or friends, if, in his judgment, such parole is desirable and safe. The parole gives an opportunity, under proper precautions, of testing in the outer world a patient who has manifested improvement in the hospital or home; it satisfies the love and affection of the relatives who want their son or daughter to have another chance for freedom; it gives the homeless waif an opportunity to show what he or she can do for the future when taken from the restraining influences of institution life and placed in the care of some respectable man or woman who provides him or her with shelter, food, clothing, and care. It is strictly a test of the capabilities of the mind, weakened by brain storm, or struggling against the mental disharmonies of a bad inheritance, to rely upon its own strength to withstand the peace of home and the excitement and temptations of the outside world. Many patients on parole recover and are discharged. The accidents and other troubles arising among them are certainly but little more frequent than those that occur among discharged patients. The system of parole is intelligently and conscientiously put into practice by the superintendents, and the occasional drawbacks arising under it are only such as are incident to the care of the class of people under discussion. There are now on parole, on trial, from the State Hospitals for the insane two hundred and fifty-three patients, and from the Home fifteen.

The measures advocated above can not be put into practice at once. Public opinion will, first of all, have to be molded into shape; then money will be required after the various plans are formulated. It will need harmony of action on the part of municipality, state, county, and public.

One central idea of my thought is the strict avoidance of additional State Hospitals for the insane. We have sufficient now, and the enlargement when necessary should be made upon the grounds of existing institutions. We have at present in operation five State Hospitals, containing (July 1st) 5,717 patients, and one Home for Feeble-Minded, containing (July 1st) 540 inmates. For the maintenance of these institutions for the current fiscal year \$955,005 was appropriated by the Legislature. Provision has been made for the construction this year of buildings at the various State Hospitals and the Home that will accommodate about four hundred additional inmates.

The hospital system, including the Home for Feeble-Minded, is under the general control of the State Commission in Lunacy, with a separate Board of Managers for each Hospital and the Home, and a Medical Superintendent in immediate charge and responsible for the care of the institution and the inmates. The Commission in Lunacy has no power of appointment, no patronage in the hospitals; it can and does regulate the financial affairs, investigate anything, and promote uniformity in modes of business and care. It endeavors to encourage exchange of opinion and views on the specialty among medical officers. Every three months a meeting of the various Superintendents and the Commission is held, at which divers subjects connected with the care of the insane are freely discussed and criticised. The Commission withholds nothing within the means appropriated to advance the possibilities of curative measures. The management in charge of the institutions under consideration are not hampered in their care of patients by unwise restrictions. They are the responsible and actual managers of their institutions. They are all conscientious men, feel the charge that is placed upon them, and are working for the very best interests of the inmates of the institution over which they have control.

As a member of the State Commission in Lunacy and General Superintendent of the Hospitals, I am in close touch with every Medical Superintendent. I know their aims, their ambitions, their hopes, their kindly feelings for their patients, the strain that is upon them when things go wrong in spite of the best directed efforts. I appreciate the interest they have in their patients and their desire to do more for them. It may be confessed that their power of seeing into the future of many of their wards does not extend beyond the bounds of human limitations.

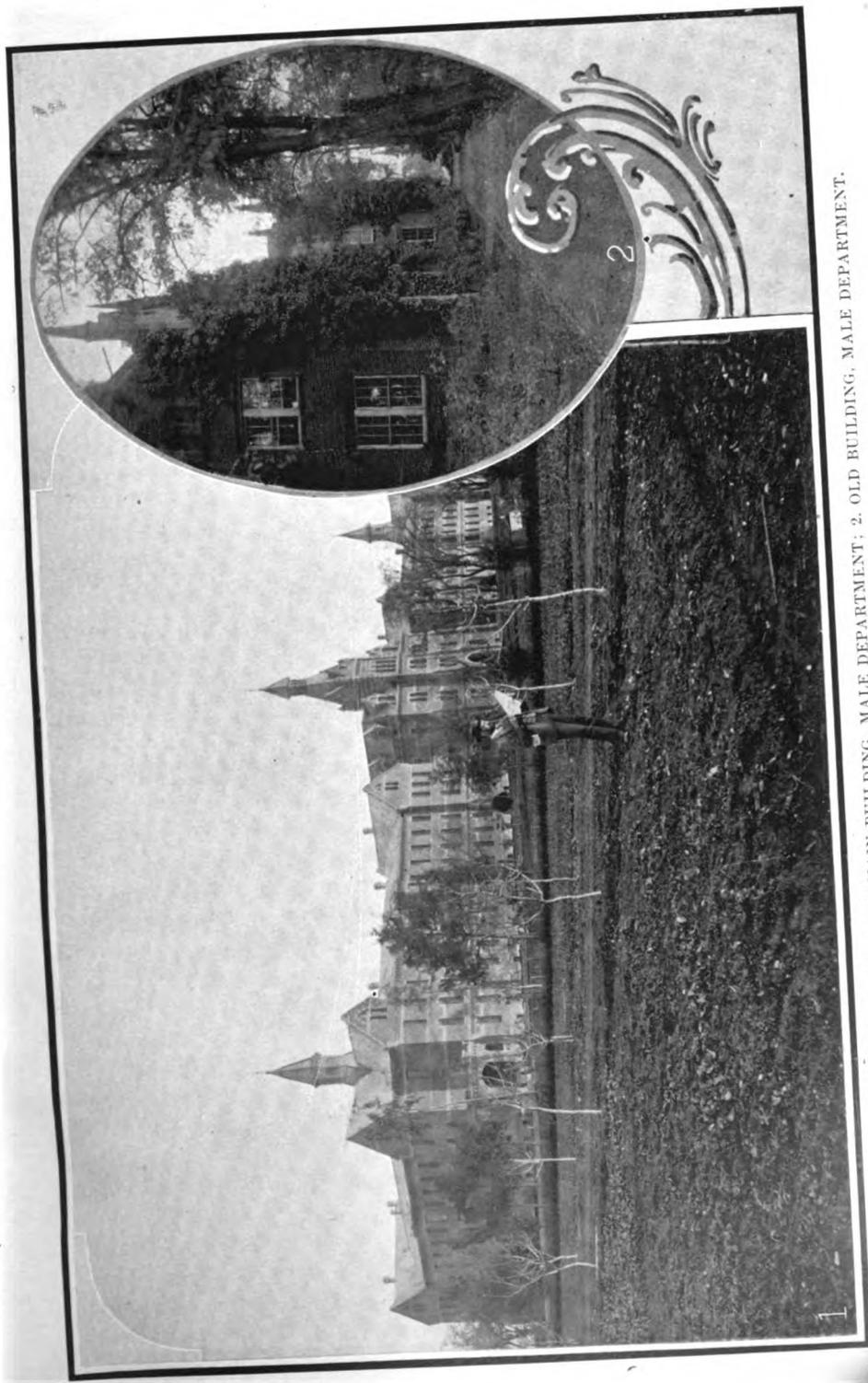
The Superintendents have been criticised to some extent for not doing more radical work in the way of surgery, but at this writing three of our hospitals are (and the others soon will be) equipped with operating-rooms and instruments sufficient for such work as will probably be necessary or advisable, and they are operating on proper cases. At a

visit to the Napa State Hospital last week, I saw three patients who had recently been operated upon. One of trephining in a case of insanity following gunshot wound of skull—result, recovery. One of trephining in a case of acute insanity following a blow on head in the neighborhood of an old injury of skull—result, marked improvement, but too early to predict final outcome. One double ovariectomy in case of epilepsy; present condition much improved, no epileptic attack since, but too early for decided opinion as to final results.

Along other lines also improvement can be reported; more attention is being paid to sanitation. Three of the institutions under the control of the Commission are having all the old plumbing torn out and replaced with new and up-to-date systems.

The care of the defective and insane is a vital question in this as in other States, and the various organizations and bodies interested in its development must take a broad-minded view of it, always bearing in mind that while on one side is the advanced humanitarian idea, there is on the other side the practical and financial view.

The whole aspect of the problem must be looked at from its broader point of view. The administration, and those directing and having immediate control of the insane and feeble-minded, fully appreciate the magnitude of a charity that has for its object the care of minds diseased and defective; they realize the sadness that is brought to families by the necessity of placing a loved one under care away from home; they recognize the peculiar helplessness that follows mental derangement or defect, and they insist that every possible safeguard must be thrown around them; that those who are unable to help themselves must be helped and protected; that kindness must be one of the watchwords; and that everything possible, within reason, that can be done must be done to promote the recovery of those recoverable, and to make as comfortable and as nearly contented as possible those whose destiny it is to remain wards of the State.



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 BOARD OF MANAGERS.

STOCKTON, CAL., December 12, 1904.

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

GENTLEMEN: We, the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital, submit the following report:

The annual statements of the Medical Superintendent and the Treasurer, which furnish a complete account of the internal and financial affairs of this Hospital, are made a part of this report, having been filed with you, and your attention is hereby called to the same.

The report of the Medical Superintendent shows that the daily average cost for the past year was 36.5 cents per capita.

Your attention is called to this low cost, as the salaries of the employes have been advanced during the past year and the cost of provisions has increased over former years.

The following improvements have been made: Remodeling and adding to the building in the rear of administration building thereby providing accommodations for one hundred more patients; construction of dining-rooms, new kitchen (with all modern improvements), bakery, and refrigerating plant; all of which has been paid for from the contingent fund. The above improvements are a great saving to the institution and add to the comfort and convenience of patients and of the officers in charge.

In the female department a new laundry has been constructed, which gives more room and allows the drying to be done without inconvenience during the winter months; it also provides further accommodations as an additional dormitory for female patients. The kitchen in the female department was also remodeled and supplied with modern equipment, which was necessary owing to the great increase in the number of patients. These improvements were provided for out of the contingent fund.

We would recommend that the Legislature be asked for appropriations for the following necessary improvements: Cement sidewalk fronting the Hospital property along California and Park streets (estimated cost, \$4,000); a new roof for the buildings of the female department (estimated cost, \$7,500). The new roof is an absolute necessity, as the present one requires repairing each year, and at any moment a heavy storm would do great damage, thereby causing inconvenience to the inmates.

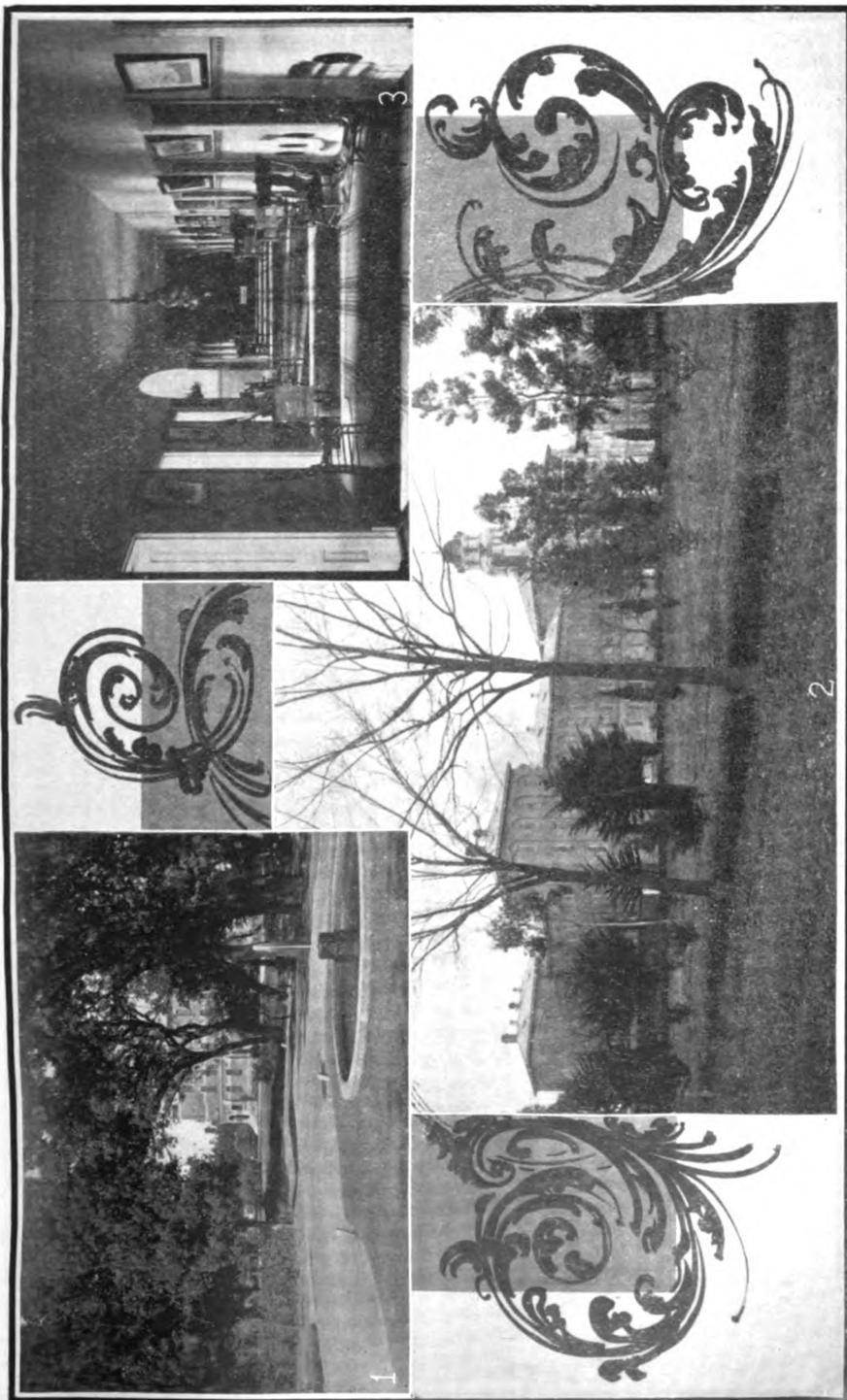
We would also recommend that an appropriation be asked for the purchase of a farm. If we had a farm the management would be able to make more room for patients, could provide work for the males, and allow additional facilities for dairying and increased pasture for stock. The farm could be made self-sustaining by raising products for the use of the institution, thereby saving considerable money that is now paid yearly for certain supplies; the necessary field work being done by patients. The dairy should be enlarged, as the present supply of milk is inadequate, and will become more so as the number of patients increases. Land in the neighborhood of the Hospital is increasing in value; and unless negotiations for the purchase of the necessary acreage are entered into at once, it may be impossible later to acquire the quantity needed by this institution.

The relationship existing between the Board of Managers and the officers and employés has been and is of a most pleasant nature. The institution has been free from any disturbance or friction, and is satisfactory in every respect.

The Board wishes to compliment the Medical Superintendent and the Steward for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK E. LANE,  
C. M. KENISTON,  
C. D. FONTANA,  
J. W. THOMPSON,  
G. W. LANGRIDGE,  
Board of Managers.



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



**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.***To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:*

**GENTLEMEN:** As required by the Insanity Law, I submit my annual report of the business and operations of this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, showing the principal facts and results.

From the summary of the movement of patients it will be seen that at the beginning of the year there were 1,608 patients under my charge, and that the number admitted was 399, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,007. Of this number, 123 were discharged as recovered, 30 as improved, 5 as unimproved, and 3 as not insane; 192 died, and 10 successfully escaped; leaving 1,644 in custody of the Hospital on June 30, 1903. This is an increase of 36 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 30.82, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 9.56.

The tables containing the usual statistical information concerning the patients do not call for special comment.

By reference to the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's department it will be seen that the total expenditures for articles consumed and for other expenses, including payroll of officers and employes and pay of Managers, were \$200,797.11, and that the daily per capita cost was 33.3 cents.

The expenditures from the contingent fund on account of construction of new kitchen, bakery, dining-room, etc., were \$10,054.72, and on account of other matters, \$8,714.24; a total of \$18,768.96.

As there will be another annual report before the next regular session of the Legislature, I do not think it necessary to make much more than the usual tabular statement at this time, especially as there have been submitted to you monthly reports embracing the current expenditures and transactions as they have taken place each month.

Believing that the institution has been conducted in an economical, orderly, and satisfactory manner, and thanking you for your constant cooperation and courtesy, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

**ASA CLARK,**  
Medical Superintendent.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.***To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the law for the government and management of State Hospitals, I submit my report of the business and transactions of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, showing the principal facts and results.

The summary of the movement of patients shows that at the beginning of the year there were 1,644 patients under my charge, and that the number admitted during the year was 371, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,015. Of this number there were discharged as recovered 106, as improved 37, and as unimproved 10; 180 died, and 10 successfully escaped; leaving 1,672 in custody of the Hospital on June 30, 1904. This is an increase of 28 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admission was 28.57, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 8.93. These percentages have not varied much for several years past.

The tables containing the usual statistical information concerning the patients do not call for special comment.

From the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's department it will be seen that the total expenditures for articles consumed and for other expenses, including payroll of officers and employes and pay of Managers, were \$210,271.23, and that the daily per capita cost was 35 cents.

The expenditures from the contingent fund on account of construction of kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitory, cold storage, etc., were \$17,972.48, and on account of other matters, \$2,538.07; a total of \$20,510.55.

The products of the farm, garden, and dairy were valued at \$13,434.31, and the articles made in the several shops and in the sewing-room at \$15,703.60; making a total of \$29,137.91. If these products and articles had been purchased in the market, the cost of maintenance would have been largely increased.

We have been free from any disastrous visitation or serious epidemics. This being much the oldest Hospital in the State, the accumulation of the old and infirm is necessarily larger here than in the younger institutions; hence it would follow—other things being equal—that our death-rate should be greater. However, this last year it was only 8.93 per cent of the number treated, and for the past ten years it has averaged but 8.385 per cent. Our system of practically open doors affording day and night ventilation (which is unknown elsewhere) must inevitably give favorable results.

The construction of the kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitory, refrigerating and cold-storage plant at the Men's Department, and the reconstruction of the laundry at the Women's Department, have about reached completion. These improvements need no commendation from me, as they already speak eloquently for themselves.

The following are some of the incidental needs which should be met without delay:

A concrete walk on Park street from Sacramento street to American street, and on California street from Poplar street to North street.....	\$4,000 00
A heating plant at the old building of the Men's Department.....	5,000 00
An addition to the laundry and shops at the Men's Department.....	5,500 00
A drying-room in the laundry at the Men's Department.....	2,000 00
A washer in the laundry at the Men's Department.....	400 00
A new bath-house at the Men's Department.....	2,500 00
79 dormer windows and new gutters for Women's Department.....	6,500 00
Remodeling first and second floors of the center wing and constructing a new kitchen, officers' dining-room, and attendants' dining-room in present association dining-room at the Women's Department.....	3,500 00
A drying-room in the laundry at the Women's Department.....	900 00
	\$30,300 00

The need of the Hospital for additional land for stock-raising, hay and other farm products is increasingly conspicuous, but I regret to say that at the present time I am unable to point out any particular tract the purchase of which I could recommend. Most likely something suitable will present itself before the meeting of the Legislature.

I am happy to say that in the main the services of officers and employés have been quite satisfactory and that the relations between myself and the Board of Managers have been harmonious, and I believe that the results of our united efforts demonstrate the fact that our objective point has been the best interests of our charge.

Very respectfully yours,

ASA CLARK,  
Medical Superintendent.

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554>  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / [http://www.hathitrust.org/access\\_use#pd-google](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google)

# 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, 1903.

NAPA, CAL., August 15, 1903.

*To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital respectfully makes the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The Board held regular monthly meetings on the second Friday of each month up to the 8th of May, 1903, when the date of said regular monthly meetings was changed to the third Friday in each month.

The minutes of the Secretary of the Board will show in detail the transactions at all such meetings. Copies of said minutes have been forwarded to your honorable Commission monthly.

A year ago this Board, in its report to the Commission, stated that it was essential to the proper government and management of the Hospital that a system of by-laws be provided for said Hospital. We are absolutely without any by-laws or rules authenticated and approved by the Commission, which is unfortunate. This Board adopted a system of by-laws and submitted the same to the Commission nearly two years ago, but this Board is still awaiting the action of the Commission.

The demands of the Hospital are growing from year to year, but the number of patients at the close of the year is slightly less than at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. This is in part due, no doubt, to the watchfulness, care, and skill of Dr. Stone, the Medical Superintendent. But we need more room. Many patients are compelled to sleep on the floor of the corridors and in the morning take up their beds of straw and walk.

The plumbing system has been in use since 1876 and is not only obsolete, but greatly inadequate to the requirements of the institution, and every day shows fresh proof of the necessity of a new and better

system. We at this point adopt the report of the Medical Superintendent, and would add emphasis to his statements, if such can be added.

Our electric lighting system, which we have tried for a year, in general gives satisfaction. We have persistently endeavored to reduce the cost, and are striving to obtain the most we can for the least amount of money. We have again contracted with the Bay Counties Power Company for lights at a flat rate of twenty-five cents per month per light.

During the year we have installed electric power for running machinery, and find it a great improvement over steam in certain departments, both in cost and convenience. We still indorse crude oil instead of coal for steam purposes.

Still the cry is more water. By boring a well this last summer we have added to our supply about 15,000 gallons daily, which is of great assistance; still we need more. Reservoirs or wells are our Shibboleth. Of the four elements, earth, air, fire, and water, we have enough of two, to wit: air and fire. We need the remaining two, land and water. We are happy to state that, by the recent action of the Commission, the land question will doubtless soon be settled, and when accomplished, "great will be the rejoicing thereat."

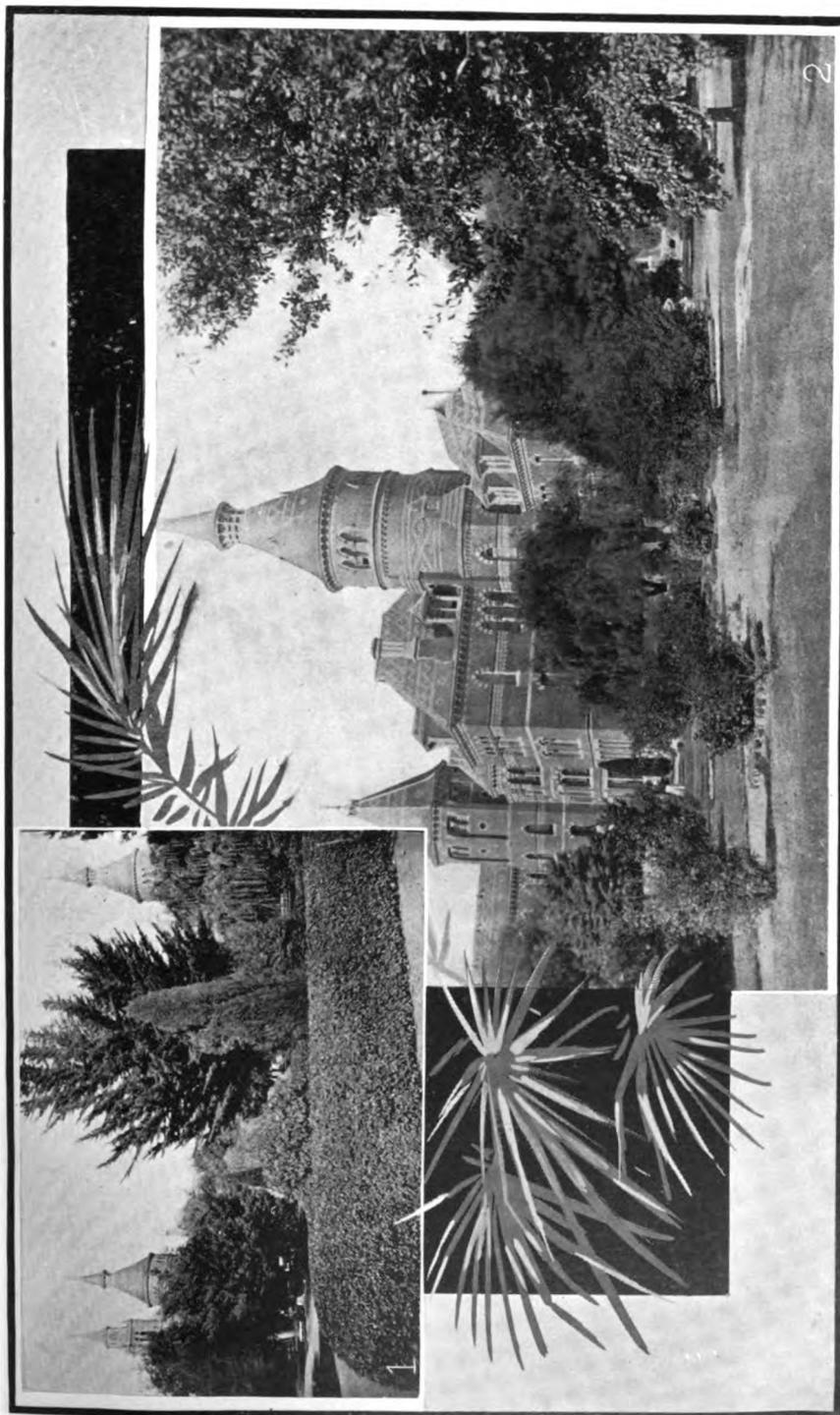
The question of erecting cottages for pay-patients is like "Banquo's Ghost": it will not down, for the reason that the necessities for the same still exist and are increasing.

A new milk-house has been erected near the cow barn, which supplies a much needed requirement, and soon additional cowsheds will be erected in which to house the cows at milking time in the winter. While we are only milking seventy-five cows at present, we expect to milk next January between one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty, which will be a boon to the patients.

In this report we can do no better on some matters than to quote from our report last year, and therefore repeat that the graveyard occupies a very valuable portion of our land. While yet not particularly large, it is on the increase and we suggest its removal to land which can not be used for agricultural purposes, or that some other system be adopted for the disposal of the unclaimed dead.

We are pleased to notice that the State is taking steps toward remedying the evil of sending insane criminals, children, and old senile persons to not only this institution but all other like hospitals, and we hope to see the day when insane criminals will be retained at the prisons, feeble-minded children in their own institutions, and weak, senile people at the county hospitals of the various counties.

In the matter of supplies being furnished under the contracts for the present year, there is less friction thus far than in former years. We commend the Commission in approving the contracts this Board made in June last, thereby enabling us to furnish better and more satisfactory



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



supplies than formerly, and creating a better spirit of harmony among the attendants and officers.

Our worthy Superintendent has inaugurated and completed a number of changes and improvements which are highly satisfactory, and which add greatly to the comfort of those for whom intended, as well as evidencing the fact that we have the right man in the right place.

Respectfully submitted.

E. Z. HENNESSEY,

W. V. STAFFORD,

F. W. BUSH,

R. M. SWAIN,

MAX GOLDBERG,

Board of Managers Napa State Hospital.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

*To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital respectfully makes the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

The Board held regular monthly meetings during the year, and but only one special meeting, and that one was in relation to the suit of A. L. Lundy & Co. against the Board of Managers. The transactions of each meeting are specifically shown by the minutes, copies of which are on file with your honorable Commission, and reference to the same is hereby made and they constitute a part of this report.

We are still in the unfortunate position of having no by-laws nor rules of government authenticated and approved by the Commission, as the law directs.

A book of records of the visits of the Managers appears to be required by the law, and the Board is desirous of complying with the legal requirements, but so far said book has not been furnished by the proper authority.

Year after year the demands of the Hospital increase, and if the same were to be met by a less competent person than our worthy Superintendent, Dr. Stone, confusion would reign, which would be contrary to our present condition.

In our report for 1903, we spoke in no uncertain tones respecting the obsolete and worn-out plumbing system in the Hospital, and we extend our thanks to the Commission for granting the authority for installing

a new and thoroughly up-to-date system, which is being completed as rapidly as the nature of the work permits.

The Board deemed it advisable to contract for the coming year with the Bay Counties Power Company for furnishing electric light and power, by the meter system instead of the flat rate formerly in vogue.

During the year it was also deemed advisable to make a change of stewards, and Mr. W. H. Friend was duly installed as steward, and the change has proved satisfactory. Owing to the resignation of the steward's clerk, the storekeeper was advanced to the clerkship in the steward's office and a new storekeeper appointed. The engineer's office was declared vacant and another engineer installed, and the institution has not suffered in the least by any of the aforesaid changes.

We congratulate the Commission on acquiring what is known as the Smith-Brown ranch; the same will be of great benefit to the Hospital.

The necessity of more water still presents itself every summer, and with renewed vigor. The Board earnestly recommends a dignified, yet specific presentation of the matter to the coming Legislature.

While there are many subjects referred to in past reports, numbers of which still remain the objects of criticism, yet perhaps it is well not to repeat them; there are always improvements to be seen and desired in a large institution, but which naturally come slowly. There is, however, one improvement, or more properly speaking, a course of procedure, which the Board inaugurated relative to awarding contracts for supplies for the institution. For the year just ending, the Board, in considering contracts for supplies for the Hospital, gave more regard and attention to the *quality* of the articles than to the *price*, or in other words, quality first, price secondary. We are sorry to state that there are persons in California who act upon the idea that anything (however poor in quality) is good enough for an insane person; but the people of California do not believe in such doctrine, neither does the Board of Managers of this Hospital approve such idea, and we desire to state that for the year ending June 30, 1904, in almost every instance where the Board gave greater regard to quality than it did to price, in awarding contracts, satisfactory results were obtained.

The general health of the patients and employés is a matter of congratulation, largely owing to the efficiency of those having the care of the same.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Board of Managers of Napa State Hospital.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.**

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report as Medical Superintendent of Napa State Hospital for the year beginning July 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1903.

I assumed the management of the Hospital on the 25th day of September, 1902, succeeding Dr. Dozier. Dr. L. M. Pulsifer was appointed First Assistant Physician upon the same date.

On October 12, 1902, I appointed W. T. Kelly my private secretary. Other changes in the employés of the Hospital have been reported to you from month to month.

Many changes and alterations in and about the buildings have been made. Among the most noticeable are the following:

The office of the secretary has been placed in the room adjoining the office of the Superintendent, and the room formerly occupied by him has been made the reception room.

The former board room has been fitted up as an office for three of the assistant physicians. The Fourth Assistant Physician has an office adjoining the female receiving ward. The supervisor and his assistant, also the matron and her assistant, have separate offices.

The old scullery has been made into a pleasant and comfortable dining-room for the male and female attendants, and the old dining-rooms have been artistically decorated and fitted up for club rooms to be used by the officers and employés.

Two rooms are in use on the third floor as a dining-room and kitchen for the officers.

Several changes have been made at the laundry and in the engineer's department.

Two rooms have been properly arranged for operating purposes, and we are now prepared to do surgical work.

A new brick building, 40 by 20 feet, has been erected at the dairy, to be used for keeping the milk properly. It consists of a milk room, with cooler and tank and all other dairy accessories, and the upper portion gives sleeping accommodations for six patients who are employed in and about the dairy. This improvement was a much needed one, as the milk was formerly kept in the basement of the main building.

A rock-crushing plant is being installed, and by the 1st of September will be in full operation, giving employment to an unlimited number

of patients. The material will be used in grading the back yards, walks, and driveways.

In February electric motors were installed to take the place of the steam engines for running the machinery; one 50-horsepower motor for the laundry, ice plant, and planing mill; one 3-horsepower motor for the ironing-rooms, and one 5-horsepower motor for the tailor shop and sewing-room.

The two brick cottages are now made the home for as many pay patients (male and female) as they will accommodate.

The water question is a serious problem to solve and one which has always found a place in the annual report. The supply of water this summer has been very much better than for many years past. A well 174 feet deep was bored this spring and during the past months has furnished from 15,000 to 18,000 gallons of water per day, which amount added to 20,000 or 30,000 gallons from the old well, gives us about 40,000 gallons to pump into the water mains. By this means the tanks in the towers have at all times been filled and no ward has been without water. I believe that a few additional bored wells, or one very large one, dug down as far as practicable and bored the balance of the depth, will give us a supply of good water for domestic purposes.

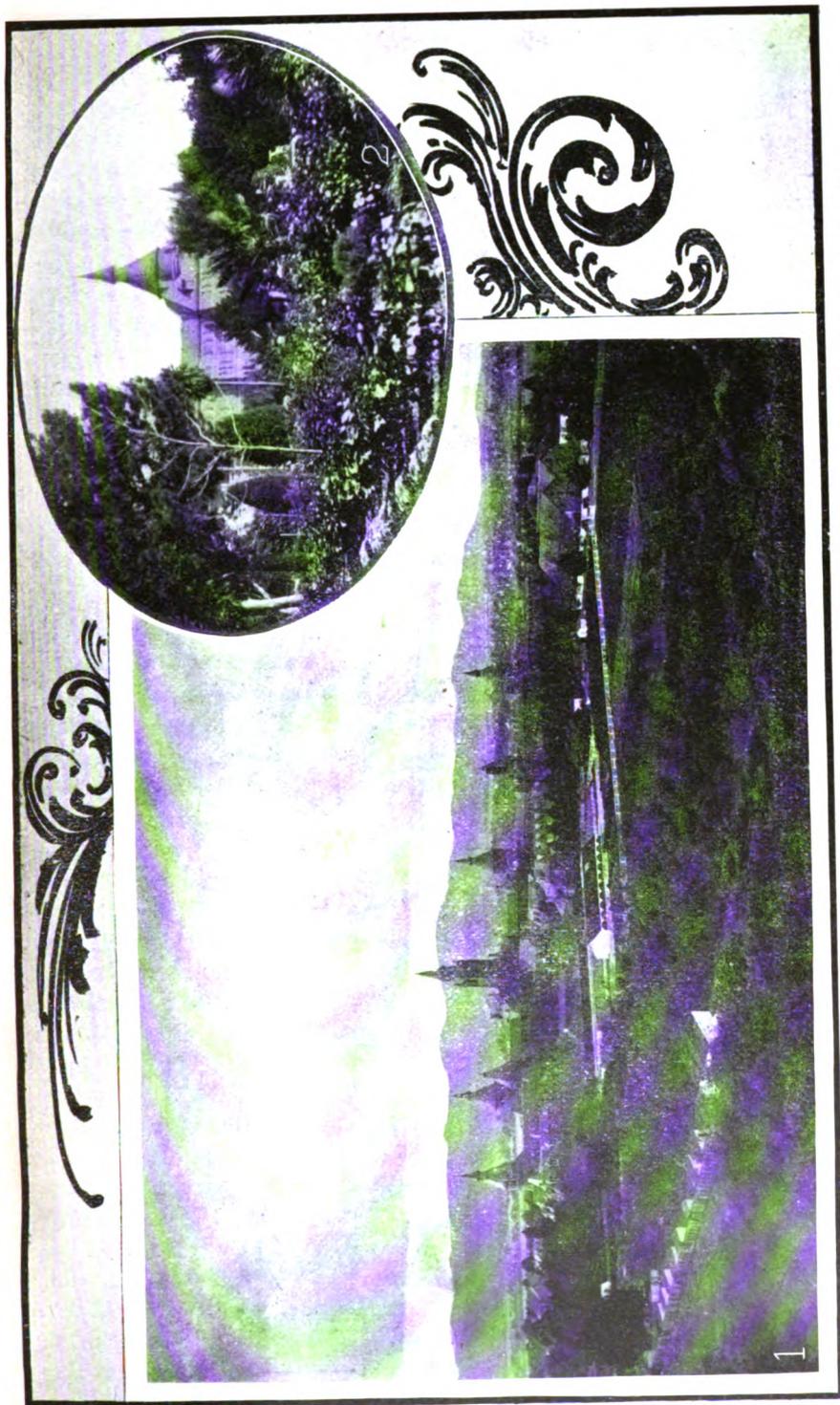
Many improvements are under contemplation, namely, the purchase or rental of additional land; the erection of a new building for female patients; the replumbing of the building and installation of an up-to-date bathing system for the patients; the building of a large barn and shed combined, for the dairy herd; the installation of a poultry plant; the erection of a brick building at the dairy for storage of feedstuff, and many other minor improvements.

The unfortunates who have been placed under our care have received the best of attention, and many changes on the wards have been made for their comfort and benefit, and it is our endeavor to have them occupied as much as their physical health will permit and to keep them in the open air and sunshine.

As you will note by the table herewith attached 269 patients were admitted during the year. The percentage of recoveries was 27.88, and the percentage of deaths 8.38.

The average daily expense per patient has been 36.3 cents.

The hospital buildings and premises were placed under quarantine for thirty days for smallpox, but we were very fortunate in not having an epidemic, the disease confining itself to three. Prompt action, strict quarantine, and close observance of the rules by the officers and employes was the safeguard. I desire to return my thanks to the State Board of Health and the County and City Boards of Health of Napa for the able assistance rendered us.



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



I desire to extend my thanks to the officers and employés who have so ably assisted in the work of my administration.

To you gentlemen who compose the Board of Managers of this great charitable institution, I owe my deep and sincere gratitude. You informed me upon my election that each and every member would lend me his earnest support, and I have at all times found this to be the case, and hope that the pleasant relations thus established will continue and that you will always find me at my post.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,  
Medical Superintendent.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

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

GENTLEMEN: I submit for your consideration my annual report for the fifty-fifth fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Attached you will find a complete tabulation of the records of the Hospital for the year. At the beginning of the year, we had on the rolls 1,506 patients, and during the year 302 have been admitted; the discharges have been as follows: Recovered, 94; improved, 11; unimproved, 25; not insane, 4; transferred, 3; allowed to return home on leave of absence, 56; died, 162; showing a percentage of 31.13 as recovered, and 8.9 per cent of deaths; leaving a total number of 1,506 on our rolls July 1, 1904, showing that we neither gained nor lost during the year.

You will note by the table of the Steward's department that \$110,914.93 was expended from support fund and \$103,772.39 from the salary fund, making a grand total of \$214,687.33 for the year—a daily per capita cost of 39.9 cents.

During the year, the sum of \$25,079.26 has been collected for the care and maintenance of patients. A large amount of this has been collected through the able and efficient Secretary of the Commission in Lunacy, C. L. Pardee, and the energetic attorney, Hon. J. W. Stetson; and by authority of the State Board of Examiners, the Steward's sales have amounted to \$1,201.32. Against the contingent fund, we have expended the sum of \$19,930.75 in improvements.

The general health of the inmates has been as good as could be expected under the present unsanitary condition of the plumbing of most of the wards. We were again unfortunate in having smallpox

appear among the inmates, which was due to the fact that a patient had been exposed only a day or two before his commitment and the disease did not develop until he had been in the Hospital two weeks. Three other inmates on the same ward contracted the disease, as well as one of the attendants in charge of the cases at the pesthouse. All the cases were sent to the pesthouse and the ward quarantined. A strict quarantine of the ward and at the pesthouse prevented the disease from making any further progress.

During the past year, upward of thirty major and minor surgical operations have been performed, showing the advantage of having a well-equipped operating-room where such surgical work can be done successfully.

The replumbing of the wards was commenced on February 10th, and three of the wards, viz., Y, Z, and No. 5, have been completed and are now occupied, and within the next ten days A, B, and No. 4 wards will be completed and ready for occupancy. In replumbing, the work is being carried on by day's labor. The material used is of the very best, and the fixtures selected are those that will give long service and of a substantial make. The pipes and fixtures are so arranged that it is a very simple matter to get at them for the purpose of repair work, and will not necessitate the tearing up of floors. The floors in the lavatories and bathrooms of the wards completed have been torn up and new ones laid, and these are covered with tar paper and two coats of tar, and on this is laid the concrete and cement. The walls in the bathrooms are cemented up a distance of seven feet. Each bathroom is furnished with a tub and a Gegenstrom shower. The latter has proved to be the ideal system of bathing, and the patients thoroughly enjoy it, and it requires less than one third of the time that the tub-bathing does to bathe all the occupants of a ward. The supervision of the plumbing is under Mr. Chas. H. Caulfield, an expert plumbing engineer, who is certainly giving us an up-to-date sanitary plumbing system, and when the entire building is completed, I am of the opinion that no other institution of a similar character will be better equipped from a sanitary point of view.

In the Engineer's department, many improvements have been made to better the conditions of heating and economizing in the use of fuel, etc. One change made in this department which has been a great saving is the use of crude oil instead of coke in the gas plant. This change saves from \$40 to \$50 a month in the cost of making gas. The brickwork about the steam boilers is being torn down and rebuilt.

A great amount of work has been done in the Carpenter's department. Ice chests have been made and furnished to the wards for use during the summer months, so that the milk and butter may be kept fresh. Many new floors have been put down in the wards undergoing

replumbing. A new addition has been added to the barn at the dairy to accommodate twenty-five additional milch cows, and the ordinary repair work has been kept up. Several patients are daily employed in this department.

The painters have been employed painting the three residences and the wards now being overhauled; also keeping up the general repairs. This department employs from twelve to fourteen patients.

The blacksmith and tinsmith have had their share of the work, particularly the blacksmith, who has been obliged, in addition to his regular work, to make many necessary articles used by the plumbers.

The tailor shop and sewing-room have kept the inmates well clothed during the year, and in these two departments from twenty-five to thirty people are kept busy.

On the farms, in the orchards, and in the vegetable gardens many of our inmates find employment which is a great benefit to them, both mentally and physically. At the dairy, a brick building 18 by 20 feet has been built for storing the feedstuff. During the year, eighty cows have been milked twice daily, giving us an average of two hundred and twenty gallons of milk a day, and the herd is being increased so that before many months three hundred gallons of milk will be the daily output. With the additional land to be purchased, I hope to be able to raise from twenty-five to thirty beef cattle annually.

The landscape gardener has made many improvements in the grounds tending to beautify them and thereby make the surroundings more pleasing to the eye.

We have a well-organized band, composed of fourteen of the employés, under the able leadership of the Assistant Supervisor, Mr. James Raney, which holds concerts on the lawns three times a week for the benefit of the patients; and a well-conducted orchestra of ten pieces plays for our weekly dances. I desire to suggest at this time the advisability of giving extra compensation to the musicians, as they certainly deserve it, and the money thus expended is more than repaid in the pleasure the unfortunates receive from this source of amusement.

A number of entertainments have been given for the benefit of the inmates, and at the Christmas holiday a tree, beautifully decorated, holding on its branches a little token for each patient present, was prepared, after which all participated in the dancing, and refreshments were served in the room adjacent to the amusement hall.

Three large double-seated swings have been placed on the front grounds used by female patients, and I hope before another year to add many more, as they have proved a source of comfort. Employment and amusement are the best of all treatments to be given the unfortunate, so we should strive to make the surroundings for those who have been committed to our care as pleasant as possible, providing for them

those things which will have a tendency to occupy the mind and make those who are capable of appreciation feel that they have not been entirely cut off from the pleasures the world affords.

The Board room has been moved from the third floor to the room formerly occupied by the dispensary, and the dispensary moved to the rooms formerly occupied by the cutting-room and dining-room in the tailor shop. This arrangement makes it more convenient, as the Superintendent's office, Board of Managers' room, and main office open into one another.

Changes in the employés have been reported to you from month to month.

On the 15th and 16th of April we had the pleasure of entertaining the State Commission in Lunacy when one of its quarterly meetings was held, at which time his Excellency, George C. Pardee, Governor of the State, paid us an official visit. These meetings of the Commission have been of great benefit and assistance, as it gives an opportunity for the Superintendents to meet with members of the Commission and discuss questions of importance.

The question as to what our future requirements will be always finds its place in the annual report, and this year is no exception. The paramount question which must be met is our lack of a sufficient water supply, and I am in hopes that we may be able to secure some relief in the near future; but as to how the same may be brought about, I leave to your judgment, as many plans have been presented in years past, with which you are familiar.

I would earnestly recommend the installation of a house telephone system to connect the different wards and various departments. The necessity for an elevator in the center building should be taken under advisement. The continuation of replumbing the entire building is assured. Better accommodations should be afforded our employés. My idea would be that the erection of two buildings—one for the female employés and the other for the male employés—is the most feasible plan. This would give us the quarters now used by the attendants on the wards for the accommodation of patients, which would assist materially in relieving the congested condition, as the space used at present by the attendants would make large dormitories in which from eight to ten beds could be placed.

The heating and ventilation of the wards is one of the serious questions, and which will require a considerable outlay of money to place the same in proper condition. At the present time, patients on the wards suffer from cold during the winter months, particularly so on the lower wards. The ventilation being imperfect, does not allow the impure air to escape, and as a result, the atmosphere of the wards is very unhealthy, and causes the inmates to make frequent complaints.

An up-to-date heating and ventilating system should be installed, and as a preliminary to this work, I would recommend the employment of a competent man to examine the conditions and make a report, with plans and specifications for a new system. I believe that we should continue to improve the present buildings and put them in good condition before we undertake the erection of additional buildings. The purchase of the Smith Brown tract of land, consisting of 500 acres, which is now under negotiation, will give us river land for raising green feed the year around for our herd, and the upland will produce hay enough to supply our requirements.

Better appliances for treating the patients who enter this Hospital with a hope of getting well should be supplied and the Napa State Hospital made a modern, up-to-date, well-equipped institution, so that it can take its stand along with hospitals for the insane in the Eastern States. My desire and aim is to make this a home for those who are incurable, giving them all the comforts and pleasures the State can afford; and for those that can be restored, make it a modern, well-equipped hospital.

The amount of appropriation required for the coming fiscal years should be at least the same as allowed for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years, which was \$442,606.

My relations with the officers and employés during the year have been of the friendliest character, and I extend to them my best wishes. As to you gentlemen who are members of the Board of Managers of this Hospital, I wish to express my thanks for the cordial and earnest support I have received at your hands, and know that our future relations will be as they have been in the past, for the reason that we are all working to accomplish one end, *i. e.*, the betterment of the conditions and the advancement of the work at this Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,  
Medical Superintendent.



# 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, 1904.

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

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital herewith present their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1904.

The Board of Managers have held regular meetings on the second Wednesday of each month, and have held special meetings from time to time to transact such business as could not conveniently be presented at the regular meetings.

Our meetings usually have a full attendance of the Board. There have been but few changes in the management of the Hospital. The Board of Managers remain the same.

Dr. J. A. Crane resigned the position of Medical Superintendent December 10, 1902, and Dr. Leonard Stocking, who was First Assistant Physician, was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. G. D. Marvin, who was Second Assistant Physician, was promoted to First Assistant, and Dr. E. A. Kelley of Berkeley was appointed Second Assistant Physician.

For further information with reference to changes in the corps of officers, we would refer you to the report of the Medical Superintendent, who gives a list in full.

The members of the Board of Managers, who are all experienced business men, endeavor to conduct the affairs of the Hospital the same as they would their own private business, and the result is, peace and harmony prevail in all our proceedings.

To Dr. Stocking, more than to any one else, is credit due for the successful management of the Hospital. His long experience, his industrious habits, his tireless energy, his amiable disposition, and his firm decision of character well qualify him to occupy the position of Superintendent, and we were extremely fortunate in securing him for the

position. We are proud of him, and he is loved and respected by those associated with him.

Since our last report we have finished our artesian well, and while we do not get as much water as we had hoped to, yet what we do get will be of great assistance and enable us to supply our wants for the present.

The steel tower has been completed, and is in every way satisfactory.

We have given much attention to the subject of lighting. Our coal gas plant has not been satisfactory, and through the supervision of Dr. Stocking, with the assistance of Dr. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, we have succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory plant.

The plumbing which was much needed has been begun, and will soon be finished.

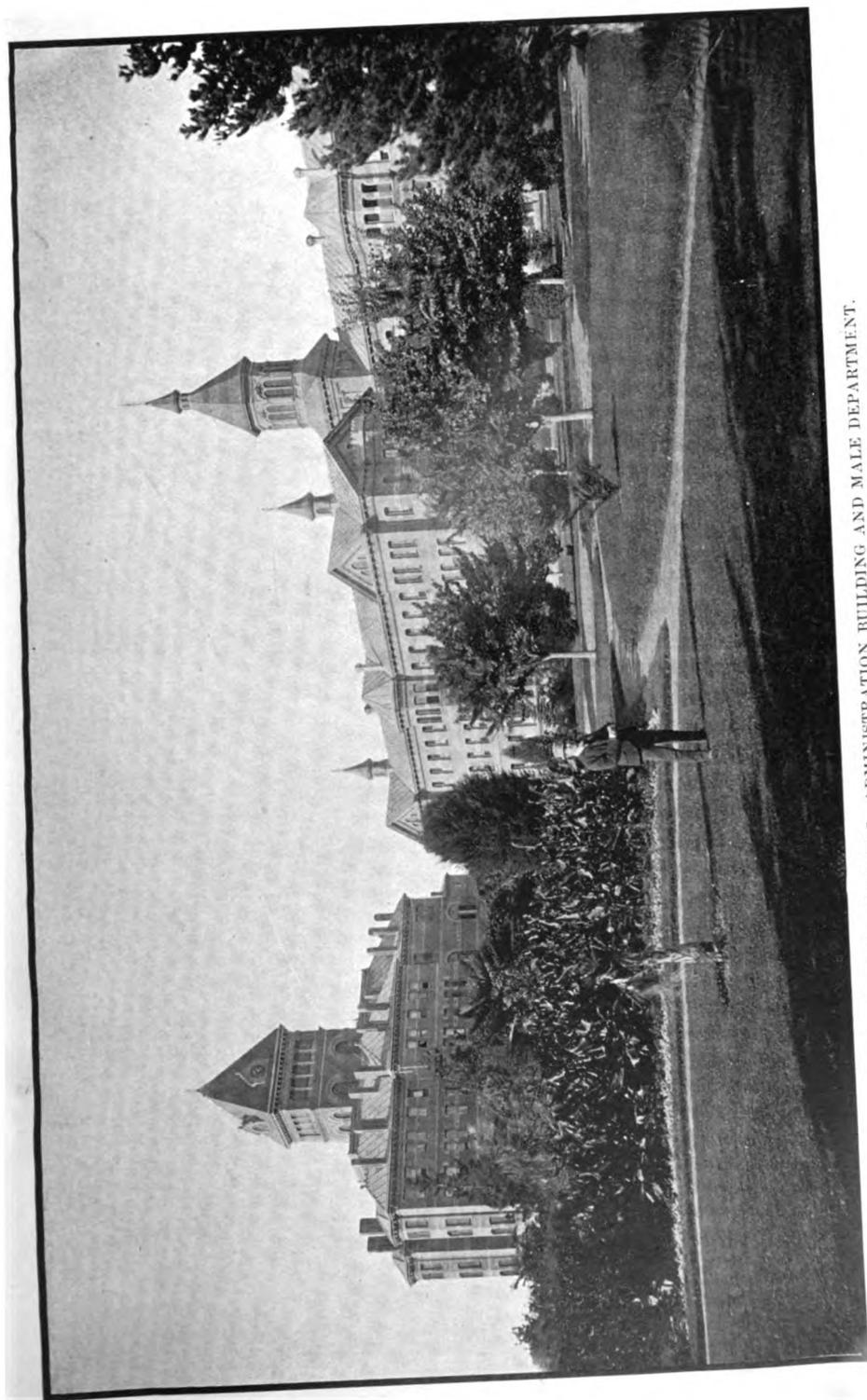
The new cottage for women is nearing completion, and when finished will be a model building for the purpose for which it is to be used. Just prior to the commencement of this building, Dr. Stocking returned from a tour of inspection of Eastern hospitals, and among other matters paid particular attention to the construction of buildings, which enabled him to make many valuable suggestions to our architect.

There are plenty of patients who are willing to pay a reasonable amount for such superior accommodations as they can obtain in our cottages, and this is one reason why our contingent fund is always in good condition—in fact, our financial condition is such that we have decided not to ask any assistance from the coming Legislature except a sufficient amount to comfortably maintain the Hospital, and after giving the matter careful consideration have decided to recommend

For support .....	\$186,000 00
For salaries .....	165,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$351,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC UPHAM.  
 JAMES K. WILSON.  
 O. A. HALE.  
 A. GREENINGER.



AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND MALE DEPARTMENT.



**REPORT OF TREASURER,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.***To the Honorable the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital :*

**GENTLEMEN:** Herewith find statement of receipts and expenditures for the fifty-fourth fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1903.

**SUPPORT FUND.**

Appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$82,995 00
Expenditures for same period.....	82,771 84
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$223 16

**SALARY FUND.**

Appropriation for the fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$63,750 00
Expenditures for same period.....	64,030 28
Expenditures exceed appropriation.....	\$280 28

**STEEL WATER-TOWER FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$10,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$317 10
Expenditures previously.....	44 95
Total cost to date.....	\$362 05

**ARTESIAN WELL FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$5,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$3,967 98
Expenditures previously.....	925 65
Total cost of sinking artesian well.....	\$4,893 63

**CONTINGENT FUND.****Receipts.**

Cash in hands of State Treasurer, July 1, 1902.....	\$19,451 01
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent, July 1, 1902.....	200 00
Board of pay-patients.....	18,631 36
Live stock.....	779 46
Miscellaneous sources.....	449 37
	\$39,511 20

**Disbursements.**

Improvement of grounds.....	\$205 21
Incidental expenses.....	332 36
Furnishing.....	235 15
Repairs of convalescent cottage.....	1,110 35
Two-story cottage, during fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	85 00
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent (Revolving Fund)....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer, June 30, 1903.....	37,343 13
	\$39,511 20

Respectfully submitted.

T. S. MONTGOMERY,  
Treasurer.

**REPORT OF TREASURER,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.***To the Honorable the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith find statement of receipts and expenditures for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904.

**SUPPORT FUND.**

Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$84,072 96
Expenditures for same period .....	80,277 30
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$3,795 66

**SALARY FUND.**

Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$73,702 92
Expenditures for same period .....	69,998 31
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$3,704 61

**STEEL WATER-TOWER FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$10,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$8,925 54
Expenditures previously .....	362 05
Total cost to date .....	\$9,287 59

**GAS PLANT FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$6,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	295 89

**PLUMBING FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$8,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	195 80

**CONTINGENT FUND.****Receipts.**

Cash in hands of State Treasurer July 1, 1903.....	\$37,343 13
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent July 1, 1903.....	200 00
Board of pay-patients.....	21,695 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	367 95
	\$59,606 08

**Disbursements.**

Improvement of grounds .....	\$409 99
Live stock .....	370 95
Incidental expenses .....	558 33
Laboratory .....	545 15
Two-story cottage, during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	13,954 93
Overhauling plumbing in Administration Building.....	31 65
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent (Revolving Fund).....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer June 30, 1904.....	43,535 08
	\$59,606 08

Respectfully submitted.

T. S. MONTGOMERY,  
Treasurer.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.**

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

GENTLEMEN: It is my duty and my privilege to present to your honorable body the "principal facts and results" of the management of the Agnews State Hospital for the biennial period ending June 30, 1904, that the same may be incorporated with your report to the State Commission in Lunacy, as required by law.

So far as relates to the members of your Board, with such confidence and harmony have we worked, and so fully month by month have you made yourselves familiar with the detailed workings of the Hospital, a report can but reiterate what you already know. Indeed, this harmony of action and familiarity with the management and work of this Hospital have extended to the State Commission in Lunacy and to other State officers, including the Governor himself, so that even to them the report will contain but little that is new. It is well, however, that law and custom require it, if through such report the public may be made better acquainted with the condition, the progress, and the needs of the Agnews State Hospital, and the plans and the ambitions of its management for its betterment.

We do not forget that this is a public institution maintained by the people for the public good, and that we have only been intrusted for the present with its management. What we shall accomplish and what our standard shall be, will depend largely upon the sympathy and support we receive from an interested public.

**IN GENERAL.**

The past two years have been unusually busy ones with the care of an increased number of patients, and with many improvements enlarging, bettering, and rendering more efficient the Hospital for its work.

The report of your Treasurer shows you briefly the amount of the different appropriations made by the last Legislature, and the amount disbursed as well as the amount still remaining in each fund.

The Steward's report, attached hereto, shows in detail the disbursement of the support fund each year, giving the amount expended for different articles and purposes, and the cost of each department; also the total cost of maintenance, the total daily average expense, and the average cost per capita per day. His report also shows the amount and value of the various products of the farm, all of which are utilized in the maintenance of the Hospital.

Before passing the features of management represented by the above reports, I wish to remark: That while the close of the fifty-fifth fiscal year shows a balance of a few thousand dollars in the support and salary funds, these funds will be much more heavily drawn upon during the fifty-sixth fiscal year, which we are now entering, because new wards will be opened and there will be a very material increase in the number of patients to be cared for. We shall probably need the full amount appropriated for the two years' maintenance before the close of the present fiscal year. Of the special appropriations by the last Legislature, only the steel water-tower fund shows any considerable amount expended, owing to the fact that this was the only such appropriation made immediately available, the others not being made available until this year. There is now in the contingent fund \$24,000 more than at the beginning of the biennial period, notwithstanding disbursements made out of it. Heavy drafts will be made upon it, however, in the immediate future, for completing the erection of the cottage now being built, and for other extensive improvements contracted to be paid out of this fund.

Should you desire to know the absolute or relative cost of various articles of food or other expenses of maintenance, they can not be made clearer than set forth in the Steward's report. I will merely remark that by far the most expensive article of food is meat, next to that butter, and next flour; the most valuable single product of the farm is milk, second pork, and third eggs.

You will find attached in tabulated form and in detail certain information, usually given, in regard to those who have come and gone during the biennial period covered by this report. For your convenience, I will here briefly summarize a few facts from these tables: Number of patients at beginning of period July 1, 1902, male 626, female 398, total 1024; received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1904, males 253, females 171, total 424; returned elopers, males 10, female 0, total 10; discharged recovered, male 66, female 39, total, 105; discharged improved, males 38, females 26, total 64; discharged unimproved, males 11, females 13, total 24; died, males 120, females 72, total 192; eloped, males 15, females 0; remaining at end of biennial period, 1,058; increase during period, 34; whole number treated during period, 1,458; daily average number treated 1,034. Of the 424 admitted, 178, or nearly one half, were foreign born.

One half of those admitted were between the ages of thirty and fifty, while only 11 were under twenty. The number between sixty and ninety years of age indicates that too many are brought in their dotage who should be cared for at home or in county hospitals. Notwithstanding nearly all had reached adult life before becoming

insane, and more than half had passed middle life, more were single than married.

The causes of insanity given are those assigned in the commitment and are of but little value. The large majority though, I think, are justly assigned to physical causes. I do not think that the so-called moral causes often, if ever, produce insanity, while an inherited, unstable mental and nervous organization plays a much more prominent part than credited with in the "assigned causes" tabulated.

An effort has been made to classify the forms of insanity, as desired by the State Commission in Lunacy; but every alienist knows how impossible it is to correctly classify many cases.

There has been about the usual percentage of deaths. It is worthy of note that there have been but very few deaths from acute or inter-current diseases, but that nearly all have been from diseases associated with their mental infirmities, and chronic in character. And it is most remarkable, and a fact to be thankful for, that there have been no deaths during the two years from accident or suicide.

If you will examine the table of occupations of those admitted, you will notice how very few there are from the professions, somewhat more from the trades, and the large proportion from those recorded simply as laborers and of no occupation. In my opinion, work of any kind, mental or physical, by an adult does not induce insanity, with right living and habits; but among the laboring class and the idle are more defective and more with bad environments, poor food and bad habits.

Statistics of recoveries I know are very unreliable and of little worth as they come from various institutions. The great variation in the percentage reported is not so much a difference in the number actually restored as a difference in the number claimed on an erroneous basis of what constitutes a recovery and a desire to establish a high record. We have tried to be careful and fair and feel gratified with a percentage of 25.03 for the two years, although the last year's record was 27.98.

#### IMPROVED TREATMENT FOR THE ACUTE.

We shall hope to increase the percentage of recoveries very materially when we have established the method of care and the means of active treatment of the acute which I am planning and which I shall in the near future recommend to you and ask permission to institute. Knowing the progressive spirit of your Board, I feel confident that when I present to you a plan of changes and improvements for this purpose, meeting your approval, and the money is available, you will authorize the step forward.

#### LABORATORY.

Here I may add that the laboratory established during the last year is a step in the same direction, and is proving most useful. Its work

is not simply pathologic, but bacteriologic and clinical or diagnostic. The urine of every patient is examined, the blood when necessary, and the sputum and other secretions when indicated. The equipment is sufficient for present needs, and satisfactory.

#### LIBRARY.

A library has also been established during the last year for the benefit of patients and employés, who are permitted free use of it under careful regulations. We now have 350 volumes, and hope to add more from time to time.

#### AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION.

We try to furnish our patients with as much recreation and amusement as practicable, calculated to relieve the monotony of their lives and divert their minds from morbid thoughts. Each day the weather permits, they spend several hours outdoors. Some games and sports are provided, and the annual field day is much enjoyed. I hope, with your permission, to provide greater variety of outdoor diversion for both sexes. I purchased the wagonette authorized by you, and I think the patients derive much pleasure and no little benefit from the rides it furnishes them. Indoor, we have weekly dances and other amusements throughout the year. Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed in a manner appropriate to the days, and are occasions of good cheer. We maintain among our employés both an excellent orchestra and a fine band. That music has a beneficial effect upon the mentally disturbed and nervous, there is no doubt, and should be utilized in an institution of this kind.

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

Religious services, I think, should be provided and paid for by the State. Many of the patients are quite as capable as they ever were of enjoying and appreciating the privilege of religious service, but they have no opportunity unless it is provided for them here. I do not think we ought to deny it to them. Moreover, from the same standpoint that we view other efforts to relieve from the monotony of hospital life, and to direct the minds and actions of our patients along rational and right channels, religious services should not be omitted. These services have been irregular and entirely dependent upon the charity of the clergy. Clergymen from San José and Santa Clara have most kindly given their services from time to time, which have been greatly appreciated and enjoyed by our people. Father Raggio has continued his weekly visits and monthly church services, as for many years past.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

But after all, neither amusement nor any other so-called moral treatment compares in beneficial effect with employment. Absolute idleness

is disastrous to either the sane or the insane. If possible, every patient, physically able, should be induced to do something. If the mind is too demented, too depressed, too exalted, too confused, to apply itself and direct more complex movements necessary to do more skilled work, then the patient must begin with the simplest possible action that means doing something. Many a patient beginning in this way has been led to higher and more orderly mental action, and to usefulness and more comfortable living, and often even to an ability to go out and care for himself. In one way and another we employ a large percentage of our patients more or less each day, but we must find more employment in greater variety and must induce more to work. We have been making more effort, and more than formerly are now employed, but I intend to make a special effort in this direction the coming year. Not very long since, I visited a large private hospital in the East, where they care for some three hundred insane patients. It was very complete in its equipment, and very comfortable. With plenty of money to do with, ample amusements were provided, but no work. The absolute idleness of the place was appalling to me. All they had in the way of treatment and diversion did not take the place of something to do.

#### DIET.

Another important matter in relation to proper and economical care of patients, as well as a factor in their treatment, especially the acute, is diet.

We give our patients, as a whole, good, nutritious, wholesome food in generous quantity, and our sick, feeble, and acute cases receive a special diet. Still, with more attention given to the matter, and with more careful combination of foods possessing different properties of nutrition, I think a better diet can be provided without increasing the expense. I have given this vexatious question serious consideration and have plans for better and more economical management, with a view especially of utilizing whatever benefit there is in diet for the treatment of recent and curable cases.

Our present kitchen is not such in its arrangement, equipment, or management as to give the best and most economical results. It can be improved and reorganized to do much better than now, but for best results a new, modernly-equipped kitchen is necessary. This is another needed improvement which I hope the Board will find it possible to make.

#### PHTHISIS.

This disease receives special mention in almost every institution report, because of its contagious character, its prevalence, and its disastrous results. With the insane it is not only a frequent cause of death, but also of insanity itself. In families from which the insane

come it is often found running parallel with nervous disease and mental aberration.

In this report, I can only remark briefly on it as relates to this Hospital. Our percentage of deaths from this cause has not been large during the past two years; much smaller than usual in similar institutions. We have no separate building for the care of this class of patients, but we have exercised all sanitary precautions possible with our facilities. It would not be expensive to provide suitable detached buildings for the few we have afflicted with the disease.

With the view of determining the number then in the Hospital suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis, a few months ago I asked Dr. Donald Smith of the Hospital staff to make a careful physical examination of all patients, and whenever indicated, a microscopical examination. Out of 947 patients examined, he found 5 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, and 7 suspicious cases without positive proof of existence of the tubercle bacilli. I may add that a complete examination of the chest organs of these 947 patients was made, with the following result:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cardiac hypertrophy .....	3	1	4
Fatty degeneration of heart .....	2	0	2
Cardiac displacement .....	3	1	4
Cardiac intermittence .....	2	2	4
Tacacardia .....	2	0	2
Mitral stenosis .....	2	0	2
Mitral regurgitation .....	6	4	10
Aortic stenosis .....	2	1	3
Aortic regurgitation .....	3	0	3
Tuberculosis pulmonalis .....	3	2	5
Suspicious tuberculosis .....	4	3	7
Goitre .....	0	2	2

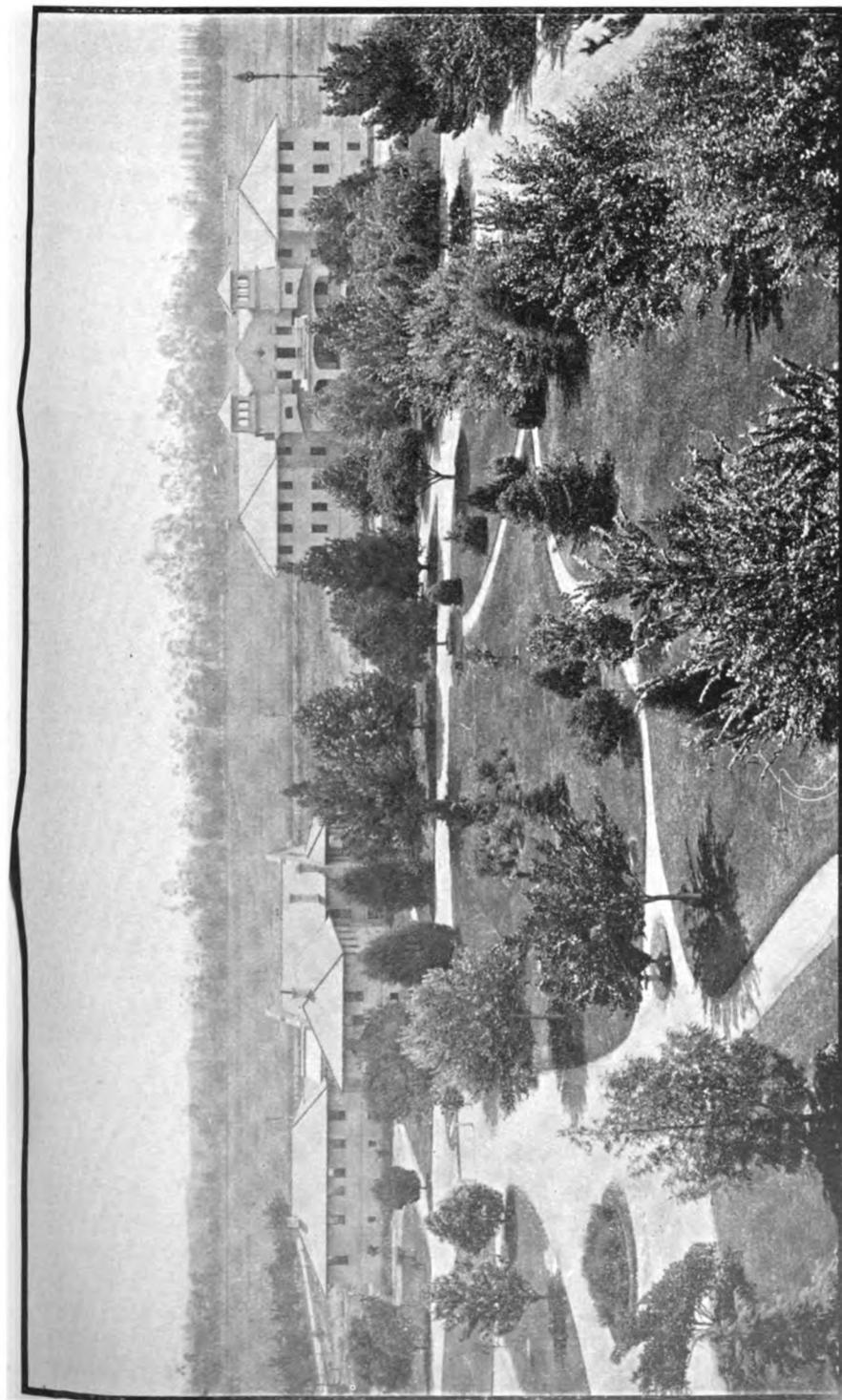
Number of patients examined: male, 588; female, 359; total, 947.

#### WELL.

The artesian well begun during the last biennial period, and completed during the first part of this period, although sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet, has not proved as good a well as was expected, although it adds materially to our former supply of water and is useful.

#### STEEL TOWER.

The steel water-tower which you have had constructed out of an appropriation for the purpose, is now in use, and from its tanks the whole house is supplied with water, as well as the automatic fire-sprinklers. The pressure and supply of water has been much improved. The old tanks have been removed from the attic. With the installation of the new plumbing, the hot-water tanks will also be removed and replaced by hot-water boilers in the basement. Then all water tanks will have been removed from the attic, and the frequent



AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—COTTAGES FOR MEN.



leaks and overflows from this source, with their great annoyance and damage, will cease.

#### GAS PLANT.

The oil gas plant which has been contracted for, to supplant our present old and inadequate coal gas plant, will soon be completed. I believe it will be a first-class plant of sufficient capacity to supply all the gas we need at about one half the cost of our present gas. Gas is necessary for certain purposes, but I trust the Board will find it practicable to establish also an electric system in the near future for lighting and power.

#### PLUMBING.

The necessity your Board found for readjusting and readvertising for the replumbing of the Hospital, owing to the appropriation proving inefficient to do the whole work, has caused considerable delay, but with the adjustment you have made, the work will soon be begun and pushed to as speedy a completion as possible. We shall suffer great inconvenience during the transition from the old to the new plumbing, but it is a much needed sanitary improvement.

#### NEW COTTAGE.

I am able to report satisfactory progress in the construction of the new cottage you are having built for women, at a cost of about \$38,000. I think it will be finished and ready for furnishing not later than December. In many important respects, this will be better constructed than any of the previous detached buildings. Though the necessity of keeping in harmony with the style of architecture unfortunately adopted for the other cottages has not given full latitude in planning, still it has been so far modified that I think it will be found convenient and well adapted for its purpose.

It will contain a much larger proportion of single rooms than any of the previous buildings, and a special feature of its construction is that it will admit a large amount of sunshine. There is not a sitting, dining, or sleeping room, with one exception, in the whole house but will have sunshine. It will accommodate over one hundred patients and give much needed relief to our overcrowded female wards.

#### FIRE HOUSE AND EQUIPMENT.

Another minor but important improvement made during the period covered by this report is the building of a fire house and the addition to our equipment of a hook-and-ladder truck with an improved extension ladder, and more chemical extinguishers. With the addition of these appliances to what we already had, with fire hydrants and stand-pipes without and within, with steam constantly ready for the fire pumps day and night, and a well-organized fire brigade of employes,

drilling weekly, we feel reasonably prepared to safeguard the patients and the property against a fire, which we hope, however, may never occur.

#### OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the improvements mentioned above, a number of other minor, but important, improvements have been made. These have been done by the regular mechanics of the Hospital, who have been kept busy with improvements and repairs which it is not necessary to mention in detail, as you are familiar with them.

The wards and the assembly room for patients have been improved and made more cheerful and comfortable by repainting, additional furnishing, flowers, etc. And here I may remark that in my opinion colors in proper tones and combinations exert a decided influence over the mental, nervous, and emotional condition of all, and should be studied and utilized as one of the means of treatment in a hospital for the mentally and nervously diseased.

#### GENERAL REPAIRS.

It is almost the universal custom for institutions of this kind to have a special appropriation available from year to year for repairs and improvements. This Hospital, however, has done only what it could out of its regular support or the contingent. These buildings being new, have not heretofore required very much repair, but henceforth the demand will be greater. Much special repair will be needed following the plumbing. It is desirable and economical to keep all portions of the Hospital in thorough repair. The State can not afford to do otherwise.

#### FARM, GARDEN, AND GROUNDS.

The farm is producing as much probably as we ought to expect from its soil, which is being taxed too heavily to meet our requirements without having returned to it the nutritive substances it has yielded to the growing crops. In my opinion, necessary fertilizers should be applied to sustain and improve its productiveness.

In compliance with your authorization, we shall this fall lay tile and underdrain one field of eighteen acres, hoping to make the field more productive. If this proves satisfactory, other fields will be treated in the same manner.

As instructed by you, a new pear orchard and also a new apple orchard were set out last spring.

Our vegetable gardens have been extended and produce all the vegetables used in the Hospital. I think, though, they should be made to yield more abundantly. More vegetables and fruit and less meat would be better for our patients.

Our herd of graded Holsteins remains healthy and yields a generous supply of milk, as shown by the Steward's report. The milk is frequently tested for tubercle bacilli:

Nothing on the ranch has proved more successful than our poultry yard. Instead of stale case eggs, as heretofore, the whole Hospital is now supplied with fresh eggs from our own ranch, and that, too, at a net gain to the State of \$800 a year.

The grounds about the Hospital were never in better condition than now. Some trees have been removed, others added, and the lawns extended. Further extension will be necessary the coming season about the new cottage. From the conservatory and garden, the wards are supplied with flowers and plants throughout the year.

#### CHANGES.

When I was promoted by your Board from the position of First Assistant to that of Medical Superintendent, to succeed Dr. J. A. Crane, who had resigned, I, with your approval, promoted Dr. G. D. Marvin from Second to First Assistant Physician, and appointed Dr. E. A. Kelley of Berkeley, who had had several years of hospital experience, to the position of Second Assistant Physician. Dr. C. H. Anderson resigned his position as interne, after three years of faithful service, to enter private practice, and I appointed as his successor Dr. Donald R. Smith, a graduate of Cooper Medical College. Miss C. G. Patterson having resigned as matron to accept a more lucrative position, I recalled Miss A. L. Fitzgerald, who had previously filled the position very acceptably. Mr. A. E. Caldwell, after six years' faithful service, resigned as stenographer to accept a better position, and Mr. W. F. Shaw was appointed to the vacant position.

In addition to the above changes in the administrative department, changes have occurred in the various other departments, from time to time; but changes are much less frequent than formerly.

There seems to be a feeling of contentment among officers and employés, and with it naturally an interest in their work and the good of the institution, with a proper spirit toward each other and the management. We are all working harmoniously and unitedly to promote the object for which the Hospital is maintained by the State.

#### METHOD OF DISCIPLINE.

I think this good feeling and hearty coöperation have been established by the policy pursued by the present management. The discipline has been rigid, but the method has been somewhat different than has heretofore obtained.

In the first place, I think your Board has pursued a wise course in intrusting to the Superintendent full executive authority, holding him

absolutely responsible for the conduct of the institution under your general direction. You have left me absolutely free in selecting my assistants and help, and have unanimously confirmed every appointment and dismissal. This to begin with, established proper relationship and authority. With the same confidence the Board has treated me, I have treated other officers and employes, from the highest officer to the least responsible employe; I have treated them as honorable men and women, self-respecting, conscientious in discharge of duty, and loyal to the interests of the Hospital and to the management. I have had no system of espionage nor hard and fast unnecessary restrictions, irritating to those who intend to do right. At the same time, all understand that they must be constantly on the alert, and that they will be held responsible for the result of negligence or carelessness. Nor have I hesitated to promptly ask for a resignation or to dismiss when the good of the service demanded it, or when some one unfortunately has not proved adapted to the work or to hospital life. The result has been better conduct, and better work more cheerfully performed by a more contented and more loyal staff and help.

As an evidence of the thoughtful and conscientious care exercised, I refer to the remarkable absence of accidents and suicides during the past two years, despite the unusually large number of depressed and suicidal patients under treatment, a number of them desperately so.

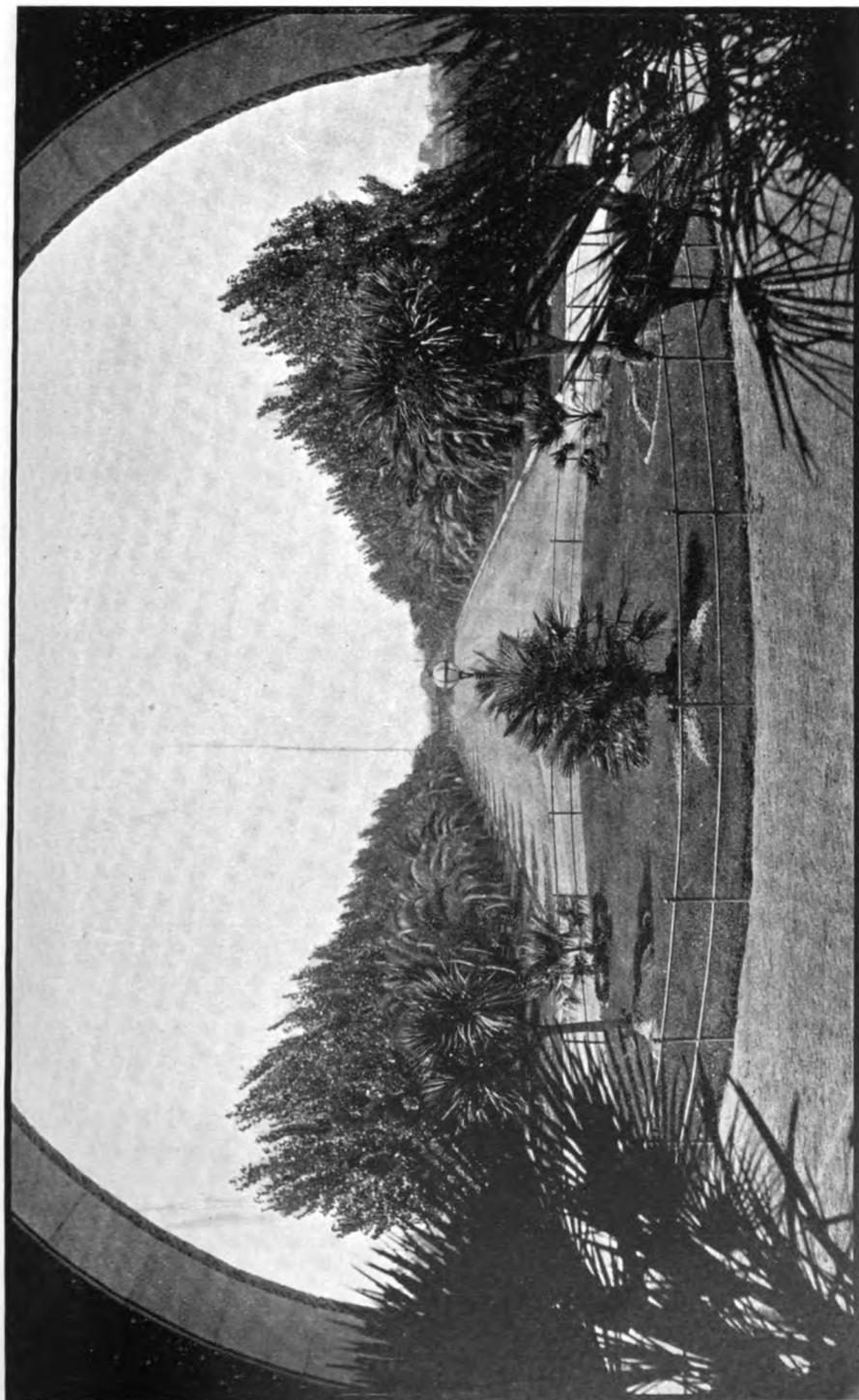
#### MORE COMFORT FOR EMPLOYES.

I have also made the rooms of employes somewhat more comfortable, so that when relieved of duty well performed, they may find more comfort and rest. I think the life of employes should be made as home-like as possible, and with your approval and assistance I shall make it more so.

The work of those who have the immediate care of patients is exceedingly trying, demanding ceaseless vigilance and full of trying and perplexing ordeals. I hope that in the near future we may be able to provide a nurses' home, where attendants and nurses, when relieved from duty, may find more of the quiet and comfort of a home, away from the scenes of their active duties.

#### COMMITMENT, DETENTION, AND TRANSPORTATION.

I can not close this report without calling the attention of the Board to a matter of much interest to patients and the public, trusting that you may pass the matter along to the State Commission in Lunacy. I refer to the present method of committing the insane, the method of their care, and the manner of their transportation to the Hospital. When the Lunacy Law was first enacted, it provided for a method of commitment which seemed very satisfactory, inasmuch as it appeared



AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—LOOKING DOWN THE AVENUE.



to sufficiently protect the alleged insane, and at the same time afforded a method of committing without too much legal formality and publicity. However, rulings of the courts and legislative amendments have so changed the manner of committing that it now partakes too much of a criminal proceeding, and it is often difficult to convince a patient, who does not recognize his own confusion of mind, that he has not been tried and committed for some criminal offense. It also necessitates dragging the sick and the feeble through a trying ordeal and landing them at the hospital exhausted, with their chances of possible restoration lessened. If it is possible under our Constitution, a simpler but a safe method of commitment should be enacted. I know of no State or country with so complicated a method, partaking so much of a criminal proceeding as the method at present required in this State.

The places of detention, in some counties, are not what they should be, judging from the condition of patients when they arrive at the Hospital, and from the information obtained from them. Happily this is not general, for most of the counties give the insane good care, and bring them to the Hospital in good condition.

The law now provides for the handling of the insane by the Sheriff's office. In most of the counties, I think this is done with consideration and suitable persons are selected for the purpose; but unfortunately this is not universally so. In some instances, quite improper persons are delegated to this work, persons without the necessary intelligence and finer feelings requisite to appreciate the importance of their mission or to discharge it with tact, humanity, and judgment. Too much the method of handling the criminal, and not the sick, prevails. By far too much restraint is used. Frequently patients are humiliated, irritated, and made much worse by the use of restraint in transit from the detention to the State Hospital, when no restraint whatever should be used. From some counties, it is the custom to bring almost every patient in restraint, though at least two deputies usually accompany.

The best method, and the cheapest, would be for the Hospital to send skilled and trained attendants for the patients. It would very seldom be necessary to send more than one such attendant for a patient, or to use any restraint, and I am sure patients would arrive at the Hospital less disturbed and with much better impressions than they often do now. If this method is not adopted, then at least the Sheriff's office should be required to provide more suitable attendants than is now sometimes done, and convey the patients to the Hospital in a manner calculated to be less humiliating and less detrimental to their welfare.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

Though there are many improvements and additions desirable, still inasmuch as we have not yet completed the improvements provided

for by the special appropriations of the last Legislature, and the demands no doubt will be great upon the State for other purposes, I would suggest that we ask for no special appropriations for the coming two years. From the contingent fund, of which we have a considerable balance unexpended, and to which we are adding at the rate of about \$2,000 per month, we can make some of the most urgent repairs and improvements. I would suggest that maintenance only be asked for as follows:

For support .....	\$186,000 00
For salaries .....	165,000 00
Total .....	<u>\$351,000 00</u>

This estimate is arrived at as follows: We now have actually in the Hospital under care and treatment, 1,047 patients. We will soon open another ward, which will accommodate 54 patients. Another building now under construction and soon to be finished will accommodate 115 patients. The increase of the new wards added to our present number of patients will make a total of 1,216. The estimated cost per capita is 40 cents a day, or \$146 a year, which is about what it has cost us the past two years. This would make a total maintenance for the two years of \$355,072. Hoping, however, that our present wards will not be quite as crowded as they now are, we have reduced the total estimate to \$351,000, or for about 1,204 patients.

The salary estimate is arrived at by adding to our present payroll the necessary help to care for the additional patients, and does not allow for any increase of salaries or wages. Deducting the salary estimate from the total maintenance, leaves the balance for support.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of many friends who by donations of material and services have added to the pleasure and comfort of our patients.

I mention donations of most acceptable reading matter; the services so kindly given by clergymen of San José and Santa Clara, that our people might not be without the benefits and comforts of church privileges; entertainments, musical and otherwise; liberal donations by business firms and individuals, making it possible for us to bring to all our patients Christmas good cheer, with Christmas tree and abundance of gifts.

I commend to your approval as co-workers with me, the good services of Drs. Marvin and Kelley, and of all officers and employes who, by their loyal support and faithful discharge of duty, have rendered possible whatever measure of success has attended the present management.

I am well aware that the successful management of an institution is dependent upon the united efforts and loyal support of all engaged in the conduct of its affairs, and to all, in whatever station, who have worked with an earnest purpose to do well and faithfully the work assigned, I am deeply grateful.

To Dr. Hatch, the General Superintendent, I am indebted for visits and interest in the Hospital, and for his advice and coöperation in the administration of its affairs.

To the Lunacy Commission officially and its individual members personally, I am indebted for the interest taken in this Hospital, and the ready aid extended.

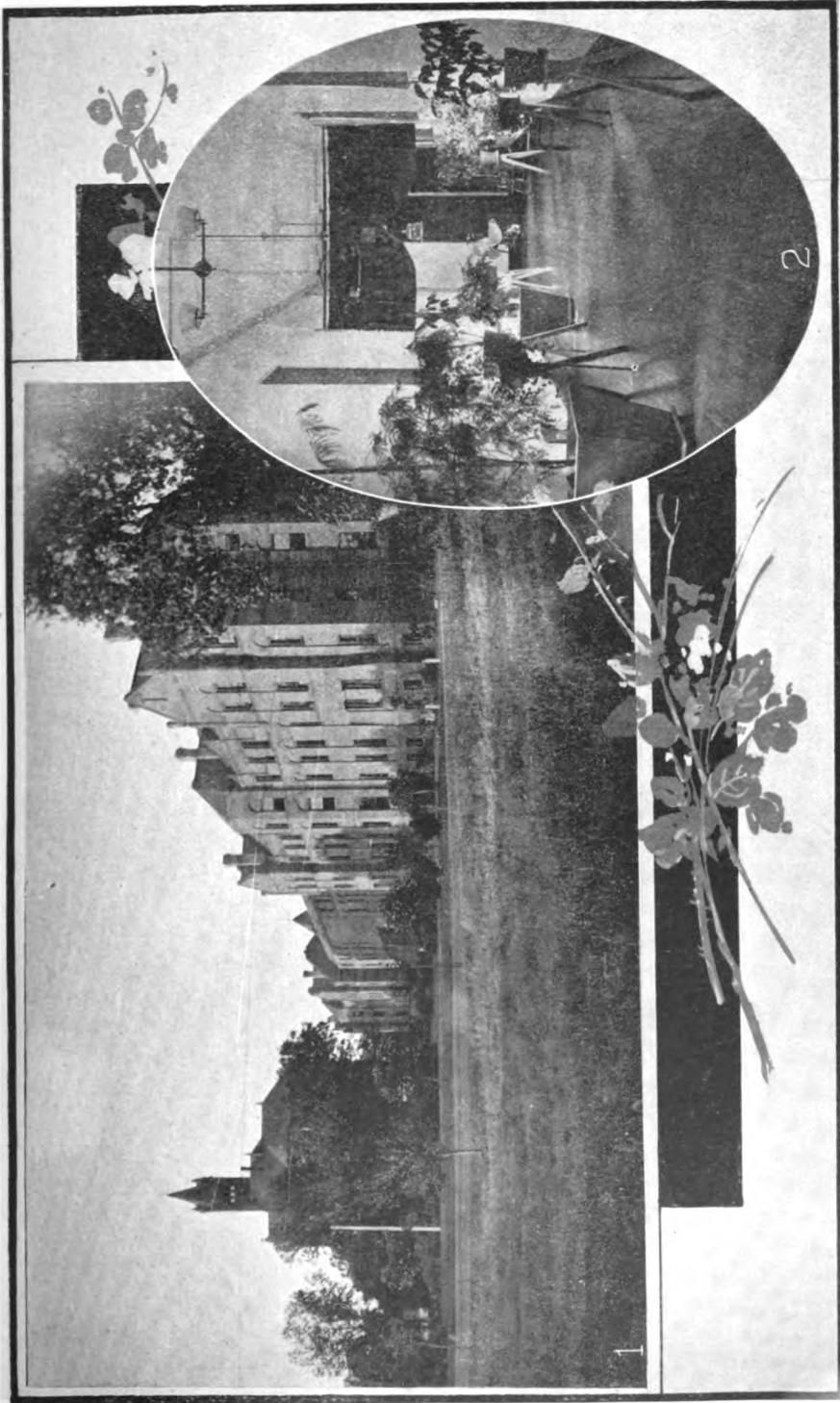
The State Board of Charities and Corrections is an added source of support and strength, and to this board also I am indebted for visits, counsel, and encouragement.

Finally, to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, I am especially indebted for your marked confidence in me; your considerate treatment and frank and friendly counsel; your deep interest in all that relates to the welfare of the Hospital, and your spirit of progress. The public should feel under deep obligations to you, as do I, for much time given to the unselfish and conscientious management of this Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,  
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 BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

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

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital, in accordance with statutory requirements, respectfully submits its annual report of the business carried on and transacted at the Hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The Board is pleased to be able to report that many useful and beneficial improvements have been added during the past year, the most important one in our estimation being the completion and installation of settling tanks for the reception and treating of the sewage matter from the Hospital. For years, and in fact since the establishment of this State Hospital, all the sewage was carried to Russian River in a creek that flowed alongside of the county road leading to the Hospital, and at all times, and particularly during the hot season, the odor was most offensive to those traveling on the road and to people living near the stream. The sewage is now conducted 5,000 feet in a sewer line to the ranch and deposited in large settling tanks. The solid matter either settles or is destroyed and the water comes out clear, and without smell, and is conducted on to the fields for irrigating. These tanks are located where they trouble no one, and so far the system has proven a success.

At the ranch 40 acres of brush land has been cleaned up, 25 acres of which was cultivated and sown to hay. It is calculated to have a block of this land cleared up each year until the whole tract is under cultivation.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$7,500 for the purchase of the land along the stream that supplies the institution with water. The Board has purchased this land and the stream is now fully protected from the cutting of timber and underbrush which shade the stream and prevent evaporation.

It is the judgment of the Board that the stream be well fenced to keep stock from the water and to fully protect in every way the rights and interests of the State. The water supply is one of the great arteries of an institution of this character, and nothing should be left undone to keep the water pure and undefiled.

We have added seventeen first-class Holstein cows to our dairy herd, and have killed off several of the old cows that had outlived their usefulness. We now have the foundation of a model dairy herd, and by careful attention will in time, we are satisfied, have a herd equal to any in the State, and one that will supply the institution with an abundance of milk.

We have started poultry yards at the ranch and expect to increase this plant until it is on a paying basis as to the production of both eggs and chickens for the table, and by another year we hope to show good and satisfactory results.

Plans and specifications for the erection and construction of a connecting building and assembly hall have been adopted, and in August contracts will be let for the completion of the building. This building will finish out and complete and connect the present buildings, giving us a spacious assembly hall, and other rooms and apartments that are much needed. An appropriation of \$30,000 was made by the last Legislature for this purpose.

An appropriation for the improvement and beautifying of the grounds around the buildings is much needed. This State Hospital has been established over ten years and no appropriation has ever been made for this purpose; and we consider it to be one of the essential features of the treatment of the unfortunates who are confined here, that the grounds be made to look as cheerful and bright as possible. To do this will require an appropriation by the Legislature. The Medical Superintendent has estimated that \$6,000 is needed for this purpose, and we respectfully ask your honorable Commission to assist us in getting this amount appropriated.

The Medical Superintendent has estimated that the amount needed for the maintenance of this State Hospital for the next two fiscal years is \$229,950, or \$114,975 for each year. The Board is satisfied that this amount will be needed, as the increase, by the last Legislature, of the wages of the attendants has increased materially the expense of the institution.

We have visited and inspected the institution monthly, and at such monthly visits have always found that with the limited amount of help allowed the management has been excellent. The Superintendent has at all times given his careful attention to the best interests of the State and to the welfare of the patients. His work has been intelligent and conscientious, and he has succeeded in keeping this institution up

to the highest standard. Our institution has arrived at that period in its history where we are satisfied the help allowed is wholly inadequate. The best interests of the Hospital and its future welfare demand that its help be increased by the addition of one mattress-maker, one landscape gardener, one dairy hand, one stable hand, two female attendants, and three male attendants.

Respectfully submitted.

A. HOCHHEIMER.

A. B. TRUMAN.

T. A. TEMPLETON.

E. B. MARTINELLI.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.**

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

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law I herewith submit my annual report of the business of this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

In the yearly summary of the movement of patients our books show that on June 30, 1902, we had 617 patients, and 620 at the end of the fiscal year 1903, an increase of only 3 patients during the year.

The number admitted during the year was 133; making 750 under care and treatment. Of this number, 46 were discharged as recovered, 10 as improved, 6 as unimproved, and 5 as not insane, and 63 died, leaving 620 on our books at the end of the year.

The products of the farm and garden have been increased from \$3,996.58 to \$9,914.23. This amount we hope to increase very materially the coming season, when we get water for irrigation to the farm.

The average per capita for the twelve months has been 44.85 cents.

As another report will be required before the meeting of the Legislature, no extended remarks other than the statistical report for the year will be necessary.

E. W. KING,  
Medical Superintendent.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.**

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

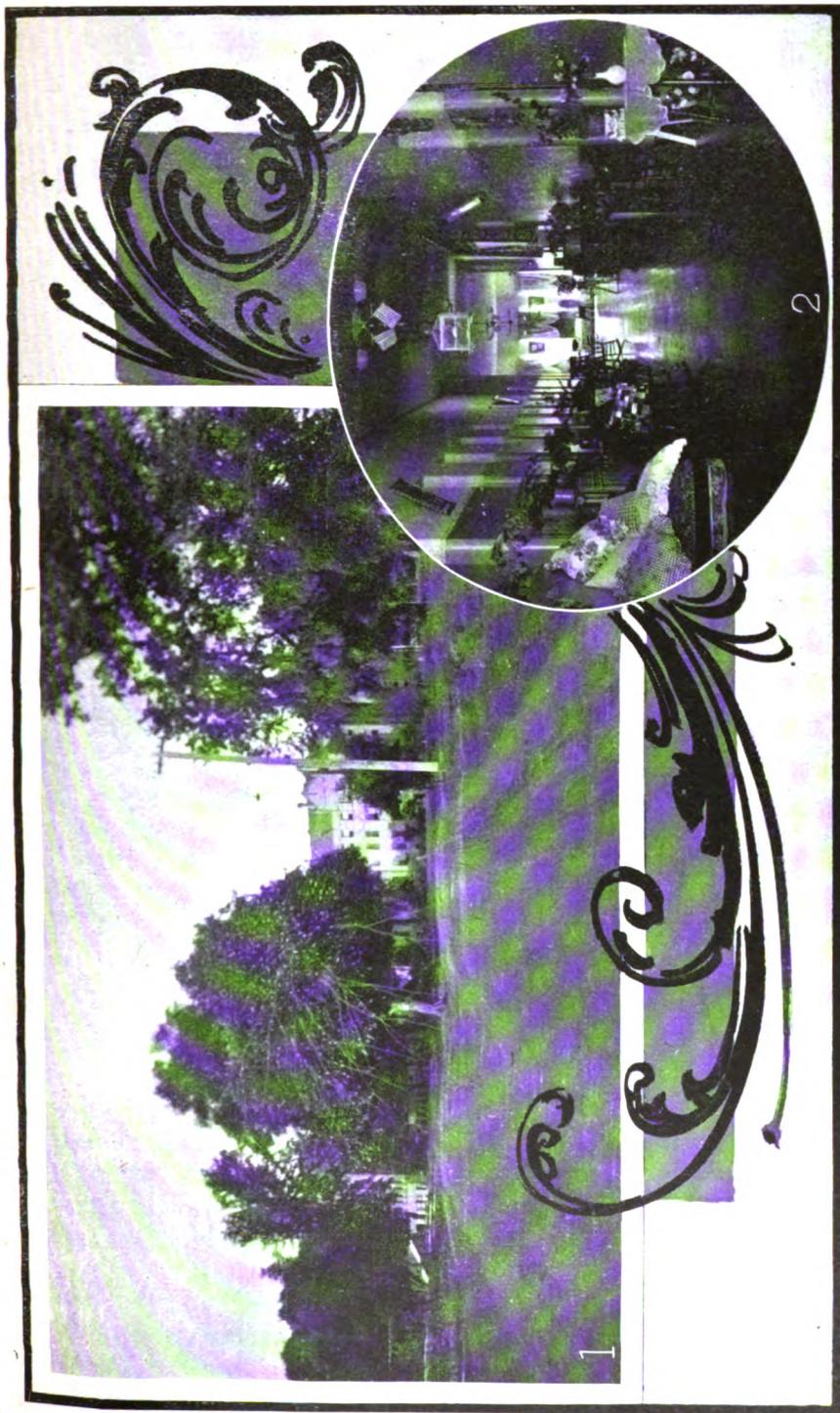
GENTLEMEN: In presenting to you my annual report for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, it gives me pleasure to state that during the year there has been but little sickness among the patients or employés. There has been no epidemic or zymotic diseases, and the general condition and discipline of the Hospital have been good.

It is gratifying to note that the year has passed without any serious accident occurring among the patients. No case of suicide or homicide has occurred, although several patients have been received who required constant watching.

In the statistics relating to patients there is nothing that requires especial comment. The number of commitments was 142, and the increase in the number of patients only 9 for the year. In the matter of discharges, 57, or 40.1 per cent of the commitments, were discharged as recovered and 24 as improved.

The word "recovered" as generally used is not sufficiently definite and ought to be used in a more restricted sense. As now used it is not only applied to cases of a recurrent character, but to cases which have recovered sufficiently to be able to go out into the world and make their way perhaps with a reasonable measure of success, but with a marked defect in their mental condition; that is to say, their sensibilities have been blunted, their judgment is somewhat defective, and their capacity for original work or thought very much restricted. They are able to do very good work along certain lines in which they were well informed and perfectly familiar before the attack, but can not take up and carry to a successful termination any work with which they are not familiar. It seems to me that the word "recovered" should be used only in such cases as have made a real recovery in the same sense as we apply the word to a recovery of a case of pneumonia or typhoid fever, and where there is a marked defect it should be noted, not on the discharge itself, as this might affect the future of the patient, but on the Hospital books, in order that our statistical tables may give more reliable information.

In all recurrent cases, which are nearly always of a hereditary character and hardly ever recover in a proper sense, the word "recovered" should not be used at all, but the word "restored" could be used with propriety and it would have a definite meaning if used only in that class of cases. If the above suggestions could be carried out, while the percentage of recoveries would be very materially reduced, the value of the statistics would be very much enhanced.



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



## SEWER SYSTEM.

In 1902 the Board of Managers purchased 270 acres of land lying about one mile from the Hospital buildings and from 50 to 60 feet lower in altitude than the Hospital. A sewer was constructed from the Hospital to this land and a system of settling tanks built which seems to have definitely settled the disposition of the sewage and furnished a means of irrigation at the same time.

Without entering into a detailed description of the settling tanks, I will say that the sewage enters the upper tank practically as it leaves the Hospital. After passing through the tanks it comes out at the lower end of the lower tank clear and without any offensive smell, and there is nothing about the tanks that is offensive. The water after it leaves the tanks is used for irrigating. The sewer has now been in use nearly eight months, and we have had no trouble of any kind with it. The important thing about it is that it is not likely to become a nuisance. This sewer runs under the bed of Mill Creek, and during the spring and summer months water from the creek can be turned into the sewer for irrigation at the ranch.

## ASSEMBLY HALL.

At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to build and furnish an assembly hall; but the money was not available until July, 1904. Plans and specifications have been procured and adopted by the Board of Managers and approved by the State officers, and the secretary has advertised, under the instructions of the Board of Managers, for contracts to build, and we hope in the near future to have that much needed addition for the proper treatment of the insane, an assembly hall.

## PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY.

At the last session of the Legislature \$7,500 was appropriated to purchase land on each side of Mill Creek in order to preserve and protect the water supply of the Hospital. The purchase of this land became a necessity, as the cutting of the timber along the banks of the creek would have very materially affected the amount of water, which in dry seasons is hardly sufficient for Hospital use.

It is the intention of the Hospital management as soon as practicable to dig a ditch along the side of the mountain above the upper dam and bring the water down to be used as a hydraulic to wash out and enlarge the reservoir and to remove the débris which is deposited in large quantities during the winter months in the reservoir above the dam and which unless removed each spring would render the water unfit for use and also would soon fill up the reservoir.

At the present time (July 25, 1904) we are running all our machinery

by water, viz: laundry, cold-storage and ice plant, sewing machines, and electric light plant, and surplus water is running over the dam. We hope to be able to run through the entire season by water.

#### TRAINING SCHOOL.

In the fall of 1902 a training school for nurses was instituted and has been in successful operation since. There can be no question as to its utility. The attendants get a better idea of their duties and have a clearer conception of their relationship not only to the patients but to the Hospital. Much of the success in the treatment of the insane depends upon the manner in which the patients are treated by the attendants, hence the attendants should have a clear conception of their duties as well as their relation to the patients. Firmness and kindness to the patients and a careful study of the peculiarities of each individual case will do much toward leading disturbed patients back to their normal mental condition and assist the medical staff in getting an accurate knowledge of any physical disability and of the mental condition. To do good work an attendant must realize his responsibility to the patients under his care, that in many cases the recovery of the patient depends largely upon the character of the attention which he receives while under treatment, and more especially when first received. A ready sympathy and interest in the patient's welfare, properly carried into action by an intelligent attendant, have great influence in quieting a supersensitive nervous condition. It is the province of the training school to point out this responsibility and relationship of the attendants to patients, and to instruct them in the character of the attention which the patients ought to receive in order to procure the best results.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

This Hospital has now been in operation nearly eleven years and no money has ever been appropriated by the State for improvement of the grounds about the Hospital. Something has been done by our patients and employes, but much more ought to be done. We need a hothouse for starting seeds and plants not only for the grounds but for the garden. Everything about a State Hospital where patients are treated for mental trouble should be pleasant and attractive. The amount of appropriation needed for this purpose is \$6,000.

#### MAINTENANCE.

The number of patients in the Hospital June 30, 1904, was 620. It is safe to estimate the increase of patients as at least forty each year, making 700 patients at the end of the next two fiscal years. The estimate on this number, at a per capita of 45 cents, is \$114,975, or \$229,950 for the two fiscal years.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of generous donations of clothing and other articles for our Christmas entertainment by the many friends of the Hospital, and also donations from time to time of periodicals, magazines, etc.

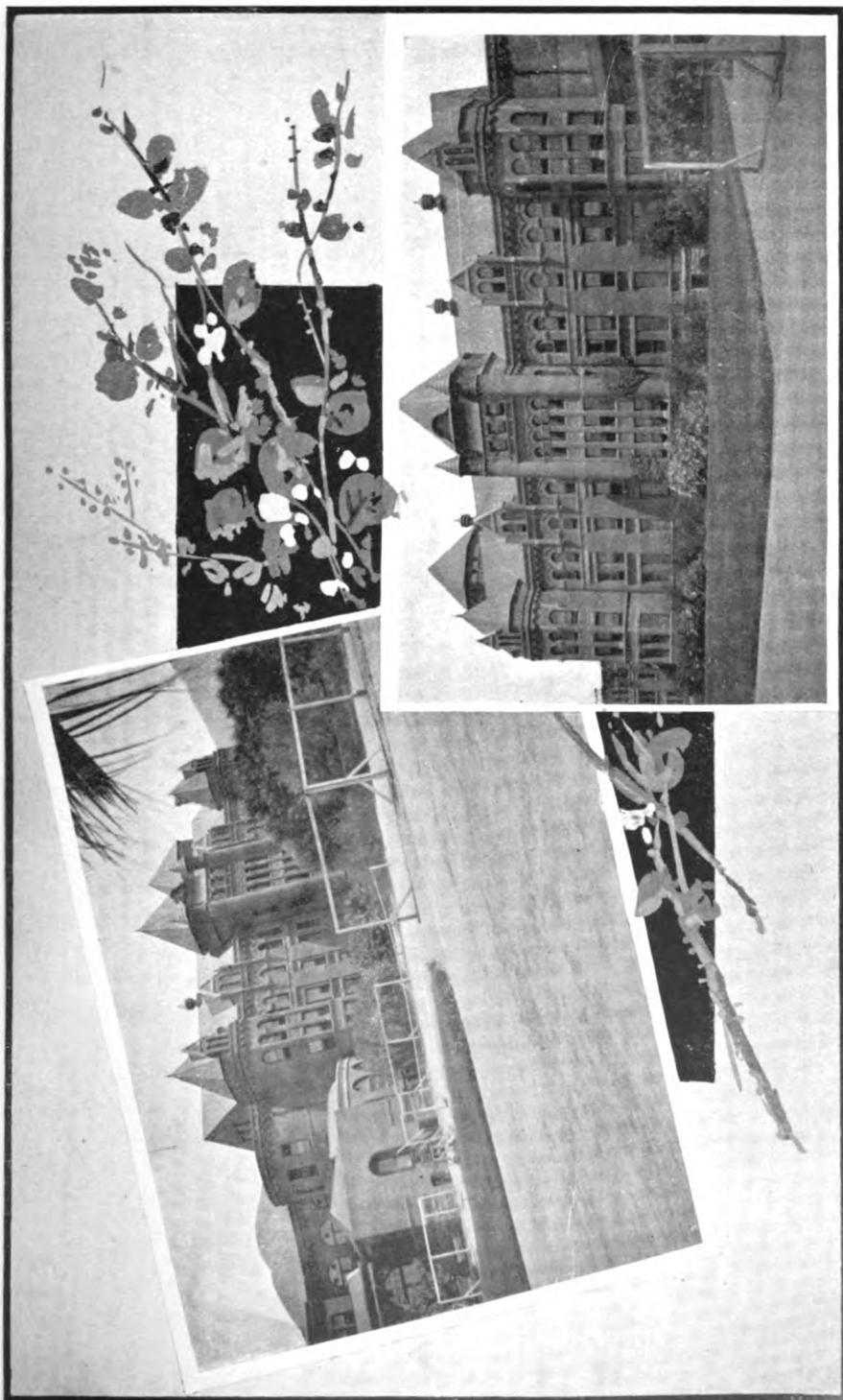
We are also under obligations to the publishers of the following newspapers which have been received regularly at the Hospital: Ukiah Times, Dispatch-Democrat, Republican Press, Yolo Weekly Mail, Sacramento Union, La Voce del Popolo, L' Italia, Oakland Enquirer, Staats Zeitung, Oakland Tribune, Tree and Vine.

I am under obligations to the officers and employés for the interest they have taken in their duties, for their faithfulness in the careful discharge thereof, and with few exceptions for their loyalty to the management which is so necessary to the welfare and discipline of the Hospital.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, allow me to express my appreciation of the many acts of kindness; and for the advice and support which you have always been ready to give me in the discharge of the many trying and responsible duties devolving upon your Superintendent, I am truly grateful.

E. W. KING,  
Medical Superintendent.





SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL—EAST AND WEST WINGS.



# REPORT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.

PATTON, CAL., August 15, 1903.

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

GENTLEMEN: AS required by law, the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital present their annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, accompanied by the reports of the Medical Superintendent, Treasurer, and Steward.

The Board during the past year has held regular monthly meetings on the 7th of each month, at which time the regular visits of inspection were made; and when occasion demanded it, special meetings were held. Detailed accounts of these meetings you have in the copies of the minutes on file in your office.

The completion of the new ward building and the occupancy of the same by the female patients have done much to relieve the congestion of patients and to render their condition more comfortable. Before the next annual report is made to your honorable body we hope to have the construction of the central building well under way, the last Legislature having made provision for the same.

We would respectfully suggest that by-laws for the government of the various hospitals be adopted, as we believe printed copies of the same should be provided the officers and employes at as early a date as possible.

The statistics you will find in the reports of the various officers referred to above, attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CLARKE,  
JOHN MCGONIGLE,  
J. W. A. OFF,  
H. B. WILSON,  
H. T. HAYS,  
Board of Managers.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,**

**For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.**

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

GENTLEMEN: We transmit herewith the biennial report of the Medical Superintendent. His review of the water rights of the institution is timely, in view of the growing demand for water for irrigation in southern California. We regard the water supply of the Hospital as one of its most valuable assets, and under present conditions we consider the State most fortunate in having acquired these water rights.

We desire to strongly indorse the statement of the Medical Superintendent regarding the pressing need of more attendants. We regard his estimate of \$197,000 for support and \$124,500 for salaries for the next biennial period as reasonable, and trust the same will receive your indorsement.

We submit for your consideration the fact that the rapid increase in the number of commitments to this Hospital is making imperative some important increase in the accommodations. During the last year 281 new patients have been committed—over 100 within the last four months. During August, 33 patients were committed. It is evident that by the time the new central building, now under construction, is completed, the additional room it will afford for patients and the rooms that will be vacated in the present building will be fully occupied by patients who can not now be provided with suitable quarters. The coming Legislature should make adequate provision for the natural increase in the number of patients for the next two years.

The importance of separate accommodations for tuberculous patients has frequently been emphasized, and we believe the plan suggested by Dr. Campbell will meet your approval.

In our judgment the following appropriations would no more than adequately provide for the growing needs of the institution:

Wing for male patients.....	\$65,000 00
Cottage for female patients.....	35,000 00
Cottage and tents for tuberculous patients.....	10,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$110,000 00</u>

During the past year we have been favored with several visits from members of your Honorable Board and members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and we believe that you are so well con-

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google

versant with the conditions of the Hospital and its needs that you will approve these estimates of improvements needed.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CLARKE,  
H. B. WILSON,  
J. W. A. OFF,  
G. P. ADAMS,  
JOHN MCGONIGLE,  
Board of Managers.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.

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

GENTLEMEN: I hereby present to you my report for the year ending June 30, 1903. This has been with us quite an eventful year, in that we have, during that time, completed a new wing which accommodates 150 patients, all of which is now occupied by females. This item being of the greatest importance, I mention it first. I am pleased also to state that we have received, by the hand of the last Legislature, an appropriation of sufficient size to build our center building, which building will add greatly to our facility for doing business and also redound to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

We have made many minor improvements which are mentioned in the report of the Steward. The bulk of the money spent in these improvements was provided for by the last Legislature in passing an emergency bill amounting to \$8,000. Among these improvements were the installing of new boiler capacity, improvements to the laundry, and the building of a reservoir for domestic and laundry purposes, all of which are practically complete, minus some outside connections.

We have continued to replace our old wooden flumes with new cement ones as rapidly as possible. This work has been going on now for the last four years, and these permanent flumes and storm drains, when complete, will add materially to the value of our water supply. The bountiful rains have also assisted us, as they have the entire country, making our corn, grain, and other crops yield bountifully, and enabling us to plant the young orchard (which we have anticipated doing for several years) with very successful results. All of which you will find mentioned in the report of the Steward.

Our orange grove, which consists of less than thirty acres, much of it being comparatively young, has also yielded satisfactory crops; the quality and quantity of the fruit being satisfactory and prices averaging the same as for other Highland fruit.

We still need many important improvements. These have been mentioned from time to time in my monthly reports, but I will repeat in relation to one or two: first, separate accommodations for tubercular patients; next, that we use up our old brick in building an outside building for caring for our female help who are not employed on the wards, viz., the seamstress, laundress, assistant laundress, and above all, the night watches. This could be done at small expense and the conditions favorable for such arrangements have been thoroughly looked over by our Board and also by some members of the Lunacy Commission.

The silo ought to be installed at once, as we would be able thereby to save a large amount of fodder like our first crops of alfalfa and corn fodder which can not be economically used otherwise. I learn from investigation that the foxtail which infests the early crops of alfalfa is rendered entirely harmless when siloed. It is rich in food properties.

I draw your attention to the summary, showing the number of patients received, which I will not go into in minute detail, as the data will appear more fully in the biennial report. During the year ending June 30, 1903, we have admitted 180 males and 87 females, total 267. The recoveries have aggregated 113; discharged improved, 2; unimproved, 3; by order of court, 2; transfer to other hospitals, 1; deaths, 82; escapes, 42; returned escapes, 39. There were residing in the Hospital at the end of the year, 794 people. The whole number treated during the year was 1,039; percentage of recoveries to admissions was 40.23; percentage of deaths to the whole number treated, 7.89.

Our per capita, according to the figures presented, is lower than it should be, and I also notice that the stock on hand only amounts to about \$800; whereas, at the beginning of the year it was in the neighborhood of \$1,500. I shall surely endeavor to raise this per capita in the way of more and better food, as there has been a decided falling off in the weight of our patients during the past month.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. CAMPBELL,  
Medical Superintendent.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

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

GENTLEMEN: It devolves upon me to make this my fifth biennial report of this institution for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years. In 1889 an appropriation of \$325,000 was made for the establishment of this Hospital, and with this money the original ground and valuable

water rights were purchased and the first buildings erected. August 3, 1893, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients. Since that time there has been expended for land, additional buildings, and permanent improvements in round numbers about \$220,000. This Hospital is well located and the State has not more valuable landed property than that belonging to the Southern California State Hospital. It consists of three hundred and forty acres of good land, and of forty acres of mountain land, valuable only from the fact that it furnishes us our domestic water.

When this Hospital was opened, barring one citrus orchard of ten acres, it was mostly a barley field and the balance in its original state of brush, cactus, and stone. To-day it is practically a garden and presents a most pleasing view from agricultural, horticultural, and scenic standpoints. Of the labor expended to accomplish this transformation, nine tenths or more has been furnished by the patients. We have at present thirty-five acres of citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, etc.); twenty-eight acres of deciduous fruits (peaches, apricots, etc.); eight acres of grapes and small fruits; twenty acres of garden, in which we raise all of the vegetables we use except white potatoes; twenty-eight acres of alfalfa, from which we cut on an average two hundred tons per year; about forty acres in our sewer farm, on which we raise green crops for the dairy. We have no pasture, and are entirely dependent upon the twenty-eight acres of alfalfa and our sewer farm for the support of our dairy, which consists at present of over sixty head, including heifers reaching maturity and two bulls. The balance of our land is in barley and rye. We are very seldom obliged to buy hay. Last year was an exception, however, owing to the general dry season.

But this land, which is producing so prolifically, would be useless without an ample supply of water, and this we have. The original purchase included sixty miner's inches of the North Fork Company's water. It is one of the best water rights in southern California. The North Fork Company is a corporation representing 4,800 shares of stock, all held by the owners of the land upon which the water is used. The State owns 720 shares, or over one seventh of the whole amount. The property of this company represents water appropriated in an early day from the Santa Ana River and a ditch eight miles long with its accessories. When the Bear Valley Water Company was formed in 1883 to supply Redlands and other outlying territory and it was found that the impounding of the water of the Santa Ana River was liable to interfere with the North Fork and South Fork rights, who owned equally all of the water of the Santa Ana River, they having prior ownership to this water, an injunction was served which resulted in a permanent contract being made with the original owners which has been advantageous to all concerned. With the growth of the country and the

necessary increasing demands for water, the desire of the power companies to use the same for power purposes, frequently diverting it from its natural courses, and sometimes causing waste and shrinkage, it behooves us as a company to be always on the alert to conserve and protect our rights. I say our, because I have represented this institution on the board of directors for the past nine years and am thoroughly conversant with the details. When I first took a place on the board, which I did at the request of our board of directors, there was an indebtedness of \$17,000. This has been reduced to \$2,500. There is at present a suit pending in the United States court regarding the location of the divide or place where our water is segregated, also as to some minor matters. Judge Chapman of Los Angeles is attorney for the company. We claim that this point is made clear in the contract, and as the validity of the contract has been established previously in the United States court before Judge Ross, we anticipate a favorable decision of the case. The suit is against the receiver of the Bear Valley Company. This North Fork water is worth from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The water controlled by the Bear Valley Company consists practically of all of the waters of the Santa Ana River not owned by the North Fork and South Fork Companies, and such other waters as they have acquired by impounding, developing, and from other sources. The South Fork is a corporation similar to the North Fork, formed in an early day to take water to the opposite side of the valley before Redlands existed. The Bear Valley Company issued certificates of stock, and for several years past the company has sold water to various parties not being original stockholders. Judge Ross decided some time ago that the users of this water for three years were entitled to a permanent right to the same. We commenced using three thousand inches of this water in the summer a year or two before this decision was made, so when it was not deemed necessary for us to be allowed an estimate for this water we still took the water, substituting some of our own North Fork for it and have thus acquired a permanent right to this three thousand inches. This equals twenty miner's inches of water continuous flow, and worth at the lowest figure \$20,000 and probably \$25,000. We are on the same basis now as the original purchasers of the stock. Four years ago the State purchased twenty acres of land having upon it a good well, one and a third miles south of our buildings, and installed a modern pumping plant thereon. From this well we can force sixty-five inches of water up to the building and into the new reservoir which supplies the garden and the laundry when ditch water is foul, and from this same reservoir water would reach to the top of our building. Domestic or drinking water comes from two tunnels driven into the foothill land belonging to the State. We commenced using this about eight years ago, and the supply is still ample and of excellent quality. I have

given you this lengthy statement regarding the water as it represents the lifeblood, as it were, of this valuable plant, and may be of some use to new members of the Board of Managers and to my successor in office.

With the completion of the new center building we will realize the consummation of desires and necessities of long duration. While we have been pleasantly situated in some respects, there has been an ever present knowledge that the room we were occupying really belonged to the patients and was necessary for their comfort and pleasure. The new building will not only furnish room especially adapted to the use for which it is constructed, viz: the administration department, but will also contain quarters for some of the assistant physicians, as well as furnish room for forty or more patients on the third floor. The rooms now occupied for offices can then revert to the uses for which they were originally intended.

We need a new wing for male patients. It should be built on the east and correspond in situation with the one built on the west and occupied by the female patients. This ward should be constructed with special reference to security. The locks, doors, windows, and window guards should be made especially strong and secure. There are several reasons why this security is necessary. We are constantly receiving inebriates from all the insane hospitals in California. Some are insane in the full sense of the word; more, however, are temporarily suffering from toxic insanity due to alcohol or drugs, or both, and when once rid of the poison are in their normal condition. Some remain well and aspire to decent citizenship, with ideas of right living and possessing real desires to reform; but a large number follow out their degraded criminal or semi-criminal instincts, and are recommitted if discharged, and become, while detained here, a menace to the discipline of the institution. The largest percentage of our elopements come from among this class, and practically all of the escapes from the building by breaking out are planned and executed by them. So long as the present plan exists, and it will probably do so for many years, this contingency should be met. We also receive during each year a number of persons who have been arrested for crimes in which the question of sanity has arisen and through the proper legal process are sent here pending their recovery or that the possibility of malingering may be settled. These cases need to have more security thrown around them than our institution offers. There are also always some insane who are desperately inclined to escape. Provision should be made in the new male wing to meet the conditions necessary to the security of these patients. The cases heretofore mentioned are a menace to public safety, if allowed to be at large. I would not have you think that we desire a miniature penitentiary in connection with a hospital, but nothing short of the safeguards offered by a penal institu-

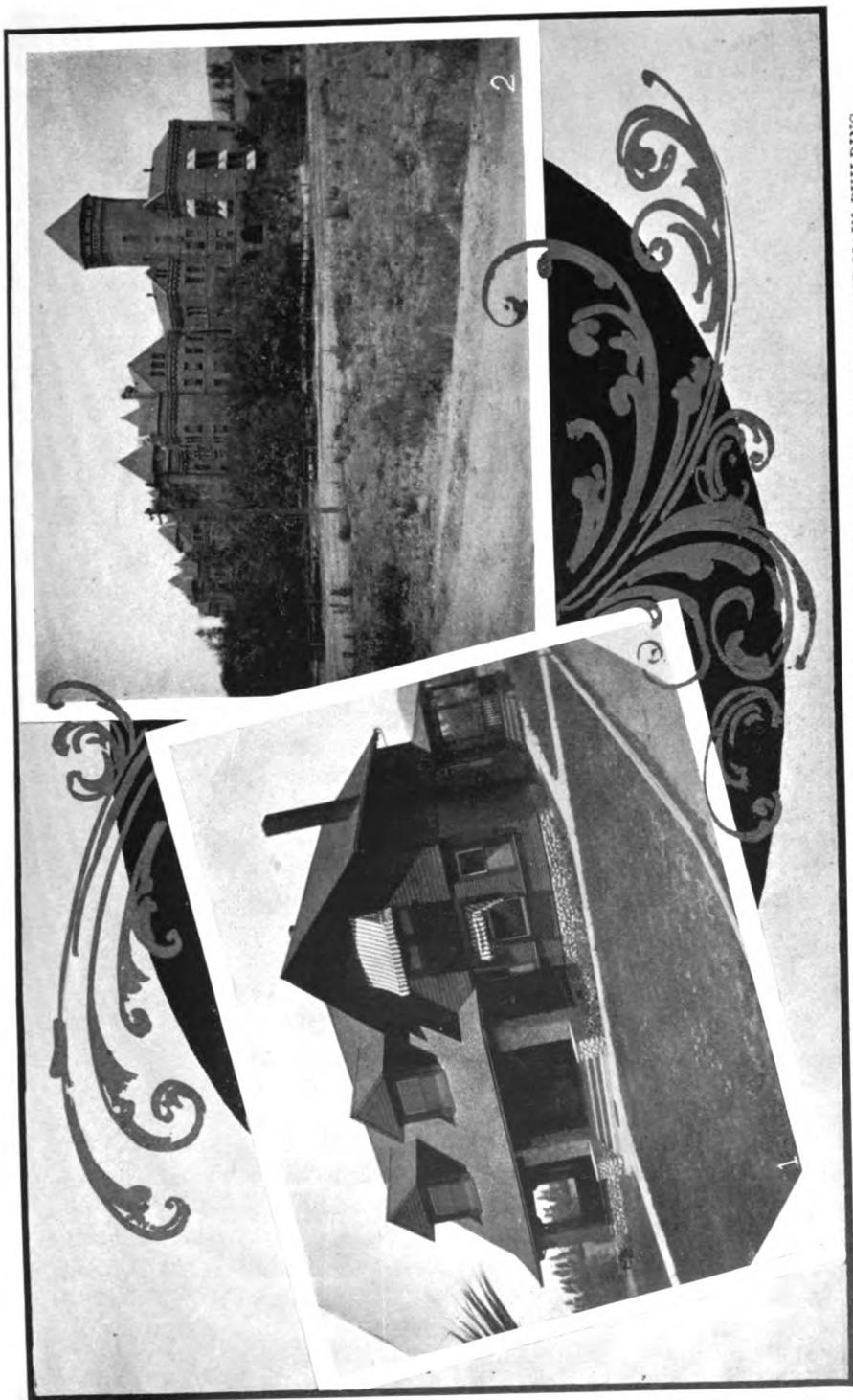
tion would meet the requirements in some cases that we are obliged to receive and care for. Therefore, separate provision should be made so that the wards of a hospital for the mentally sick should not assume the appearance of an institution for the care of criminals. An entirely separate building would be better, but temporary provision can be easily made by a comparatively slight extra outlay.

Over twenty-two years of official relations with the insane, inebriates, and criminals have afforded me an opportunity to form an unbiased opinion regarding the care of these classes. Great harm and injustice are done to the innocent citizen insane by confinement with the inveterate drunkard, drug inebriate, and semi-criminal or criminal classes. It is a fact worthy of note that many charities boards, philanthropists, and legislators are waking up to the necessity of some action tending to a more humane, just, and scientific solution of this problem.

Our provision for the care of female patients has always been limited and insufficient. While the new wing has been completed and occupied, it is now full. We were obliged to relinquish "F" ward to the male department when the women moved into the new wing. These wards are constructed for from fifty to sixty-five patients. I therefore suggest a new cottage for female patients, to be located to the west of the present building. The land is sloping, and an excellent basement, practically above ground, could be provided at small cost. The said cottage should be two stories high and similar to those last built at Agnews. The basement will afford dining-room, kitchen, and other necessary facilities.

Now what shall we do with the tuberculous patients? This is a problem which greatly interests all public as well as private institutions. It has been gone over and over so many times that the subject is well nigh threadbare; but as the dripping water wears away the stone, so we hope at last to succeed by obtaining relief in this direction. I fear that we do not fully realize who the beneficiaries are to be from the separation of the tuberculous from the non-tuberculous. It is not the ones already diseased, but the ten times greater number who are innocently and constantly exposed to infection by being herded together in the closely-packed hospital wards with those already doomed. Viewed from any and every standpoint, there can be but one conclusion, viz., that the interests of humanity demand some expenditure in this direction. This Hospital needs provision for forty or fifty patients of this class, and such provision that the cases of established tuberculosis can be cared for by themselves and the incipient cases as well. Inexpensive but commodious buildings, possibly part tents, should be provided by the forthcoming Legislature to meet these requirements. There are numerous examples of up-to-date plans, comparatively inexpensive, which could be consulted in preparing plans for this purpose.

Another cottage similar to the one just occupied by the female night



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

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google

watches should be constructed for the male night watches. This can be built from the contingent fund. We have many thousand brick already on the ground fit for this or other small buildings.

These in the way of appropriations for buildings are all I would suggest. Those of less importance can be constructed from the contingent fund as occasion requires.

This institution has been particularly free from epidemic diseases during the biennial period, and our death and recovery rates have not varied materially from the average since the opening of the Hospital. In 1903 the rates were 40.23 per cent for recoveries and 7.37 per cent for deaths; in 1904, 36 per cent for recoveries and 6.21 per cent for deaths. Tuberculosis heads the list as causes of death; general paralysis, old age, and epilepsy follow in the order mentioned.

The last Legislature appropriated for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years the sum of \$178,470 for support and \$110,056 for salaries. This ought to be materially increased by the present Legislature. There is not help enough to do justice by the patients in this Hospital. The State Commission in Lunacy, which is well aware of the necessities in this direction, will undoubtedly recommend the increase required. The old story of overcrowding is ever present in this Hospital, starting as it did with one wing of three wards only. It has seemed impossible to keep up with the demands. Every available bed is full now and over forty male patients sleeping on the floors. In the number of patients there has been an increase of an average of ten per cent per annum during the last term, which will necessitate a proportionate ratio of increase of attendants, besides at least two supernumerary male and one supernumerary female attendant, as is allowed in some of the other hospitals; sickness and vacations cause unusual hardships at times for the want of these. Also, some extra appropriation for the medical staff. I would therefore suggest that \$197,000 be allowed for maintenance and \$124,500 for salaries.

I am pleased to be able to state that at no time since the opening of this Hospital has the personal, moral, and general efficiency of its working forces been better than at present writing. The general condition seems to be about all that could be desired or expected with the facilities at hand.

The medical staff officers and heads of departments, without exception, seem thoroughly in earnest to do their whole duty in their various spheres, and the same disposition seems to permeate the institution. This is a matter especially gratifying to me as, after over eleven years of service in this Hospital, I am about to relinquish my superintendency to another.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. CAMPBELL,  
Medical Superintendent.



# REPORT OF HOME FOR CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1904.

ELDRIDGE, CAL., October 12, 1904.

*To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit herewith our biennial report for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years, as required by law.

In making this report we have adopted that of the Superintendent of this Institution, Dr. William J. G. Dawson, as it covers all the ground required; and the recommendations therein made, and the appropriations and the needs of the institution as a basis for appropriations, therein asked for from the State Legislature, meet with our full approval.

ROBERT A. POPPE, President,  
A. C. BANE,  
C. E. HAVEN,  
WILLIAM LYONS,  
WILLIAM THOMAS,  
Board of Managers.

F. A. CROMWELL,  
Secretary of Board of Managers.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the California Home for the  
Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children:*

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the law I herewith submit my report of all the principal facts and business for the biennial period ending

June 30, 1904. I also call your attention to needed improvements and beg to offer suggestions which I think would remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

I was appointed Superintendent of the Home by the Board of Trustees, August 2, 1902, but did not assume the duties until the 14th of October following.

The institution had but recently passed through a rather stormy experience, the causes of which I knew nothing whatever, previous to my appointment. In taking charge, I found many conditions unsatisfactory, and I say this without the least desire to reflect upon any one.

One of the most unpleasant things with which I had to contend during the first few months of my administration was a feeling of unrest in the institution, prompted periodically by outside influences and causing repeated discord when everything appeared to be working toward harmony. When these disturbing influences were thoroughly controlled, peace and harmony soon became established.

The internal administration of the Home is now very satisfactory. The health of the inmates is excellent, harmony prevails in the various departments, and the officers and employes are ever ready to cooperate with me.

The limited capacity of the Home without regard to classification is about 550. We have about 150 genuine applications on file, which have been sifted out of several hundred, the accumulation of years. There are also a large number who are anxious to file applications, but are discouraged from so doing owing to our overcrowded condition.

We are endeavoring to admit according to seniority on file and adaptability to the department best suited to each case, and are notifying the friends of the early applicants that we are ready to receive a limited number. Some of these have been waiting their turn for from three to six years. We are, except to a very limited extent, unable to segregate the different classes, owing to our lack of accommodations.

When it is considered that there are seven or eight grades of human beings, distinct in characteristics, housed together, it is easy to understand the difficulties that confront us in our endeavors to classify and distribute them in such a manner that each may receive the necessary training.

There is no age limit, and we have patients ranging in years from 2½ to 90. We are often confronted with an application from the friends of a person who is in his or her dotage, and consequently feeble-minded. I have ruled against such applicants, believing that this institution was and is not intended for an "Old People's Home," neither should it be considered an asylum for the insane.

The Legislature at its last session treated us quite liberally by appropriating the sum of \$52,500 for necessary improvements, as follows:

For the erection of a suitable building for the proper housing of an additional electric-lighting, steam-heating, and power apparatus .....	\$2,500 00
For additional electric apparatus, electric fixtures, and connections .....	4,000 00
For apparatus for the generation of steam, and for steam-heating fixtures and connections, and ventilating system.....	10,000 00
For the erection and equipment of additional lavatories and baths and the purchase of additional apparatus, fixtures, and piping therefor .....	4,500 00
For installation and equipment of food elevators .....	1,000 00
For laundry machinery and apparatus .....	1,000 00
To provide an adequate sewerage system and septic tanks for the proper disposal of sewage .....	2,000 00
For fire apparatus and machinery for better fire protection.....	5,000 00
For the erection and equipment of an oil-storage and pumping plant .....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$32,500 00
For a hospital building .....	\$6,500 00
For furnishing and equipping said hospital building .....	3,500 00
For the erection of three cottages for cripples and paralytics....	8,500 00
For furnishing said cottages .....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000 00

Of the total amount appropriated, \$32,500 has been expended or contracted for. The remaining \$20,000, comprising the last four items, only became available on July 1, 1904.

We are now completing a brick cottage provided for by a legacy of \$5,000 left to the Home by the will of the late Mrs. Miranda W. Lux. The building will accommodate comfortably sixteen inmates, and is intended for adult females, as specified in the will.

I desire to call attention to the fact that nearly all of our buildings have been in use about fifteen years, and many additional repairs are needed. New floors must be laid, walls replastered, and a great amount of painting done in order to keep the institution looking at all respectable.

Our contingent fund, which has increased from less than \$700 when I took charge, to \$4,773, as shown by the Controller's statement, July 1, 1904, has been hardly equal to the demands upon it.

On March 10th of this year the State bridge over Sonoma Creek was washed away during a heavy flood, and we are rebuilding, under the direction of the State Highway Commissioner, a good substantial steel structure with cement piers, at a cost of \$3,374. This amount has to be paid for out of our contingent fund and will be a heavy drain upon it.

We hope to be able to enlarge our herd of milch cows and also improve the grade of stock. We are now milking on an average about fifty cows, and our institution demands at least seventy-five or eighty in order to have the necessary milk. We have had our cows tested

with tuberculin by the State Veterinarian and also by a private veterinarian, the result being that twenty-six of our cows were condemned. We have destroyed fourteen of the number, and post mortems revealed beyond a doubt that the tuberculin test as applied was reliable, tuberculosis being found in every case. We expect to rid our herd of all infected animals as soon as possible.

#### OUR NEEDS.

I respectfully submit the needs of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, as a basis for future legislation, as follows:

*First*—Administration building to complete the front of the main building. Including: Basement, for storeroom; first story—reception room and offices, pharmacy, and new dining-room for girls; second story—bedrooms for supervisor, matron, visitor's spare room, and flat of five rooms for assistant physician and his family; third story—bedrooms for ten attendants.

*Second*—One cottage for accommodation of at least fifty female epileptic patients.

*Third*—Development of water storage system from Hill Creek, including fire hose and fire mains for Superintendent's cottage and Manor House.

*Fourth*—Additional reservoir for fire protection.

*Fifth*—The overhauling of Madrona Hall and fitting it for industrial building.

*Sixth*—Extension of Stoneman Hall in a southwesterly direction for a distance of forty feet for the purpose of accommodating more low-grade female patients.

*Seventh*—For fencing, farming equipment, and improvement of grounds.

*Eighth*—A suitable building for sleeping quarters for day and night employés.

*Ninth*—An appropriation of \$90,000 a year necessary for support of the institution; also, the sum of \$54,000 a year necessary for salaries. Our present appropriation for support is \$58,000 per year, and for salaries \$41,400 per year.

As most of our needs enumerated above are based upon a condition anticipating expansion, permit me to say that I do not believe that mental defectives have received the consideration from the State accorded to the insane and criminal classes, and yet public safety demands that these people be housed and cared for to prevent their multiplying their kind, as well as to cut off the source of supply that helps to fill our jails, reformatories, and insane asylums. There are said to be 100,000 mental defectives in the United States, with only

9,000 gathered into schools and institutions. The population of California is over 1,500,000, and if we are correct in allowing one mental defective for every 750 individuals, there probably will be at least 2,000 in the State. The California Promotion Committee estimates that in six years from now, should our numbers increase in the same ratio as in the past four years, our State will have a population of 2,500,000. The present capacity of the Home being 550, we should therefore double it in anticipation of a corresponding increase of the feeble-minded. Iowa has a population of 2,500,000 (the number our State is expected to have six years hence), and is now taking care of 1,100 feeble-minded. Minnesota has a population of 2,000,000, and supports 900. We should be prepared to do as well.

Allow me to express my gratitude to you the Board of Managers—for your constant and faithful support, and permit me to hope that such pleasant relations will continue to exist.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. G. DAWSON,  
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

*Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1903.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1902.....	321	252	573
Number of returned escapes.....	9	0	9
Number admitted to June 30, 1903.....	16	16	32
<b>Number under care and treatment.....</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>614</b>
Number discharged recovered.....	0	0	0
Number discharged improved.....	6	4	10
Number discharged unimproved.....	4	2	6
Number transferred (insane).....	2	0	2
Number discharged by order of court.....	0	0	0
Number died.....	16	17	33
Number escaped.....	9	0	9
<b>Total died, discharged, and escaped.....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Number remaining June 30, 1903.....</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>554</b>

TABLE II.

*Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1904.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1903.....	309	245	554
Number of returned escapes.....	8	0	8
Number admitted to June 30, 1904.....	25	14	39
<b>Number under care and treatment.....</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>601</b>
Number discharged recovered.....	2	3	5
Number discharged improved.....	8	9	17
Number discharged unimproved.....	8	0	8
Number transferred (insane).....	3	2	5
Number discharged by order of court.....	0	0	0
Number died.....	11	7	18
Number escaped.....	8	0	8
<b>Total died, discharged, and escaped.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Number remaining June 30, 1904.....</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>540</b>

TABLE III.

*Showing Counties of California from which Patients were Received during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Counties.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
Alameda .....	2	2
Butte .....	1	0
Calaveras .....	1	0
Colusa .....	1	0
Fresno .....	1	0
Kern .....	0	1
Los Angeles .....	2	5
Madera .....	0	1
Mendocino .....	1	0
Monterey .....	0	1
Napa .....	0	1
Nevada .....	2	0
Orange .....	0	1
Placer .....	1	0
Riverside .....	1	0
Sacramento .....	3	3
San Benito .....	0	1
San Diego .....	1	0
San Francisco .....	6	16
San Joaquin .....	0	1
Santa Clara .....	2	2
Santa Cruz .....	1	0
Shasta .....	0	1
Sierra .....	1	0
Solano .....	2	1
Sonoma .....	2	0
Tulare .....	1	0
Tuolumne .....	0	1
Ventura .....	0	1
Totals .....	32	39

TABLE IV.

*Nativity of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

State or Country.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
<i>United States.</i>		
Arkansas .....	2	0
California .....	24	30
Illinois .....	0	1
Indiana .....	0	1
Iowa .....	1	0
Kansas .....	1	0
Kentucky .....	0	1
Nebraska .....	0	1
Texas .....	1	1
Washington .....	1	0
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
China .....	0	1
England .....	1	1
Ireland .....	0	1
Sweden .....	0	1
Wales .....	1	0
Totals .....	32	39

TABLE V.

*Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Age.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
Between 1 and 10 years .....	9	11
Between 10 and 20 years .....	13	17
Between 20 and 30 years .....	7	7
Between 30 and 40 years .....	2	4
Between 40 and 50 years .....	1	0
Totals .....	32	39

TABLE VI.

*Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Civil Condition.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
Married .....	0	2
Single .....	32	36
Divorced .....	0	1
Totals .....	32	39

TABLE VII.

*Assigned Causes of Mental Defect in the Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Cause.	1902-03.		1903-04.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Congenital (heredity) .....	7	5	3	4
Fall; blow upon the head .....	1	.....	.....	1
Maternal impression (chiefly fright) .....	2	.....	6	1
Illness in childhood .....	1	1	.....	.....
Fright of child .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis .....	.....	1	1	.....
Cerebral meningitis .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Convulsions (from worms) .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Epilepsy .....	1	.....	1	2
Hereditary syphilis .....	1	.....	2	.....
Fracture of clavicle .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet fever .....	.....	1	1	.....
Tumor on neck .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Middle ear disease .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Enteritis .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Burn from carbolic acid .....	.....	.....	1	.....
No cause assigned .....	2	7	7	4
Totals .....	16	16	25	14

TABLE VIII.

*Forms of Defect in Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Form of Defect.	1902-03.		1903-04.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Feeble-minded (simply)	4	7	10	3
Imbecile	4	4	7	4
Idiocy	4	1	5	1
Epilepsy	2	2		2
Paralytic				
Unclassified	2	2	4	3
Totals	16	16	26	13

TABLE IX.

*Showing Movement of Population Year by Year—1886-1904.*

Year ending June 30.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Deaths.	Whole Number Treated.
1886	56	3	0	53		3	0	56
1887	36	18	1	70	17		1.04	92
1888	29	4	4	91	21		4.40	121
1889	32	9	1	113	22		0.90	153
1890	16	4	7	118	5		5.90	169
1891	36	6	3	145	27		2.00	205
1892	106	7	7	237	92		2.90	311
1893	82	15	15	289	52		5.10	393
1894	42	16	12	303	14		3.90	435
1895	95	3	11	384	81		2.80	530
1896	105	22	22	445	61		4.90	635
1897	70	22	24	469	24		5.30	705
1898	105	34	24	516	47		4.60	810
1899	88	29	54	521	5		10.30	898
1900	72	25	16	552	31		2.90	970
1901	48	24	20	569	17		3.50	1,018
1902	72	37	18	573	4		3.10	1,000
1903	32	18	33	554		19	5.50	1,122
1904	39	35	18	540		14	3.30	1,161
Totals	1,161	331	290	540	576	36		1,161

TABLE X.

*Showing Articles made in the Sewing-Room during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Aprons (all kinds) .....	275	Nightshirts .....	562
Awnings .....	4	Operating Gowns .....	3
Bags .....	33	Pads .....	14
Bandages .....	22	Pillows .....	6
Bathrobes .....	87	Pillowslips .....	897
Bedticks, Mattresses, Canvases .....	74	Pillowticks .....	44
Bibs .....	532	Shams .....	9
Caps .....	37	Sheets .....	1,211
Corset Covers .....	26	Shrouds .....	40
Curtains .....	50	Skirts (flannel) .....	125
Cushions .....	8	Skirts (dress) .....	53
Drawers (pairs) .....	325	Sleeves (pairs) .....	12
Dresses .....	662	Strechairs .....	16
Garters (pairs) .....	176	Suspenders .....	368
Jackets (invalid) .....	6	Sunbonnets .....	16
Jackets (canvas) .....	75	Towels (surgical) .....	50
Jacket Strings .....	81	Towels (bath) .....	310
Jumpers .....	49	Towels (face) .....	250
Mittens (ticking) .....	14	Towels (roller) .....	405
Napkins .....	297	Tablecloths .....	75
Napkins (bed) .....	380	Union Suits .....	6
Nightgowns .....	550	Waists .....	18

TABLE XI.

*Showing Autopsies made from December, 1902, to June 30, 1904.*

1. Dec. 19, 1902—Cranium not examined. Right pleural cavity, considerable effusion. Pericardium enlarged and moderately filled. Ante-mortem clots in both chambers. Stomach dilated and thinned.  
Cause of death, pleurisy and pericarditis.
2. Sept. 4, 1903—Cranium only examined. Chronic leptomeningitis. Cause of death, meningitis and hyperpyrexia. 108° F. highest.
3. Nov. 16, 1903—Chronic pachymeningitis and leptomeningitis. Right half of the brain atrophied.  
Cause of death, epilepsy.
4. Dec. 25, 1903—Cranium not examined. Ante-mortem heart clots found. Congestion of lungs.  
Cause of death, heart clot and congestion of lungs.
5. Jan. 18, 1904—Lungs congested. Pericardium distended with seropurulent fluid. Cause of death, acute pericarditis.
6. April 1, 1904—Chest only examined. Adhesions everywhere between the surface and parietal pleura. Lungs, especially the left, disorganized by abundant miliary tubercles.  
Cause of death, chronic miliary tuberculosis.

---

---

# APPENDIX.

---

---



TABLE A.  
*Showing Number of Attacks in Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.						YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.											
	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		So. California.		Grand Total.							
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total						
First	232	112	344	101	66	167	82	64	146	46	17	63	105	58	163	596	317	883
Second	29	41	70	36	20	56	12	21	33	16	5	21	20	10	30	113	68	181
Third	5	5	10	1	2	3	3	6	8	1	2	3	5	7	12	14	22	36
Fourth or more	1	3	4	1	5	6	4	5	8	2	3	5	7	0	7	14	14	28
Unknown				34	5	39	31	5	36	39	2	41	43	12	55	147	24	171
Totals	267	132	399	173	96	269	130	101	231	104	29	133	180	87	267	854	445	1,289
First	196	102	298	120	78	207	56	25	81	45	18	63	17	16	33	443	239	682
Second	24	13	37	23	20	43	17	11	28	18	15	33	11	10	21	93	69	162
Third	14	7	21	2	4	6	3	6	9	1	1	2	3	3	6	23	21	44
Fourth or more	5	5	10	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	8	7	15	18	17	35
Unknown	4	1	5	39	3	42	44	27	71	33	9	42	136	74	200	246	114	360
Totals	243	128	371	194	108	302	123	70	193	98	44	142	165	110	275	823	400	1,283

TABLE B. Showing the Counties from which the 2,582 Patients were Committed during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

Counties.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.							
Alameda	49	63	18	16	13	9	8	7	0	0	183
Amador	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Butte	2	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Calaveras	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Colusa	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Contra Costa	5	11	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Del Norte	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
El Dorado	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Fresno	33	39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	73
Glenn	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
Humboldt	0	0	18	8	3	0	2	0	0	0	31
Inyo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kern	10	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Kings	3	6	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	15
Lake	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
Lassen	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	163	196	362
Madera	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Marin	0	0	0	3	0	1	6	8	0	0	18
Mariposa	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mendocino	0	0	0	1	0	1	27	22	0	0	51
Merced	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
Modoc	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
Mono	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monterey	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	28
Napa	0	0	20	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	42
Nevada	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	8	24
Placer	8	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Plumas	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	21	45
Sacramento	37	36	2	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	85
San Benito	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	15	45
San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	16	33
San Francisco	123	84	114	155	79	60	52	76	2	0	745
San Joaquin	33	39	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
San Luis Obispo	1	1	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	26
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	10	12	0	0	0	0	22
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	11	21
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	60	48	0	0	0	0	108
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	23	21	0	0	0	0	44
Shasta	0	0	20	14	3	2	0	1	0	0	40
Sierra	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Siskiyou	1	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Solano	1	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Sonoma	0	0	7	12	0	0	20	9	0	0	48
Stanislaus	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sutter	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tehama	3	1	7	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	21
Trinity	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tulare	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Tuolumne	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Ventura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	12
Yolo	1	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Yuba	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
State Prison at San Quentin	3	4	3	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	15
State Prison at Folsom	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
U. S. Naval Stat'n, Mare Island and Puget Sound	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	0	0	24
Home for Feeble-Minded	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	369	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554  
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google

TABLE C.

Showing Those Born in the United States, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

United States.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total .....
	June 30, 1903..	June 30, 1904..	June 30, 1903..	June 30, 1904..							
Alabama.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Arizona Territory.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arkansas.....	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	9
America.....	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	31	18	61
California.....	69	58	53	68	52	36	17	28	21	17	419
Colorado.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Connecticut.....	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	9
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Florida.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia.....	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	7
Idaho.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	7	3	2	4	5	6	1	3	11	12	54
Indiana.....	2	6	2	0	4	0	2	2	6	12	36
Iowa.....	4	5	1	4	3	4	0	1	7	9	38
Kansas.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	6	22
Kentucky.....	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	2	3	7	22
Louisiana.....	1	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	13
Maine.....	3	4	7	2	5	3	3	1	5	1	34
Maryland.....	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	9
Massachusetts.....	3	9	7	2	3	12	4	1	4	9	54
Michigan.....	3	1	3	0	3	3	1	0	6	10	30
Minnesota.....	2	1	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	13
Mississippi.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missouri.....	11	12	13	8	6	3	6	1	7	10	77
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nebraska.....	0	3	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	11
Nevada.....	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	8
New Hampshire.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
New Jersey.....	1	1	4	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	15
New Mexico.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
New York.....	9	12	9	13	9	11	3	4	15	20	105
North Carolina.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	7
Ohio.....	10	13	5	9	1	3	0	3	12	8	64
Oregon.....	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	11
Pennsylvania.....	7	4	4	8	3	4	2	3	7	7	49
Rhode Island.....	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
South Carolina.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee.....	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	11
Texas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	14
United States.....	27	30	0	6	11	8	1	0	9	3	95
Utah.....	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	7
Vermont.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Virginia.....	3	4	2	1	2	0	3	1	5	5	26
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
West Virginia.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	5	0	1	0	1	7	6	23
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,389</b>

TABLE D.

Showing Those Born in Foreign Countries, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

Foreign Countries.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.							
Africa .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atlantic Ocean .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia .....	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	9
Austro-Hungary .....	3	5	0	7	5	4	5	1	5	1	36
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	7	11	4	12	10	6	6	2	6	11	75
Chile .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
China .....	23	12	3	3	5	4	5	3	4	2	64
Denmark .....	7	4	3	1	1	2	3	1	0	2	24
England .....	19	11	10	7	9	3	2	5	7	7	80
France .....	9	7	0	5	2	3	3	2	2	7	40
Germany .....	23	24	23	32	13	12	10	13	11	15	176
Greece .....	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland .....	46	30	30	30	31	17	13	14	5	10	226
Italy .....	17	17	7	10	9	7	8	7	5	1	88
Japan .....	4	3	0	5	0	1	1	0	3	4	21
Mexico .....	4	5	1	0	1	3	0	0	9	6	29
New Zealand .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norway and Sweden .....	12	11	9	12	9	2	2	8	3	8	76
Portugal .....	8	4	2	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	23
Russia .....	4	3	4	5	1	0	2	4	2	4	29
Sandwich Islands .....	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Scotland .....	7	3	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	24
South America .....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Spain .....	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
Switzerland .....	7	11	5	2	2	3	3	0	4	4	41
Turkey .....	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Wales .....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
West Indies .....	1	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	11
Western Isles .....	6	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	10
Totals .....	214	178	105	144	105	73	72	66	72	87	1,116

## Recapitulation.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.							
United States .....	178	193	151	149	122	115	55	62	189	179	1,393
Foreign Countries .....	214	178	105	144	105	73	72	66	72	87	1,116
Unknown .....	7	0	13	9	4	5	6	14	6	9	73
Totals .....	399	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582

TABLE E.

*Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Age.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.							
Between 1 and 10 yrs.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Between 10 and 20 yrs.	9	9	6	10	8	3	2	6	8	8	69
Between 20 and 30 yrs.	85	80	47	60	30	33	22	28	57	56	498
Between 30 and 40 yrs.	104	92	57	67	69	44	39	35	75	93	675
Between 40 and 50 yrs.	91	85	67	80	55	43	26	18	64	59	588
Between 50 and 60 yrs.	39	42	31	37	24	24	8	12	17	27	261
Between 60 and 70 yrs.	36	30	29	16	14	24	13	12	19	17	210
Between 70 and 80 yrs.	21	25	16	16	17	10	8	9	11	10	143
Between 80 and 90 yrs.	4	8	10	5	3	6	5	2	3	5	51
Between 90 and 100 yrs.	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
Unknown	9	0	5	10	11	0	10	20	13	0	78
Totals	399	371	289	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582

TABLE F.

*Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Civil Condition.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.							
Married	120	126	78	113	90	77	40	38	89	104	875
Single	182	153	133	128	95	81	63	67	108	61	1,071
Widowers	17	18	13	11	10	5	8	3	5	4	94
Widows	9	23	16	15	14	14	5	8	12	7	143
Divorced	12	7	6	7	6	4	4	4	10	3	63
Unknown	39	44	25	28	16	12	13	22	43	96	388
Totals	399	371	271	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,584

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554  
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-gooole

TABLE G.  
Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

Causes.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.				Total.								
	54th Fiscal Year.		54th Fiscal Year.		54th Fiscal Year.		54th Fiscal Year.		54th Fiscal Year.		54th Fiscal Year.		54th Fiscal Year.		Men	Women					
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women									
<b>MORAL:</b>																					
Adverse condition (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	8	4	6	2	2	3	7	0	2	5	5	1	4	0	1	3	4	6	12	40	36
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not incl'd in above)	5	16	10	18	7	13	9	16	9	12	9	1	3	4	6	10	1	4	60	107	
Religious excitement and spiritualism	3	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	14	17
Love affairs (incl. seduction)	2	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	11
<b>PHYSICAL:</b>																					
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	36	5	38	6	26	1	20	2	10	4	10	9	1	8	1	17	5	13	0	187	27
Sexual excess	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	8
Veneral diseases	23	1	14	0	6	0	13	0	3	5	1	7	0	2	3	0	7	1	2	27	6
Masturbation	6	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	94	4
Stroke and overheat	12	1	13	1	6	2	16	4	8	0	12	1	7	1	3	0	11	0	3	17	0
Accident or injury	0	7	0	7	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	35	0
Parturition and puerperium	0	11	0	6	0	5	0	11	0	8	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	64
Change of life	3	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	9
Privation and overwork	2	5	7	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	2	0	0	23	10
Epilepsy	3	4	6	6	3	5	4	3	5	1	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	3	4	31	26
Diseases of skull and brain	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	19	8
Old age	7	0	7	6	7	7	6	3	5	6	1	5	4	1	6	0	4	1	10	57	31
Epidemic influenza	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Abuse of drugs and tobacco	0	2	2	0	4	2	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	7	1	15	4	2	0	38	10
All other bodily disorders and ill health	2	4	8	3	4	3	8	11	5	7	3	4	0	1	5	5	7	10	9	46	54
<b>HEREDITARY</b>	12	7	18	10	8	7	11	6	8	11	6	4	0	6	2	7	4	6	7	91	57
<b>CONGENITAL DEFECTS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7
<b>UNASCERTAINED</b>	135	53	63	54	87	41	84	42	66	37	52	62	12	54	24	82	35	92	57	813	380
Totals	267	132	243	128	173	96	194	108	130	101	123	70	104	29	98	44	180	87	165	1,677	945

TABLE H.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

Forms.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendo- cino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
Mania, acute .....	75	70	47	43	46	25	12	7	104	84	513
Mania, simple .....	11	12	0	4	14	16	18	21	0	0	96
Mania, chronic .....	15	16	13	20	7	6	12	14	26	10	139
Mania, acute delirious .....	4	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	12
Melancholia, acute .....	32	31	8	19	30	21	3	8	57	72	281
Melancholia, simple .....	22	8	14	13	4	12	20	15	0	6	114
Melancholia, chronic .....	9	9	5	9	5	5	6	4	15	4	71
Melancholia, stuporous .....	0	1	0	15	1	3	2	9	0	1	32
Confusional insanity .....	17	8	6	3	7	7	0	0	0	4	52
Primary dementia .....	0	1	2	10	11	2	0	0	5	6	37
Recurrent mania .....	28	38	12	1	11	15	14	11	3	8	141
Recurrent melancholia .....	1	0	3	0	9	5	0	2	2	6	28
Circular insanity .....	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Paranoia .....	44	34	21	24	23	9	4	4	0	3	166
Alcoholic, acute .....	22	18	2	14	3	4	5	1	0	3	72
Alcoholic, chronic .....	11	7	0	2	10	9	3	5	1	4	52
Drugs .....	2	2	2	3	1	2	5	10	0	2	29
Epileptic insanity .....	17	23	4	9	8	6	1	6	5	10	89
Hysterical insanity .....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Choreic insanity .....	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
General paresis .....	25	20	8	15	11	12	10	5	22	11	139
Senile dementia .....	32	33	19	29	19	24	12	11	17	29	225
Secondary dementia .....	18	20	7	30	7	1	1	1	10	5	100
Imbecility .....	7	12	0	9	2	2	2	2	0	2	38
Idiocy .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Not insane .....	5	4	0	4	0	1	3	2	0	3	22
Unknown .....	0	0	95	23	0	0	0	4	0	1	223
Totals .....	389	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google

TABLE I.

Showing Causes of Death of Patients Who Died during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

Cause of Death.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
<b>Specific infectious diseases:</b>													
Typhoid fever.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Erysipelas.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
Septicemia and pyemia.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Dysentery.....	4	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Syphilis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis.....	24	22	29	38	16	10	10	4	14	14	93	88	181
<b>Constitutional diseases:</b>													
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diabetes melitus and diabetes insipidus.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3
<b>Diseases of digestive system:</b>													
Diseases of the stomach.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	5
Diseases of the intestines.....	7	3	1	0	11	7	1	0	1	0	21	10	31
Diseases of the liver.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	5
Diseases of the peritoneum.....	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	7
<b>Diseases of respiratory system:</b>													
Diseases of the bronchi.....	4	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	10	5	15
Diseases of the lungs.....	7	1	11	12	1	3	6	3	4	0	29	19	48
Diseases of the pleura.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
<b>Diseases of circulatory system:</b>													
Diseases of the heart.....	5	4	15	15	7	5	6	2	8	1	41	27	68
Arterio-sclerosis.....	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	8	3	11
Aneurism.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:</b>													
Anemia, pernicious anemia, and leukemia.....	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	6
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	4
<b>Diseases of the nervous system:</b>													
Diseases of spinal cord.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diseases of the meninges.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	5	3	8
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage, and other gross lesions).....	9	2	6	9	14	6	13	1	14	4	56	22	78
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	12	1	13
Epilepsy.....	4	2	12	4	8	1	5	0	0	0	29	7	36
<b>Mental diseases:</b>													
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.....	0	3	27	8	6	6	3	3	2	1	38	21	59
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....	2	2	60	9	8	8	19	5	7	3	96	27	123
General paralysis of insane.....	23	2	14	3	23	3	12	1	25	2	97	11	108
<b>The intoxications; heat stroke; obesity:</b>													
Heat stroke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debility of old age.....	6	11	10	3	4	13	1	2	12	6	33	35	68
Accident.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	5
Suicide.....	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	6
Nephritis.....	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
Malignant new growths or cancer.....	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	3	10
Bright's disease.....	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	5	3	8
Gangrene.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Unknown (died on parole).....	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	5
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>946</b>

TABLE J.

*Showing Occupations of Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Occupation.	Stockton.		Sapa.		Arnews.		Mendocino.		So. Cal.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.									
Professional.....	1	8	4	5	3	4	3	4	14	9	55
Architects, artists, authors, clergy, lawyers, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.											
Commercial.....	19	20	15	18	15	19	6	8	25	15	160
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.											
Agricultural and pastoral.....	42	33	15	16	14	12	11	9	25	19	196
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.											
Mechanics at outdoor vocations.....	51	31	23	29	14	13	12	10	17	26	226
Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.											
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations.....	22	22	13	26	16	9	9	10	19	23	169
Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, bakers, shoemakers, etc.											
Exposed vocations.....	23	30	21	13	11	3	9	15	17	9	151
Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.											
Domestic service.....	20	16	16	23	13	10	11	11	15	28	163
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.											
Educational and higher domestic duties.....	90	90	69	70	77	45	25	22	63	71	631
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.											
Laborers.....	87	80	57	62	41	52	31	22	42	41	515
Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
No occupation.....	22	20	20	28	21	16	6	9	17	23	191
Unascertained.....	12	11	16	12	6	10	10	22	13	7	119
Totals.....	309	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554  
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-goo

TABLE K.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1904.

	Stockton.					Napa.					Agnews.							
	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
1871	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1872	124	58	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873	160	108	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	199	145	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875	213	168	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	252	190	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877	228	179	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	244	112	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879	276	124	0	0	0	0	49	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880	248	137	0	0	0	0	54	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1881	314	210	26	12	0	0	49	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1882	301	120	14	7	0	0	65	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1883	252	92	13	4	0	0	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1884	219	102	19	6	0	0	82	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1885	298	93	11	4	0	0	82	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1886	279	131	8	5	0	0	62	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1887	313	125	14	0	0	0	89	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1888	387	146	13	0	0	0	134	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1889	482	215	16	0	0	0	139	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1890	562	221	30	6	0	0	136	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1871	523	245	24	12	0	0	176	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1872	506	240	30	3	0	0	188	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873	401	185	18	1	0	0	152	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	524	209	40	6	0	0	178	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875	615	239	63	8	0	0	181	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	414	232	52	5	0	0	172	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877	201	83	29	1	0	0	100	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	219	80	18	1	0	0	106	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879	106	58	14	2	0	0	100	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880	114	40	8	1	0	0	72	4	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, 1904.

	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
1894	237	13	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	290	43	11	0	0	0	15	13	0
1895	182	63	4	1	2	0	27	4	0	243	62	7	5	1	0	29	0	0
1896	192	74	7	4	2	1	45	4	4	249	127	7	2	0	0	32	0	0
1897	219	76	12	9	1	0	66	1	1	262	138	2	2	0	40	0	0	6
1898	211	36	13	4	0	0	67	6	2	139	35	1	2	0	90	38	0	0
1899	178	39	13	3	9	0	51	5	3	186	35	0	0	0	22	45	16	7
1900	182	67	10	7	1	0	35	3	2	203	139	0	0	2	20	49	14	17
1901	186	41	10	7	1	0	64	8	2	193	84	0	1	2	21	75	22	20
1902	140	51	8	6	3	0	67	6	1	257	107	1	5	0	1	52	19	21
1903	133	46	10	6	3	0	63	6	3	237	113	2	5	0	1	32	42	39
1904	142	37	24	4	3	0	45	5	1	275	59	11	0	2	3	70	48	43
Totals	2,002	606	112	51	27	5	557	50	18	2,644	1,090	46	16	8	68	524	174	153

RECAPITULATION.

	Admissions	Discharges			Transferred from.	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
		Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved				
Stockton	770	227	67	15	1	372	34	14
Sapa	571	169	54	38	6	314	26	20
Agnews	424	105	64	24	0	192	15	10
Mendocino	273	103	34	10	0	108	11	4
Southern California	512	212	13	5	4	152	90	82
Totals	2,582	816	232	92	11	1,138	176	130



TABLE I.—Continued.

	Stockton.				Napu.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.			
	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.		
1879	127			1308	51.71	7.64	714	186			1143	29.91	8.22							
1880	1116			1211	35.08	5.80	829	125			1286	31.29	7.08							
1881	1102			1261	36.21	7.37	1021	182			1492	23.62	6.81							
1882	1102			1281	39.67	7.25	1172	151			1644	23.92	6.85							
1883	1184	80		1353	36.35	6.25	1219	47			1625	27.13	6.85							
1884	1215	31		1418	42.80	6.01	1319	100			1719	26.00	6.21							
1885	1279	64		1536	47.80	5.59	1436	90			1755	23.12	6.45							
1886	1383	107		1882	39.86	7.17	1434	27			1798	21.81	6.12							
1887	1533	67		1900	43.23	7.00	1629	18			1799	26.17	5.33							
1888	1646	93		2016	46.22	6.00	1629	15			1829	24.22	6.47							
1889	1588	8		1906	36.67	8.48	1349	15			1873	28.17	6.91							
1890	1573	8		1902	31.27	5.82	1344	62			1645	25.81	6.26							
1891	1606	33		1853	29.20	5.15	1405	111			1446	22.71	7.11							
1892	1606	33		1853	31.28	6.13	1445	8			1380	31.65	7.07							
1893	1623	51		1878	32.37	7.90	1353	31			1433	35.00	7.40							
1894	1493	80		1736	35.68	7.80	1353	18			1408	34.75	7.76							
1895	1493	80		1799	34.25	6.67	1491	51			1408	34.18	6.03							
1896	1572	40		1826	29.23	7.45	1466	30			1612	27.07	7.06							
1897	1556	86		1882	29.54	8.02	1322	82			1682	27.73	6.12							
1898	1608	15		1902	29.75	8.00	1307	56			1727	27.73	6.07							
1899	1623	15		1958	29.57	10.06	1314	7			1792	23.90	7.08							
1900	1623	15		2011	32.81	9.54	1306	12			1799	22.90	8.72							
1901	1608	36		2011	30.82	9.34	1306	12			1809	17.79	8.46							
1902	1644	36		2015	28.57	8.33	1306	20			1813	27.88	8.38							
1903	1644	28		2015	28.57	8.33	1306	20			1810	31.12	8.95							
1904	1672																			

1903. 1904.  
31.41 31.50  
8.36 8.30

Percentage of recoveries to admissions  
Percentage of deaths to whole number treated

Percentage of recoveries to admissions  
Percentage of deaths to whole number treated

	1983	1984
Percentage of recoveries to admissions	31.41	31.50
Percentage of deaths to whole number treated	8.54	8.30



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100



d  
—  
—  
—  
28  
38  
91  
21  
25  
—  
29  
26  
10  
14  
27  
15  
89  
25  
77  
32  
21  
68  
—  
25  
—  
52  
58  
37  
—  
6  
93  
80  
—  
02  
26  
36  
—  
—  
67  
—  
—  
29  
02  
—  
—  
—  
—  
—  
28

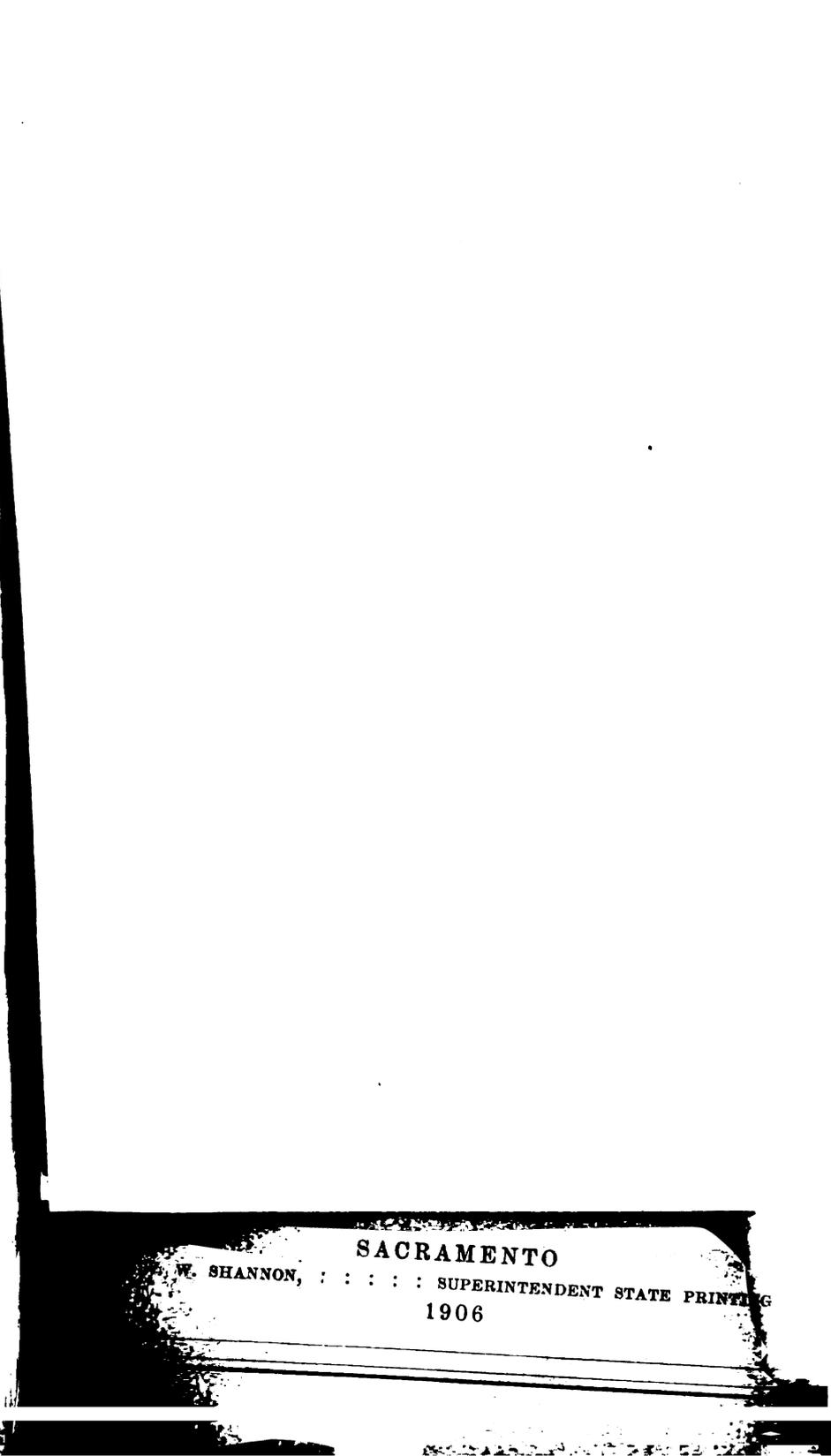


**TABLE No. 5.**  
*Showing Articles Made in the Sewing-Room during the Biennial Period  
 ending June 30, 1904.*

Articles.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.
Anklets (pairs).....					
Aprons (all kinds).....	240	2,555		705	1,328
Armlets.....					
Awnings.....					38
Bags (all kinds).....		60		139	1,791
Bandages.....					21
Bedticks, mattresses, can- vases, etc.....		353		129	125
Bibs.....		32			
Blankets, canvas.....		34			
Camisoles.....		136			29
Capes.....		90			
Caps (all kinds).....		24		26	126
Chemises.....	352	710		146	210
Coats.....		684		6	14
Comforters.....					27
Commode covers.....					15
Covers.....		53		75	189
Curtains.....				45	125
Drawers (pairs).....	175	2,812		1,670	377
Dresses.....	475	647		618	562
Dust cloths.....					121
Jackets, canvas.....					
Jackets, soft.....				28	68
Jacket strings.....				100	
Jumpers.....		133			
Muffs, canvas.....					25
Muffs, leather.....					
Mittens.....					
Napkins.....	15	256		195	352
Napkins, bed.....					
Neckties.....				70	58
Nightgowns.....	360	273		269	737
Overalls.....		468			
Overshirts.....		2,354			
Operating gowns.....					6
Pants.....		1,185			
Pillow slips (all kinds).....	948	3,391		1,051	1,593
Pillows (all kinds).....	6			65	80
Scarfs.....	54				
Shams, sheet.....		470			
Sheets.....	619	6,069		1,690	3,602
Shirts.....				1,365	
Shrouds.....	54	293		25	26
Skirts, flannel.....		522		148	
Skirts.....	226	444		125	336
Sleeves (all kinds).....				82	
Straps, body.....					
Straps, foot.....					
Straps, ankle.....					
Suits, painter's.....					
Sunbonnets.....	70	340		50	267
Suspenders.....		485		72	
Towels, bath.....		972		1,322	
Towels, dish.....		372		1,509	
Towels, roller.....	412	1,863		546	1,429
Towels, surgical.....					302
Tablecloths.....	43	152		39	
Vests, canton flannel.....					
Vests, men's.....		369			
Undervests.....		416			
Union suits.....		122			
Undershirts.....		1,933			
Waists, canvas.....					
Waists, dress.....		38		108	28
Window shades.....					
Wristlets.....					24



Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 20:59 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055391554  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-google



SACRAMENTO  
W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING  
1906

