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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.

OF THE MAR 27 1906

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.



SACRAMENTO

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

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1906

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

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

OFFICERS.

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

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**OFFICE OF THE
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.**

SACRAMENTO, November 19, 1906.

To the Legislature:

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its fifth biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1906.

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 including the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years, and ending June 30, 1906, has been notable by reason of the earthquake of April 18, 1906, which caused the destruction of Agnews State Hospital and the injury of Mendocino and Napa State Hospitals, and the Home for Feeble-Minded.

The past two years, with the exception above noted, have been marked by improvement and advancement at most of the hospitals. The separate reports of the various Medical Superintendents that form a part of this volume go into such detail regarding additions and improvements that it is unnecessary to refer to them here. Some projected improvements have necessarily been delayed by the earthquake damage, for instead of building new structures we were required to repair old ones.

That our hospitals are gradually reaching a higher point of excellence is undoubted.

EXPENSES.

The total expense of the five State Hospitals and the Home for Feeble-Minded, including maintenance, salaries and wages, and expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy, for the two years ending June 30, 1906, amounts to \$1,941,815.03. The detailed report of expenses will be found in appended tables. This total expense appears very large, and it is large, but when consideration is given to what was accomplished with this sum it will at once be apparent that the money was judiciously expended.

In the fifty-sixth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905, an average of 6,200 patients were fed, housed, most of them clothed, given medical care, and all their wants supplied. In addition to this, 735 officers and employes were housed and fed. The total money expended for support, salaries and wages, and expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy for this fiscal year was \$973,917.43, which makes the average yearly cost for each patient or inmate in the State Hospitals and Home for Feeble-Minded, \$157.08.

For the fifty-seventh fiscal year \$967,898.56 was expended, and a yearly average of 6,330 patients and inmates were cared for, as well as 755 officers and employes, making a yearly expense of \$152.91 for each patient or inmate.

In some of our State Hospitals the yearly cost of keeping a patient is much less than stated above, but the figures are given as an average for all

the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission. Local conditions, nearness to center of supplies, freight rates, size of hospital, fertility and extent of farm, all influence the per capita cost.

It must be expected that this large expense will grow, and it must be provided for. It can not safely be reduced except by a reduction of numbers to be cared for, and the history of the world shows a gradually growing increase of the insane.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS.

The total number of patients admitted to the hospitals for the insane during the two years ending June 30th last was 2,940, the largest number admitted in any previous two years in the history of the State.

On June 30, 1904, there were 5,753 patients on the books of the hospitals as patients, while on June 30, 1906, there were 5,990 patients; an increase of 237 patients.

When the number of deaths and discharges does not equal the number admitted, the result is an increase equal to the excess of admissions.

The question of the increase of insanity is one of great interest to those who give the subject any thought. The increase is not confined to our own State, but is widespread—it extends practically throughout the world, wherever efforts are made to provide hospital or asylum accommodations.

Taking the United States as a whole there were, in 1890, 170 insane in hospitals or asylums to every 100,000 of the general population; while in 1903, the proportion had increased to 186.2 to every 100,000.

Of the individual states, according to the special report of the U. S. Census Bureau up to December 31, 1903, our own State has the third largest ratio of insane in hospitals to the general population. The report states that we have 361.3 insane in hospitals to every 100,000 of the general population. In their order of rank the District of Columbia is first, the State of Nevada second, California third, and New York fourth. The respective ratios are as follows:

District of Columbia	828.6 to 100,000
Nevada	472.4 to 100,000
California	361.3 to 100,000
New York	339.0 to 100,000
Arkansas (the lowest).....	48.4 to 100,000

It is not proper to credit the District of Columbia with the large ratio shown by the report, for as a matter of fact the Government hospital located there receives the insane of the army and navy from all over the country, hence a ratio is caused that bears no true relation to actual conditions in the district.

These figures do not always mean that insanity is so much more prevalent in one state than another, as the ratio would indicate. They

indicate the extent to which the insane are provided for by the construction of hospitals or asylums, thus segregating them from the rest of the population and making complete registration possible.

The figures as given by the Census Bureau relate only to insane in hospitals, and are a fair index for a state that provides ample accommodation for its insane; but for a state where hospitals or asylums are limited in number, and the insane are scattered throughout the communities and did not enter at all in the census of 1903, which only enumerated the insane in institutions, they are not a safe guide.

It may be interesting to compare the figures for the United States with those of some foreign countries, always bearing in mind that the figures for the insane include only those in institutions.

United States	1903 ratio, 186.2 to 100,000 general population.
England and Wales	1903 ratio, 340.0 to 100,000 general population.
Scotland	1903 ratio, 363.0 to 100,000 general population.
Ireland	1903 ratio, 490.0 to 100,000 general population.
France	1904 ratio, 177.5 to 100,000 general population.
Germany	1903 ratio, 191.6 to 100,000 general population.

Of the forty-nine American states and territories enumerated, only eight show decreased ratios in 1903 when compared with 1890.

DEPORTATION OF NON-RESIDENTS AND FOREIGNERS.

In the past two years, with the coöperation of the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and the friends and relatives, the State Hospitals have been able to return to their native country 31 foreign-born patients. Some of these were subject to deportation under United States laws, and in other cases relatives or friends returned them to their homes.

A number (53) of residents of other states, who were committed to our hospitals before gaining a residence in this State, have been returned at our expense and the expense of relatives to their home states. There are a number of this latter class still in our hospitals, but the question of their actual residence is frequently difficult of determination, and when that is satisfactorily established the expense of the return, which often must be borne by this State, is very great.

This Commission is at present engaged in endeavoring to bring about such an arrangement with other states as will do away with much of the trouble that now exists and will provide for an occasional balancing up on non-residents and a return of the excess by the State having the excess. This arrangement will reduce expenses and make the establishment of the question of residence somewhat easier.

REPAIRS TO HOSPITAL BUILDINGS MADE NECESSARY BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

A brief reference to the repairs made necessary at the various State Hospitals by the earthquake may not be out of place.

The special session of the Legislature was liberal in providing the

money necessary to put the institutions in good order, and the work of repair has been progressing satisfactorily since the money was appropriated.

At Agnews the engine-room and laundry building have been put in excellent condition. To take the place of the buildings destroyed, wooden barracks have been built for the accommodation of the patients and their attendants. All are being made comfortable.

At Napa and Mendocino repairs have been practically completed, and no inconvenience is now met with.

At the Home for Feeble-Minded the children who were temporarily housed in wooden barracks are now (November) being returned to their wards, and by December 15th we expect to have the main building occupied by those temporarily moved out.

The Commission desires to express its gratification at the discipline shown in the various State Hospitals and at the Home for Feeble-Minded during the trying time of April 18 and the days following. Officers, employés, and inmates deserve commendation.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Attention is called to the various statistical tables in the report, which give a complete account of the business of the hospitals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Commission wishes to express its thanks to Mr. M. A. Nurse, of the Board of Public Works; Colonel Heuer, of the U. S. Engineers; Mr. Nat. Ellery, Superintendent of State Highways, and Dr. Charles Keane, State Veterinarian, for their professional and valuable services to the Hospitals.

To those in charge of the hospitals, the Commission is indebted for their faithful services and hearty coöperation.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AGNEWS, AND THE NEEDS OF OUR STATE HOSPITALS.

As the destruction at Agnews was far greater than at any other hospital, so does the question of its reconstruction become of such importance that improvements at other hospitals sink into insignificance when compared with it.

How shall we rebuild at Agnews? What should be the method of construction adopted to bring about safety and the greatest economy in cost of construction, as well as future maintenance? For what class of insane should we make special construction? How far should we go in adopting the cottage system?

These various questions are of sufficient importance to be entitled to great consideration. While directly applicable to Agnews, they have their bearing on all our hospitals.

As a first proposition, in the enthusiasm of rebuilding on modern and approved lines, we must not forget the question of expense. Sentiment must not enter so largely as a factor as to cause us to overlook some of the very practical sides of the question. If we find that by an increased expenditure of money in the construction of a building designed for a special purpose we can get results, let us make the increased expenditure freely. Where we can't get results, let us keep the expenditure down to the lowest possible figure compatible with first-class construction and the comfort of the individuals we seek to care for.

Of the materials for construction there are but two that seem worthy of special mention: steel, and reinforced concrete. The most economical of these two systems should be adopted. Both are safe, both as near fire-proof as may be, both the most sanitary of all construction, and both the most inexpensive to keep in repair.

As to special construction and arrangement for particular classes or forms of insanity, the first consideration must be given to buildings for the active treatment of acute cases. Here money must be spent freely for properly and specially constructed and arranged buildings and for their equipment with the necessary apparatus. So long as the money is wisely and judiciously spent for those things and not for ornamentation, it should be freely given, for in this department we get results. Special cottages should be erected for those patients who, having passed through the active treatment, are convalescent and must be placed in pleasant surroundings and better association.

Special one-story structures are necessary for the old, the feeble from chronic disease, and the helpless and untidy.

A workers' building should be erected for those who labor in shop and on farm, and in the various industrial departments. In the past these useful people have had about the poorest living quarters of all.

Specially constructed buildings for epileptics are advisable.

Having constructed cottages for the foregoing special classes of patients, it is doubtful whether it is better to go any further in the erection of detached buildings. The classes of patients remaining to be cared for are the quiet and orderly and the disorderly chronic insane, and nothing is to be gained by placing them in widely separated cottages.

Concentration of these forms in central buildings means possible economy of construction and certain economy of maintenance.

Separation of classes in detached and widely separated cottages means some possible increased first cost of construction and a continued increased cost of maintenance, but where it is justified by the results to be obtained, and which are more likely to be obtained by separation, then the increased cost is justified.

With the chronic insane of either class, where results can not reasonably be expected, the whole proposition comes down to one of economy in construction and more particularly in maintenance.

By economy of construction is not meant cheap buildings. Their buildings must be just as safe, just as fire-proof, and just as sanitary as our buildings for special classes, but they can be closely grouped and so near the supply departments as to materially lessen the cost of supplying heat, light, water, and food.

The first building of a permanent character needed at Agnews is a kitchen or commissary building, to contain kitchen, bakery, dining-rooms for officers and employes, a steward's department and store-room for supplies on the first floor, and a second floor in which might be located the chapel and sewing-room.

The other buildings for the quartering of patients should follow as speedily as possible.

We refrain from estimating on the probable cost of rebuilding Agnews, for the character of the construction advised is of such a nature that careful estimates are necessary from those competent to figure on the expense.

At the session of the Legislature requests for appropriations will be made based on conservative estimates from competent men.

We will endeavor to present estimates for its reconstruction and equipment to accommodate at least 1,000 patients, and would recommend the authorization of the entire amount necessary to complete the work, the provision being made that the appropriation be made available in yearly amounts for three years.

Provision was made by the extra session of the Legislature for the building and equipment of two cottages, one at Napa State Hospital, and one at Mendocino State Hospital, for the treatment of acute cases. These treatment hospitals should be installed, as soon as the way seems clear, at all our hospitals. They provide a means of giving better medical and nursing attention and more scientific treatment than can possibly be given in the ordinary wards of a large hospital. It is in the early stages of insanity that treatment offers the best hope of success. Such cottages will be more expensive to construct and to maintain than ordinary buildings, but early restoration of the afflicted individual is true economy and should be made a constant study and a never-ending effort.

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PER CAPITA AND THE PURPOSES FOR

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

City	Farm and Grounds.	Clothing and Dry Goods.	Furniture and Bedding.
25	\$2,189.93	\$8,602.98	\$3,854.22
6	1.31	5.16	2.31
0087	.0036	.014	.0064
3	7,352.14	9,748.52	1,896.41
63	4.96	6.58	1.28
0135	.0136	.018	.0035
00	4,646.52	7,964.13	4,226.44
00	4.45	7.62	4.04
019	.0121	.021	.0116
62	5,147.00	5,509.84	3,452.23
6	7.92	8.46	5.31
0223	.0217	.0231	.0146
39	5,845.40	8,625.40	4,269.21
69	7.12	10.51	5.20
034	.019	.031	.014
36	5,499.00	4,881.53	1,712.45
00	10.28	9.12	3.21
046	.03	.025	.009

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

62	\$3,556.93	\$9,792.14	\$4,400.63
09	2.05	5.67	2.56
0112	.0056	.0155	.007
62	8,208.67	9,096.84	4,030.31
61	5.45	6.01	2.67
0159	.0149	.0166	.0073
62	5,796.71	5,913.23	2,177.31
16	5.77	5.88	2.17
0141	.016	.0161	.0059
74	4,213.34	4,659.34	1,812.36
62	6.23	6.89	2.68
016	.017	.019	.007
00	9,307.51	6,435.27	2,898.71
9	10.95	7.57	3.21
0197	.03	.0207	.008
63	7,039.77	5,339.31	2,898.71
44	12.46	9.45	4.04
042	.0341	.025	.011

TABLE SHOWING THE DAILY AND YEAR

	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions.	Stores.	Ordin Repa
Stockton—				
Yearly cost	\$107,849.82	\$70,447.10	\$5,923.24	\$5,268
Yearly cost per patient	64.70	42.26	3.55	
Daily cost per patient .....	.177	.1159	.0097	
Napa—				
Yearly cost	106,127.92	62,592.45	5,619.13	7,282
Yearly cost per patient	71.63	42.18	3.79	
Daily cost per patient .....	.1963	.1155	.0103	
Agnews—				
Yearly cost	72,944.25	43,828.28	4,132.12	7,200
Yearly cost per patient	69.81	41.94	3.95	
Daily cost per patient .....	.1913	.115	.0108	
Mendocino—				
Yearly cost	50,721.14	25,104.35	3,079.79	5,304
Yearly cost per patient	78.02	38.61	4.74	
Daily cost per patient .....	.2137	.106	.013	
Southern California—				
Yearly cost	55,061.69	37,673.71	4,511.95	10,339
Yearly cost per patient	67.07	45.89	5.50	
Daily cost per patient .....	.183	.126	.015	
Home for Feeble-Minded Children—				
Yearly cost	42,740.85	23,867.25	3,217.81	9,098
Yearly cost per patient	79.88	44.61	6.02	
Daily cost per patient .....	.219	.122	.016	
Stockton—				
Yearly cost	\$105,265.03	\$70,239.82	\$6,247.31	\$7,071
Yearly cost per patient	69.88	40.64	3.62	
Daily cost per patient .....	.1868	.1113	.01	
Napa—				
Yearly cost	104,656.47	56,294.56	5,477.06	8,753
Yearly cost per patient	69.54	37.40	3.64	
Daily cost per patient .....	.1905	.1024	.01	
Agnews—				
Yearly cost	74,064.23	42,661.15	4,240.96	5,191
Yearly cost per patient	73.70	42.45	4.22	
Daily cost per patient .....	.2019	.1163	.0116	
Mendocino—				
Yearly cost	51,764.35	25,955.89	2,936.65	3,790
Yearly cost per patient	76.57	38.40	4.34	
Daily cost per patient .....	.21	.105	.012	
Southern California—				
Yearly cost	57,641.17	38,194.44	4,840.77	6,113
Yearly cost per patient	67.81	41.93	5.70	
Daily cost per patient .....	.1858	.1231	.0197	
Home for Feeble-Minded Children—				
Yearly cost	48,692.23	23,231.28	2,673.86	8,067
Yearly cost per patient	86.18	41.11	4.73	
Daily cost per patient .....	.2361	.1126	.013	

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

DISBURSEMENTS FROM CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Home for Feeble-Minded.	
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Machinery, hardware, etc.	\$1,944 89		\$500 00	\$75 00	\$285 00				\$7,615 12		\$501 64	\$454 55
Farm and grounds	467 49		4,163 90	139 50	137 25				270 00			200 70
Buildings	464 80			576 25	1,662 11				300 00			3,006 33
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.	587 46		480 69	746 34	250 00			3,289 32	18,137 63			
Labor on grounds, etc.				837 43					155 50			
Improvements and repairs	3,579 39		4,724 68	2,843 34	572 11				463 19			1,843 92
Incidentals and miscellaneous	12 00		19 28	307 03	55 00							102 00
Discharged patients and refunded board	427 50		490 85	208 98	40 00				472 65			
Water, light, and heat			819 05		2,760 00				206 45			1,793 85
Livestock			1,180 50	360 00								
Advertising and printing			72 00		31 65				22 58			
Inspection and insurance of boilers			150 00									
Surgical instruments				50 24								
Clothing and dry goods												
Provisions and stores				251 28								
Expense of smallpox epidemic			69 00									
Replumbing buildings			32,035 71	8,968 45	5,165 31							
Ice and cold-storage plants	7,782 53		10,722 87	14,327 20					600 00			
Purchase of land									897 54			335 47
Fire protection												
Earthquake repairs, etc.			2,475 00	962 14					334 60			
Fire-escapes												
Telephone system												
Bridge												
Totals	\$15,266 06	\$29,302 07	\$57,146 48	\$31,472 23	\$41,494 37	\$32,393 27	\$4,798 01	\$2,898 79	\$2,670 21	\$30,197 21	\$5,785 58	\$7,793 30

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

Items.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnew.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Home for Feeble-Minded.
	From July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1906.	From July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1906.	From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1906.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1906.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1906.	From July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1906.
Machinery and hardware.....	\$10,726 10	\$24,589 24	\$474 27	\$89 49	\$6,322 43	\$957 19
Farm and grounds.....	27,948 37	29,169 25	5,879 59	303 47	6,797 26	226 15
Buildings.....	69,406 69	37,303 56	111,805 54	12,268 75	45,670 42	3,006 33
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.....	37,815 69	19,620 81	12,371 22	2,965 93	5,728 38	.....
Labor on grounds, etc.....	843 55	51,031 78	12,94 90	35 00	2,742 57	890 17
Rent of land and purchase of real estate.....	25,032 79	25,680 07	7,185 75	.....	3,566 00	5 00
Interest and exchange.....	13,436 07	8,926 53	81 81	16 05	21 92	.....
Improvements and repairs.....	63,315 98	57,374 85	29,607 63	3,785 68	9,330 71	6,028 28
Entertainment and religious exercises.....	2,089 58	3,843 65	16 00	196 03	1,531 20	.....
Incidentals and miscellaneous.....	11,987 12	6,636 09	12,005 93	2,363 82	2,644 36	488 81
Traveling expenses.....	3,980 40	1,837 45	522 30	193 65	1,043 80	.....
Groceries, fruit, etc.....	2,305 19	3,740 25	451 65	17 50	1,125 61	40 73
Refunded board and discharged patients.....	3,045 70	2,257 74	1,275 60	1,869 35	3,577 75	38 65
Sewerage, water, light, and heat.....	40,424 69	34,521 50	9,639 00	16,998 23	22,416 49	4,067 70
Fire protection.....	3,219 82	9,331 80	4,905 25	385 30	1,624 66	695 97
Livestock.....	13,062 21	4,950 50	1,158 00	121 32	1,661 50	.....
Telegraph and telephone.....	240 60	687 05	1,012 35	69 30	1,080 69	220 51
Books and stationery.....	.....	2,073 05	395 98	33 00	111 73	.....
Freight and express.....	.....	623 35	6 00	.....	449 14	.....
Advertising and printing.....	711 94	243 90	609 25	142 80	340 81	156 50
Inspection and insurance of boilers.....	905 00	1,157 81	270 00	.....	118 00	.....
Attorney fees.....	688 25	1,680 20	57 50	112 50	387 50	.....
Subsistence assistant physicians.....	1,630 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improvement of streets.....	19,046 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice plant.....	11,102 50	6,360 99	1,263 37	.....	2,180 00	.....
Metallic file cases.....	.....	1,306 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detective services.....	.....	465 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orr's shortage (ex-Treasurer).....	1,890 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer of money.....	33 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tower clock.....	.....	.....	783 50	.....	.....	.....
Deficiency (support).....	2,325 13	1,424 59	2,444 24	200 00	200 00	10,842 86
Revolving fund.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Surgical instruments.....	374 76	806 42	545 15	.....	.....	.....
Clothing and dry goods.....	138 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00
Reporter's fees.....	.....	775 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil-burning plant.....	540 15	5,684 89	867 14	.....	145 50	.....

Brick chimney (female department)	2,322 70	3,442 85							
Painting buildings	549 70								3 70
Shoe shop		810 90							
Expense smallpox epidemic		308 50							
Experting books and accounts		46,109 21	8,649 01						
Replumbing buildings									
Totals	\$371,314 44	\$395,389 31	\$215,818 85	\$42,255 17	\$123,050 93				\$31,133 55

Receiptulation.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
Stockton	\$374,367 33	\$371,314 44	\$3,052 89
Napa	389,744 13	385,389 31	4,344 82
Agnews	286,432 50	215,818 85	20,613 65
Mendocino	64,457 84	42,255 17	22,202 67
Southern California	145,558 11	123,050 93	22,507 18
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	34,453 27	31,133 55	3,319 72
Grand totals	\$1,254,813 18	\$1,178,972 25	\$75,840 93

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Home for F. M. C.
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	\$3,715 09	\$36,763 75	\$42,751 38	\$9,874 99	\$8,647 97	\$4,773 00
Receipts fifty-sixth fiscal year	19,102 26	31,412 38	26,505 96	10,231 78	21,638 51	5,658 92
Total receipts	\$28,817 35	\$68,176 13	\$69,257 34	\$20,106 77	\$30,286 48	\$10,431 92
Disbursements	15,266 06	57,146 48	41,494 37	4,798 01	2,670 21	5,785 58
Balance on hand July 1, 1905	\$13,551 29	\$11,029 65	\$27,762 97	\$15,308 76	\$27,616 27	\$4,646 34
Receipts fifty-seventh fiscal year	18,803 67	24,787 40	25,243 95	9,792 70	24,888 12	6,466 68
Total receipts	\$32,354 96	\$35,817 05	\$53,006 92	\$25,101 46	\$52,504 39	\$11,113 02
Disbursements	29,302 07	31,472 23	32,383 27	2,898 79	30,197 21	7,793 30
Balance on hand July 1, 1906	\$3,052 89	\$4,344 82	\$20,613 65	\$22,202 67	\$23,307 18	\$3,319 72

**TOTAL COST OF THE STATE HOSPITALS, WITH AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS
AND STOCK ON HAND, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.**

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Hospital.	Salaries.	Support.	Contingent Fund.	Expenses Lunacy Com.	Total.	Stock on Hand.	No. Patients.
Stockton ...	\$107,849 82	\$109,087 13	\$14,838 56	\$3,266 57	\$235,043 08	\$1,463 66	1,667
Napa	106,127 92	113,954 29	56,958 63	3,201 42	280,242 26	2,034 48	1,482
Agnews	72,944 25	87,230 24	41,454 37	3,015 42	204,644 28	3,911 49	1,045
Mendocino ..	50,721 14	63,366 18	4,538 01	2,936 72	121,562 05	11,146 24	650
So. Cal.	55,061 69	88,193 74	2,197 56	3,183 45	148,636 44	1,305 57	821
Home for F. M. C.	42,740 82	59,733 27	5,762 43	1,302 40	109,538 92	1,756 29	535
Totals....	\$435,445 64	\$521,564 85	\$125,749 56	\$16,905 98	\$1,069,667 03	\$21,617 73	6,200

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Stockton ...	\$105,265 03	\$114,096 88	\$28,650 87	\$3,686 91	\$251,701 69	\$2,050 57	1,729
Napa	104,656 47	112,628 23	31,263 25	3,273 84	251,821 79	1,921 85	1,506
Agnews	74,064 23	79,711 26	32,358 47	2,548 74	188,682 70	4,287 22	1,005
Mendocino ..	51,764 35	56,041 23	2,705 79	2,760 17	113,271 54	7,984 48	676
So. Cal.	57,641 17	85,214 36	29,961 56	3,003 02	175,820 11	1,025 79	850
Home for F. M. C.	48,692 23	61,615 14	7,793 30	1,233 30	119,333 97	790 00	565
Totals....	\$442,083 48	\$509,306 10	\$132,733 24	\$16,505 98	\$1,100,631 80	\$18,059 91	6,330

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND DAIRY, FOR THE FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS.

Hospitals.	FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.
Stockton	\$13,941 03	\$10,625 35	\$3,315 68	\$11,727 97	\$11,199 58	\$528 39
Napa	24,959 88	15,704 57	9,235 31	35,678 65	18,107 77	17,570 88
Agnews	13,617 37	11,778 29	1,839 08	13,710 83	12,323 42	1,387 41
Mendocino	15,206 29	11,281 87	3,934 42	16,316 60	11,390 21	4,926 39
So. California ..	21,981 00	11,210 12	10,770 88	22,298 26	12,414 82	9,883 44
Home F. M. C. ..	12,634 66	10,037 43	2,597 23	12,780 69	12,015 18	765 51
Totals	\$102,340 23	\$70,637 63	\$31,692 60	\$112,513 00	\$77,450 98	\$35,062 02

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

Hospitals.	FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.
Stockton	\$9,590 43	\$4,000 00	.016	\$9,945 23	\$2,276 00	.016
Napa	24,528 28	5,090 48	.0459	28,836 16	5,991 01	.05
Agnews	12,333 37	546 50	.0323	12,287 64	818 00	.0335
Mendocino	11,483 29	2,558 00	.0484	12,331 60	2,894 00	.05
So. California ..	14,662 48	3,127 00	.049	15,370 60	2,828 50	.05
Home F. M. C. ..	9,758 06	2,876 30	.05	9,907 79	2,196 00	.048
Totals	\$82,355 91	\$18,198 28	.2416	\$88,679 02	\$17,003 51	.2475

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEARS.

A study of the accompanying tables shows that on July 1, 1904, the beginning of the fifty-sixth fiscal year, there were 5,753 patients in the State Hospitals, and that during the year there were 1,516 patients admitted by commitment and 48 escapes returned, making a total of 1,564 admissions, and a grand total of 7,317 under care and treatment. During the same period the discharges, deaths, and escapes amounted to 1,270, leaving 6,047 patients in the hospitals on June 30, 1905; an increase of 294 during the year.

On July 1, 1905, the beginning of the fifty-seventh fiscal year, there were 6,047 patients. There were admitted during the year 1,523 patients by commitment and 64 escapes returned, making a total of 1,587 received, and a grand total of 7,634 under care and treatment. During the fifty-seventh fiscal year the discharges, deaths, and escapes amounted to 1,644, leaving 5,990 patients in the hospitals on June 30, 1906; a decrease of 57 during the year.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

	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, 1904.....	1,078	594	1,672	851	655	1,506	639	419	1,058	436	184	620	556	341	897	3,560	2,193	5,753
Number returned escapes.....	4	0	4	13	0	13	8	0	8	5	0	5	18	0	18	48	0	48
Number admitted to June 30, 1905.....	307	154	461	167	89	256	127	105	232	168	50	218	249	100	349	1,018	498	1,516
Number under care and treatment.....	1,389	748	2,137	1,031	744	1,775	774	524	1,298	609	234	843	823	441	1,264	4,626	2,691	7,317
Number discharged recovered.....	94	38	132	39	37	76	35	27	62	62	17	79	96	66	162	326	185	511
Number discharged improved.....	7	12	19	11	7	18	16	9	25	11	3	14	17	15	32	62	46	108
Number discharged unimproved.....	4	3	7	5	2	7	5	3	8	4	1	5	5	6	11	23	15	38
Number discharged not insane.....	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	1	7
Number discharged, order of court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Number transferred.....	1	4	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	5	9
Number died.....	124	44	168	79	42	121	60	26	86	32	16	48	62	21	83	357	149	506
Number escaped.....	21	0	21	16	0	16	15	0	15	5	0	5	32	0	32	89	0	89
Total died, discharged, escaped.....	253	102	355	154	88	242	132	65	197	116	38	154	214	108	322	849	401	1,270
Number remaining June 30, 1905.....	1,136	646	1,782	877	656	1,533	642	459	1,101	493	196	689	609	333	942	3,757	2,290	6,047
Number on parole June 30, 1905.....	18	41	59	14	22	36	13	21	34	5	7	12	40	39	79	90	130	220
Number actually in Hospital June 30, 1905.....	1,118	605	1,723	863	634	1,497	629	438	1,067	488	189	677	589	294	883	3,667	2,160	5,827

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

	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, 1905	1,136	646	1,782	877	656	1,533	642	459	1,101	493	196	689	609	333	942	3,757	2,290	6,047
Number returned escapes	8	0	8	11	0	11	18	1	19	7	0	7	19	0	19	63	1	64
Number admitted to June 30, 1906	331	178	509	197	128	325	101	77	178	138	67	205	201	105	306	938	555	1,493
Number under care and treatment June 30, 1906	1,475	824	2,299	1,085	784	1,869	761	537	1,298	638	263	901	829	438	1,267	4,788	2,846	7,634
Number discharged recovered	112	24	136	43	27	70	34	31	65	56	23	79	89	54	143	334	159	493
Number discharged improved	19	18	37	8	4	12	11	10	21	18	4	22	34	14	48	90	50	140
Number discharged unimproved	6	2	8	10	5	15	2	4	6	7	1	8	2	4	6	27	16	43
Number discharged not insane	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Number discharged, order of court	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
Number transferred	0	1	1	0	1	1	49	51	100	0	1	1	3	0	3	52	54	106
Number returned to counties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	10	6	4	10
Number died	128	72	200	91	63	154	127	105	232	49	17	66	73	29	102	468	286	754
Number escaped	16	0	16	24	0	24	17	1	18	11	0	11	22	0	22	90	1	91
Total died, discharged, escaped	286	117	403	176	100	276	240	202	442	143	46	189	229	105	334	1,074	570	1,644
Number remaining June 30, 1906	1,189	707	1,896	909	684	1,593	521	335	856	465	217	712	690	333	953	3,714	2,276	5,990
Number on parole June 30, 1906	19	58	77	15	28	43	27	39	66	8	6	14	23	21	44	92	152	244
Number actually in Hospital June 30, 1906	1,170	649	1,819	894	656	1,550	494	296	790	487	211	698	577	312	889	3,622	2,124	5,746

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS IN THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS JULY 1, 1906.

Country.	Stockton	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendo- cino.	Southern California.	Totals.
Africa	2	0	0	0	0	2
Armenia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Australia	10	14	3	0	10	37
Austro-Hungary	31	26	43	16	1	117
Belgium	3	1	1	0	2	7
Canada	54	41	20	16	33	164
Chile	3	3	1	1	1	9
China	128	27	17	31	9	212
Denmark	27	12	11	19	6	75
England	63	62	45	23	40	233
France	56	32	17	13	18	136
Germany	204	182	92	76	69	623
Greece	1	2	1	2	0	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland	3	2	1	0	2	8
India	0	2	0	0	1	3
Ireland	215	296	113	91	26	741
Italy	67	31	21	28	13	160
Japan	18	5	0	3	8	34
Mexico	19	9	11	7	19	65
New Zealand	1	1	0	0	0	2
Norway and Sweden	71	43	29	41	35	219
Peru	1	2	0	0	0	3
Portugal	21	18	13	4	7	63
Philippine Islands	0	0	1	0	0	1
Russia	32	32	23	32	12	131
Sandwich Islands	2	0	0	0	0	2
Scotland	19	22	8	6	3	58
South America	4	0	0	0	0	4
Spain	9	2	1	2	4	18
Switzerland	33	23	16	14	9	95
Turkey	2	2	0	0	1	5
Wales	1	3	3	2	0	9
West Indies	9	2	1	0	0	12
Western Isles	14	5	2	3	0	24
Totals	1,124	902	494	430	329	3,279
United States	750	664	350	257	588	2,609
Unknown	22	27	12	25	16	102
Grand totals	1,896	1,593	856	712	933	5,990

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to your honorable body the following report for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years:

It will be noticed, by reference to the appended table, that the collections at the State Hospitals for the fifty-sixth fiscal year far exceeded previous annual collections, amounting to \$106,505.35. The collections for the fifty-seventh fiscal year, on account of the great calamity of April 18, 1906, fell a little short of those of the previous year, amounting to \$102,813.62.

The collections that have been made by this Commission for the maintenance of patients at the State Hospitals, and turned into their contingent funds, and the expense incurred in the commitment of patients, which has been returned to the State and County treasuries, amount in total for the fifty-sixth fiscal year to \$29,491.45, and for the fifty-seventh fiscal year to \$27,264.51. The apparent falling off in the fifty-seventh fiscal year's collections is due to the great calamity of April 18, 1906, which rendered many people homeless and penniless who had been in good financial circumstances, and made a continuance of payments to the State Hospitals an impossibility.

Monthly reports of collections for pay patients, with names, amounts, and time paid for, are sent to this office monthly from each State Hospital. This is a copy of the report of collections which is sent to the State Controller, with money collected, each month. This list of payments is posted in a "Pay-Patients Ledger" in this office, thereby making the books in this office correspond with the books at the State Hospitals. At stated intervals a statement of account, showing the last amount paid, and the time which it covers, is sent from this office to each payer, with an addressed and stamped envelope inclosed, with a request to sign and return the statement if correct, and if not correct to write particulars. This is done so that the person who pays the money to the hospital can check by this office the correctness of each payment. Payments to and from the patients' personal accounts at the hospitals, which consist of money sent by relatives, friends, and guardians, to be used for the patients' personal comfort, and of which there are several thousand, are required to be evidenced by an original voucher, stub, or receipt on file at the hospital for each item credited or charged to any of these accounts.

All books at the State Hospitals affecting receipts and expenditures of the contingent fund, and personal accounts of patients are thoroughly examined and carefully and accurately checked up at least twice each year.

I am pleased to report that all moneys collected at the State Hospitals for the maintenance of patients, as well as the money that has been credited to the patients' personal accounts, have been properly accounted for during the last two fiscal years.

The Medical Superintendent of each State Hospital is now under a surety bond, which was advised by this Commission, and exacted by the Board of Managers of each State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

Payments made to the Commission:		
Stockton	\$4,331 15	
Napa	5,727 51	
Agnews	3,927 10	
Mendocino	5,495 47	
Southern California	1,893 67	
		\$21,374 90
Payments made to Hospitals as result of Commission's efforts:		
Stockton	\$853 75	
Napa	2,101 65	
Agnews	403 50	
Mendocino	880 50	
Southern California	544 00	
		4,783 40
Collection of transportation charges		2,259 80
Collection of county charges		1,073 35

Total collections		\$29,491 45

Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

Payments made to the Commission:		
Stockton	\$6,500 04	
Napa	3,758 70	
Agnews	2,044 00	
Mendocino	5,709 25	
Southern California	2,868 54	
		\$20,880 53
Payments made to the Hospitals as result of Commission's efforts:		
Stockton	\$1,301 30	
Napa	227 00	
Agnews	898 75	
Mendocino	130 00	
Southern California	555 00	
		\$3,112 06
Collection of transportation charges		2,376 68
Collection of county charges		895 25

Total collections		\$27,264 51

Receipts at the State Hospitals and the "Home" for the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh 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 00	\$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	7,006 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

Hospital.	FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.
Stockton	\$16,415 68	\$1,284 05	\$17,699 73	\$18,310 92	\$1,061 42	\$19,372 34
Napa	29,789 38	550 09	30,339 47	23,281 82	1,336 15	24,617 97
Agnews	26,033 80	529 21	26,563 01	24,737 15	385 45	25,122 60
Mendocino	10,408 75	254 85	10,663 60	8,686 50	332 01	9,018 51
So. California	15,321 18	5,953 46	21,274 64	19,873 23	4,808 97	24,682 20
Home F. M. C.	4,691 40	858 57	5,549 97	5,904 80	1,055 03	6,959 83
Totals	\$102,660 19	\$9,430 23	\$112,090 42	\$100,794 42	\$8,979 03	\$109,773 45

*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, 1906.

	49th Fiscal Year.	50th Fiscal Year.	51st Fiscal Year.	52d Fiscal Year.	53d Fiscal Year.
Account board of patients—					
Stockton	\$755 00	\$2,065 87	\$4,223 57	\$3,428 98	\$1,659 34
Napa	2,258 51	5,878 82	10,200 02	3,322 69	4,894 80
Agnews	308 00	2,316 29	791 00	914 50	2,347 99
Mendocino	165 00	660 75	1,141 41	843 47	1,727 00
Southern California			2,319 60	2,620 00	3,260 70
	\$3,486 51	\$10,921 73	\$18,675 60	\$11,129 64	\$13,889 83
Transportation account	881 50	1,170 81	1,623 97	1,723 20	2,114 95
County charges	248 75	289 85	156 50		439 80
Totals	\$4,616 76	\$12,382 39	\$20,456 07	\$12,852 84	\$16,444 58
	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	56th Fiscal Year.	57th Fiscal Year.	Totals.
Account board of patients—					
Stockton	\$3,844 38	\$7,371 14	\$5,184 90	\$7,801 34	\$36,370 52
Napa	3,289 04	8,377 30	7,829 16	3,985 70	50,036 04
Agnews	1,006 85	878 70	4,330 60	2,942 75	15,836 68
Mendocino	1,816 01	4,445 20	6,375 97	5,839 25	23,014 06
Southern California	926 00	1,957 69	2,437 67	3,423 54	16,945 20
	\$10,882 28	\$23,030 03	\$26,158 30	\$23,992 58	\$142,202 50
Transportation account	1,565 14	1,516 36	2,259 80	2,376 68	15,232 41
County charges	454 35	747 00	1,073 35	895 25	4,304 85
Totals	\$12,901 77	\$25,293 39	\$29,491 45	\$27,264 51	\$161,739 76

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS BY THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS.

From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total.
1899—July	\$897 32	\$1,484 95	\$1,248 95	\$809 40	\$736 91	\$5,177 53
August	1,830 92	1,747 85	2,179 15	257 05	1,155 00	7,169 97
September	756 15	1,433 80	972 05	207 50	540 00	3,909 50
October	1,271 58	3,180 95	1,641 15	419 50	1,148 04	7,661 22
November	1,778 64	2,636 63	882 49	281 25	710 00	6,289 01
December	917 77	1,213 55	913 10	461 00	1,334 90	4,840 32
1900—January	1,681 70	1,817 60	1,383 70	904 25	991 78	6,779 03
February	839 72	2,138 30	1,393 85	336 00	1,012 22	5,720 09
March	822 37	2,393 90	2,134 45	410 00	1,931 36	7,692 08
April	673 25	1,108 30	1,157 15	301 00	807 41	4,047 11
May	3,295 30	1,685 15	911 10	490 00	749 41	7,130 96
June	1,627 42	4,069 63	1,282 45	671 95	1,241 98	8,893 43
Totals	\$16,392 14	\$24,910 61	\$16,099 59	\$5,548 90	\$12,359 01	\$75,310 25

From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

1900—July	\$1,543 67	\$2,083 53	\$1,363 60	\$389 97	\$670 00	\$6,050 77
August	1,377 56	1,611 07	1,517 60	350 50	790 00	5,646 73
September	906 50	1,935 50	1,308 00	196 00	805 00	5,151 97
October	1,207 78	2,107 91	2,290 30	337 00	740 00	6,682 99
November	1,474 06	938 00	1,179 55	343 25	1,164 00	5,008 86
December	1,228 37	1,519 43	1,837 15	439 50	1,520 00	6,564 45
1901—January	501 45	2,105 50	966 60	195 00	798 13	4,556 68
February	832 81	1,376 60	1,509 95	390 00	849 72	4,959 08
March	1,593 74	1,230 85	1,180 55	280 00	1,397 20	5,682 34
April	1,622 77	1,335 26	1,275 50	801 00	844 40	5,878 93
May	573 71	1,633 35	1,553 00	165 00	930 76	4,855 82
June	1,024 45	1,201 30	1,230 15	431 50	830 78	4,718 18
Totals	\$13,886 87	\$19,078 30	\$17,221 95	\$4,319 69	\$11,339 99	\$65,846 80

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS.

From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total.
1901—July	\$803 26	\$1,874 50	\$1,559 15	\$177 80	\$710 12	\$5,124 83
August	1,134 96	2,453 05	3,975 50	440 50	2,138 45	10,142 46
September	828 50	1,474 50	1,921 10	220 00	809 50	5,253 63
October	809 38	1,367 65	1,954 00	370 50	969 70	5,501 23
November	1,794 77	1,557 65	1,312 20	15 00	1,216 60	5,896 22
December	1,128 20	1,683 87	1,537 45	505 00	723 03	5,577 55
1902—January	1,452 30	1,358 50	1,522 50	282 00	1,305 04	5,920 34
February	1,160 38	1,288 65	1,194 30	268 00	1,044 32	4,955 65
March	877 00	1,884 91	1,625 54	798 00	1,202 20	6,387 65
April	905 20	2,161 17	1,412 55	967 50	1,117 95	6,564 37
May	1,014 87	1,828 73	1,004 15	524 50	1,331 06	5,703 31
June	494 61	1,507 20	2,274 50	743 00	849 50	5,868 81
Totals	\$12,403 46	\$20,440 38	\$21,292 94	\$5,311 80	\$13,447 47	\$72,896 05

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS—Continued.

From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total
1902—July	\$2,247 92	\$1,804 64	\$1,927 33	\$228 60	\$1,675 50	\$7,883 99
August	684 45	1,275 56	1,608 85	555 61	747 50	4,835 97
September	1,150 28	1,385 32	1,620 55	580 00	703 92	5,440 07
October	929 23	1,730 79	2,107 06	339 00	738 99	5,845 07
November	1,398 79	2,452 00	1,338 80	567 40	722 50	6,479 49
December	1,018 15	2,231 84	1,827 20	405 00	940 00	6,422 19
1903—January	1,487 15	1,468 95	1,618 50	220 00	1,122 50	5,917 10
February	1,595 74	1,885 60	1,527 45	572 10	1,000 00	6,580 89
March	850 79	1,719 88	1,250 25	314 50	1,169 07	5,304 49
April	755 55	1,496 00	2,214 00	319 00	1,121 52	5,906 07
May	600 55	1,357 32	1,614 25	503 00	1,170 00	5,245 12
June	756 54	1,430 85	1,284 40	78 00	802 75	4,350 54
Totals	\$13,439 14	\$20,238 75	\$19,938 64	\$4,680 21	\$11,914 25	\$70,210 99

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

1903—July	\$690 16	\$2,172 50	\$1,565 05	\$270 00	\$1,592 07	\$6,287 78
August	1,799 62	1,349 00	1,551 50	315 00	1,921 19	6,936 31
September	724 14	2,067 66	1,916 25	155 00	736 38	5,509 43
October	1,560 60	1,690 20	2,214 25	444 05	1,108 00	7,017 10
November	1,535 78	2,178 50	1,403 00	851 50	900 50	6,869 28
December	2,289 15	2,297 61	1,822 05	914 50	739 00	8,062 31
1904—January	1,662 65	2,690 64	2,021 80	640 00	2,066 92	9,082 01
February	1,938 30	2,529 59	1,662 50	549 34	1,565 22	8,274 95
March	1,024 59	2,036 00	2,267 65	784 20	1,547 92	7,660 36
April	682 15	1,916 25	2,256 95	390 00	343 50	5,548 85
May	1,217 45	2,044 57	1,623 45	1,041 50	1,589 34	7,516 31
June	2,770 30	3,307 90	1,990 35	770 00	1,396 82	10,235 37
Totals	\$17,894 89	\$26,280 42	\$22,294 80	\$7,125 09	\$15,536 86	\$89,092 06

From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

1904—July	\$1,223 18	\$1,765 00	\$2,489 40	\$383 35	\$2,512 35	\$8,373 28
August	1,594 03	2,186 00	1,645 55	167 00	1,239 50	6,832 08
September	1,290 00	1,952 19	1,965 50	645 00	1,831 61	7,684 32
October	1,258 40	1,670 08	2,331 95	247 35	1,018 50	6,426 28
November	1,970 65	2,489 12	2,355 25	1,083 00	1,672 50	9,570 52
December	1,228 40	2,001 33	2,363 50	305 50	1,181 50	7,080 23
1905—January	1,485 16	5,066 16	1,974 75	355 00	1,743 50	10,634 57
February	913 40	3,389 45	3,399 50	3,352 25	1,473 54	12,528 14
March	1,558 15	2,727 15	2,056 05	784 83	1,618 23	8,807 41
April	2,016 16	3,136 00	1,735 00	1,204 00	2,081 00	10,172 16
May	1,794 41	1,722 00	2,226 56	924 00	1,873 21	8,540 18
June	1,367 79	2,234 99	2,020 00	1,213 50	3,029 55	9,865 83
Totals	\$17,699 73	\$30,339 47	\$26,563 01	\$10,063 60	\$21,274 64	\$106,505 35

From July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

1905—July	\$1,460 35	\$1,963 19	\$2,133 00	\$717 75	\$2,390 83	\$8,665 12
August	2,359 50	2,026 77	2,367 30	991 05	1,455 00	9,169 62
September	1,152 62	1,817 30	2,136 55	465 00	1,661 40	7,232 87
October	1,248 30	2,646 05	3,477 65	330 00	1,726 00	9,428 00
November	3,046 77	1,599 61	2,120 75	914 40	1,395 50	9,077 05
December	1,668 50	2,317 29	2,108 65	394 00	1,392 00	7,878 44
1906—January	1,445 31	2,418 40	2,267 50	1,391 00	2,308 30	9,830 51
February	1,205 68	2,112 05	2,414 50	1,299 50	1,850 04	8,881 77
March	1,950 55	2,502 75	2,511 00	694 00	2,516 32	10,174 62
April	873 70	1,741 71	907 55	585 00	2,981 14	7,169 10
May	902 30	1,412 35	640 15	795 50	2,192 44	5,942 74
June	1,960 76	2,060 50	2,038 00	441 31	2,833 23	9,333 80
Totals	\$19,372 34	\$24,617 97	\$25,122 60	\$9,018 51	\$24,682 20	\$102,813 62

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended by the State Commission in Lunacy during the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1905.

Traveling expenses	\$1,297 25
Postage	161 45
Telegraphing	7 80
Telephoning	197 15
Expressage	12 98
Payroll (salaries of employes).....	14,280 00
Ice	31 25
Advertising	280 39
Press clippings	36 00
Towel service	12 60
Miscellaneous	124 60
Adding machine	375 00
Typewriter	90 00
Total	<u>\$16,905 97</u>

Amount Expended by the State Commission in Lunacy during the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1906.

Traveling expenses	\$1,435 10
Postage	168 23
Telegraphing	14 85
Telephoning	241 85
Expressage	16 13
Payroll (salaries of employes).....	13,886 60
Ice	15 98
Advertising	178 87
Press clippings	36 00
Towel service	12 00
Miscellaneous	64 27
Rent of office	100 00
Architect, services and expenses	336 10
Total	<u>\$16,505 98</u>

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

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 18th day of September, 1906.

CHAS. F. WAYMIRE,
 Assistant Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. PARDEE,
 Secretary State Commission in Lunacy

November 15, 1906.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as your attorney during the two years ending June 30, 1906:

Since my last report the work of my office has resulted in the disposition of a large accumulation of cases resultant upon the creation of the office at a time long after its necessity existed and the consequent sudden accumulation of a vast amount of business.

There are, generally speaking, four divisions of work referred to me by the Commission: (1) The rendition of legal opinions; (2) The collection of moneys from counties on account of the care of persons committed by jury during the pendency of a criminal charge and of persons committed to the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children; (3) Collection of money from private individuals made liable by law for the support of patients at State Hospitals; (4) Representation of the interests of the Commission or State Hospitals in miscellaneous actions, such as actions for damages, proceedings in habeas corpus, etc.; also, the preparation of advertisements and contracts relating to public work at the various State Hospitals, the drawing of forms, bills, etc.

During the last two years I have prepared about fifty written opinions on various questions of more or less importance referred to me by the Commission. These opinions, and all others heretofore rendered by myself or my predecessors, have been indexed and bound for convenient reference, and as a part of this report I attach hereto and refer to an index of the same.

The disposition of cases heretofore commenced against counties for the care of such insane (commonly called criminal insane), for which the law makes them liable, has been very satisfactory, and every county, so far as I know, now provides in its budget for and makes prompt payment of the same whenever presented. There are no suits at present pending on this account, except one entitled Napa State Hospital vs. County of Solano, on appeal in the District Court of Appeal of the Third Appellate District, and in this case the county denies liability by reason of a technical defect in the proceedings leading up to the commitment.

The condition of the accounts with the various counties for the care of feeble-minded patients is not in so satisfactory a condition. At the

time the law was passed making counties liable even in the absence of an order by the Judge to that effect, many counties refused or neglected to make settlement in the manner provided by law. These counties, so far as my information goes, are Alameda, San Benito, Monterey, and Ventura.

A pending action against the County of Alameda was brought to trial before the Hon. Peter J. Shields, Judge of the Superior Court of Sacramento County, and decided adversely to the State upon the ground that claims had never been presented against the Board of Supervisors for the amounts sought to be recovered. Such was the fact, and the decision doubtless correctly stated the law. The difficulty lay in the fact that the statute providing for county payment made no provision for the manner of collection until amended in 1897, at which time the law was amended to the extent of providing that the County Treasurers should settle with the State Controller at the same time settlement was made for taxes. A compromise was arrived at with the Board of Supervisors, whereby the sum of \$7,080 was paid on account of money past due, and the County Auditor has agreed henceforth to include the amounts due the State in his settlements, as provided by law.

Ventura County has agreed to and is paying for feeble-minded children committed from there since 1897, but refused payment on account of those committed prior to that date.

An action is pending against the County of San Benito, and if no adjustment is made mandamus will be commenced in December against the County Auditors of San Benito and Monterey to compel transfer of funds and settlement with the State for the amounts then due.

Many cases against private individuals have been disposed of, and many are now pending. For one reason or another there is, and probably always will be, many persons able to do so who refuse and neglect to pay for the care of their insane relatives at State Hospitals when the law, however, makes them liable. In such cases vigorous efforts are made to collect the money due, so that there may be no basis for even an apparent charge of favoritism and so that all who are able contribute alike. Again, insane patients frequently have estates, usually of small magnitude, in which case the guardian, usually an heir, often returns but a reluctant response to demands for payment. The suspicion naturally arises that a prospective heirship absorbs his attention to the exclusion of the particular duties of his trust—a condition that must be met by resort to the courts. The wholesale destruction of records in San Francisco will hinder some of the pending matters there, though fortunately my office files were nearly complete at the date of the calamity.

I append hereto and submit herewith a list of such cases as are now pending, together with a statement of their present status, and

reference to disposition of such cases as were mentioned in my former report.

During the period covered by this report I have collected or secured the collection of \$17,364,50, mostly in sums of \$500 or less, and I append hereto a particular list of such collections. Upon collection, this money is immediately transferred by me to the Secretary of the Commission at Sacramento, and by him apportioned to the proper fund.

After the award of bids for supplies in June, 1904, by the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital, one of the unsuccessful bidders for butter, Messrs. A. L. Lundy & Co., commenced an action against the Board of Managers to restrain them from entering into a contract with the successful bidder, alleging that the Board had arbitrarily rejected said bids without considering the responsibility of the bidders. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff and written decision handed down by Judge Seawell of the Superior Court in San Francisco. After consultation with the Attorney-General's office, it was determined not to appeal from this decision. The matter determined seems to be of so much importance that I hereto annex a copy of the opinion of Judge Seawell and make the same a part of this report.

The statutes in this State concerning the government and management of State Hospitals are in process of improvement and development and adjustment to the special conditions found in California with relation to such matters. For that reason our statutes, most of them following very closely the laws of the State of New York on the same subject, will in the course of time be the subject of many amendments and additions. For convenience in reference, and by direction of the General Superintendent, I am compiling the statutes in force concerning this subject-matter, which may be printed in pamphlet form after the incorporation of amendments, if any, by the next Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

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

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**MONEY COLLECTION BY OR THROUGH THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY
FOR THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY,**

June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1906.

Amount collected from counties for care of criminal insane:	
San Francisco	\$7,333 00
Alameda	70 00
Fresno	45 00
Amount collected from thirty-nine guardians and others for the care of wards or relatives	9,916 76

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1904.

- Sept. 27—Examination of abstract of title of Smith-Brown property, Napa.
- Sept. 27—Preparation of contracts Central Ward Building, Southern California State Hospital.
- Sept. 27—Preparation of contracts for Mendocino State Hospital.
- Sept. 30—Preparation of contracts for change of plans, Southern California State Hospital.
- Oct. 26—Form of advertisement for bids, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.
- Oct. 26—Form of contract, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.
- Nov. 1—Preparation of contract for tiling work, Agnews State Hospital.
- Dec. 6—Preparation of contracts for hospital and cottages, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.
- Dec. 17—Examination of contracts between Napa State Hospital and Napa Gas Company.

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- Feb. 3—Preparation of bills for Folsom State Hospital, etc.
 May 26—Preparation of contract between California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children and John Bubb.
 June 5—Examination of abstract of title to Sheehy land in Napa.
 June 22—Preparation of resolution and deed for conveyance of "March Tract" to Stockton State Hospital.
 Sept. 1—Preparation of contracts for California Home for Care and Training of Feeble Minded Children.
 Sept. 1—Examination and approval for east wing, Southern California State Hospital.
 Sept. 1—Preparation of contract for removal of building, Napa State Hospital.
 Sept. 23—Preparation of contract for cement reservoir, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.
 Oct. 4—Proposal for regulation of, based on rules of New York State Hospitals and National Insane Asylums.
 Dec. 20—Preparation of contract for California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.

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- Aug. 7—Preparation of contract of advertisement of concrete cottage, California Home for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children.
 Aug. 8—Preparation of contract for reservoir at Napa State Hospital.

**PRESENT STATUS OF LITIGATION CONDUCTED BY ATTORNEY FOR
 STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY, AND LIST OF CASES DISPOSED
 OF SINCE LAST BIENNIAL REPORT.**

The following cases are pending or have been disposed of since the date of my last report, and except where indicated are actions for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of the patients at State Hospitals. No mention is made of actions against the City and County of San Francisco for the care of any criminal insane, as it may be stated generally that such cases pending at the date of former report have been settled in favor of the plaintiff and the money paid by the city:

SAN FRANCISCO.

- No. 72381. *Stockton vs. Finnegan*. Tried December 27, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, \$467.10. Collection pending.
 No. 76453. *Mendocino vs. Mangan*. Judgment after trial, \$365.50. Paid June 21, 1905.
 No. 78684. *Napa vs. Dasso*. Tried December 27, 1905. Judgment for plaintiff, \$428.90. Appeal pending in the Superior Court by plaintiff.
 No. 78685. *Stockton vs. Staehli*. Tried December 15, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, \$75.60. Collection pending.
 No. 79564. *Napa vs. Dassman*. Tried November 15, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, \$39.50. Paid.
 No. 80340. *Stockton vs. Schnauer*. Dismissed by order of Commission, on payment of \$25.
 No. 81696. *Agnews vs. Caulfield*. Tried October 7, 1904. Judgment for defendant.
 No. 81697. *Stockton vs. Mack*. Tried December 12, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, \$360 and costs.
 No. 85457. *Commission vs. McGarrity*. Tried August 18, 1904. Judgment for plaintiff, \$508.50. Paid in full.
 No. 85898. *Commission vs. Mangan*. Tried June 21, 1905. Judgment for plaintiff, \$365.50. Paid in full.

SAN FRANCISCO—*Continued.*

No. 89693. *Commission vs. Pettijohn.* Tried March 28, 1904. Appearance of defendant. Action pending sale of real property by defendant.

No. 89654. *Commission vs. Staehli.* Motion to quash summons granted.

Commission vs. Harper. Dismissed December 12, 1904, on order of Commission.

Lundy vs. Hennessy. Action for injunction against awarding of contract for supplies to other than lowest responsible bidder. Tried August 8, 1905. Judgment for defendant.

No. 91664. *Commission vs. Trautner, executrix of estate of Richtsig.* Complaint filed February 18, 1905. Action compromised, by direction of Commission, for \$250. and case dismissed.

Commission vs. Burke. In Justice's Court. Compromised, by order of Commission, on payment of \$25.

No. 95344. *Commission vs. San Francisco.* Action to recover \$540 for care of criminal insane. December 16, 1905, judgment for plaintiff. Judgment paid.

No. 97589. *Commission vs. Dasso.* August 22, 1905, complaint filed, summons issued. Action pending result of appeal in No. 78684.

No. 95960. *Commission vs. Finnegan.* Complaint filed May 10, 1905. Summons issued. Action pending.

No. 95961. *Commission vs. Mack.* May 10, 1905, complaint filed. Summons issued, served, and guardian in default.

No. 95962. *Commission vs. Mangan.* May 10, 1905, complaint filed and summons issued. Action pending.

No. 97798. *Commission vs. Hauk, executrix of estate of Washburn.* Action dismissed March 1, 1905, on payment of \$360.

No. 99919. *Commission vs. McGarrity.* January 19, 1906, complaint filed. Summons issued February 21, 1906. Stipulation extending time to answer until ten days after notice. Defendant has since died and claim based on action presented to administratrix.

No. 424. *Commission vs. Staehli.* June 12, 1906, complaint filed. Summons issued. Action pending.

No. 423. *Commission vs. Cody and Dwyer, executrix of estate of P. J. Cody.* June 12, 1906, complaint filed. Summons issued. Action pending.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

No. 18530. *Napa vs. O'Connell.* Action pending. Defendant not to be found.

No. 6575. *Commission vs. Pantoskey.* Action in Justice's Court. Set for trial September 27, 1906.

KERN COUNTY.

No. 4127. *Southern California State Hospital vs. Douglas.* Action at issue. There appears to be no property in the estate of defendant.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Commission vs. Weaver. Justice's Court. July 20, 1905, defendant paid into court \$127, being amount sued for, with costs and interest.

Commission vs. Ferris. Complaint filed April 1, 1905. Dismissed February 1, 1906, by order of Commission.

NAPA COUNTY.

McCastin vs. Stone. Petition for writ of mandate to reinstate discharged employes at Napa. September 25, 1905, demurrer sustained.

In re Habeas Corpus of Mary Kellenberger. March 17, 1906, writ granted.

PLACER COUNTY.

Commission vs. County of Placer. June 25, 1904, complaint filed. October 28, 1904, judgment for plaintiff, \$174.50 and \$5 costs. Defendant appealed to Superior Court November 15, 1905. Judgment affirmed December 24, 1905. Paid.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

No. 8694. *State of California vs. San Benito County.* At issue pending negotiations for settlement. Action for support of feeble-minded children.

No. 8690. *State of California vs. County of Alameda.* Action for support of feeble-minded children. June, 1905, judgment for defendant. The decision was based on the ground that claims had never been presented to the court for money in question.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Nos. 2328, 2704, 2886. *Napa vs. Swim.* These cases were dismissed December 13, 1904, by order of Commission, on payment of \$100 and agreement to pay \$7.50 per month thereafter.

Nos. 2179, 2426, 2575. *Napa vs. County of Solano.* Action commenced March 24, 1906. The actions above mentioned are pending the result of an appeal in action No. 2179 before the District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, where the same is now under submission.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

No. 12366. *Commission vs. Price.* Dismissed November 24, 1904, by order of Commission, on showing of no property belonging to defendant.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

In re Habeas Corpus of A. R. Emery. December 15, 1904, petitioner remanded.

Commission vs. Eldridge. Complaint filed November 15, 1905. Judgment for defendant. Appeal pending.

In re Habeas Corpus of Henry Smith. February 10, 1906, proceeding dismissed by petitioner.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Commission vs. Bailey. July 22, 1904, complaint filed. December 8, 1904, dismissed, on payment of \$450.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL, THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT.

In re Habeas Corpus of Dennis Clary. February 2, 1906, writ dismissed.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Arthur Martin vs. Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital et al. Action for \$907,000 damages. Summons served March, 1906. At issue upon demurrer.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of Milton A. Nathan in and on behalf of Harrison Boynton on Habeas Corpus. Order to show cause why writ should not issue. August 14, 1906, petition and order to show cause served. August 16, 1906, answer to petition served and filed. Matter heard, writ denied.

The following list of matters referred and under investigation, but not involving actions or other court proceeding. Supplementary to a similar list appended to the report of June 30, 1904 :

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of John H. T. Richtstig, on account of support of wife. \$360. Suit commenced. See record of actions.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of George Cocking, deceased. \$3,240. April 1, 1905, \$540 paid in settlement of amount due.

Claim of Mendocino State Hospital on account of Marie Benchot, insane person. Has interest in the estate of a deceased sister in France, which will be ready for distribution by January 1, 1907.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Charles S. Russell. \$432. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian. Claim paid.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Mary Burke. \$66. Suit commenced. See record of actions.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Adele Weil. \$60. Record of guardianship shows estate to be valued at less than \$200.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against L. S. Tambling. Person has about \$100 coming to him from the estate of a brother in Iowa, probate of which is pending.

Claim of Mendocino State Hospital against Sophia Kliegel, insane, or husband, Benjamin Kliegel. \$514. Collection pending.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against Peter McGrau. \$30. This patient had a pension. C. L. Pardee was appointed guardian, but before receiving any property McGrau died. Pension ceased.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against Duarte. \$60. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian and settled account.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Healey. Investigation shows this patient has no property.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of Washburn. \$540. See record of actions.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Mary Clary. This patient has an interest in an estate being probated at Bisbee, Arizona.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of Alvin Hunt, deceased. District Attorney of Shasta County is attorney for this estate, and reports that the same is exhausted.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against estate of W. A. Ellingham. \$540. Payment pending settlement of estate.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against estate of Edward Sparks. \$90. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian. Claim paid. Patient recovered, guardian discharged.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Peter McKenna, on account of the case of Rosa Lynch. \$540. Defendant can not be located. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Margaret Flaherty. \$480. March 9, 1906. \$250 paid on account.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Melissa Dowdy. No regular claim. W. P. Dowdy, brother, agrees to pay \$15 per month from September 3, 1905.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Dr. La Spada, guardian. Negotiations pending.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Honora Johnson. Attorney for guardian has suit pending to set aside transfer of property made before commitment. Collection depends upon result of that action.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against W. R. May. Based upon report that guardian had \$1,335 unaccounted for. Records of Fresno County show total balance of \$65.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against John Soupaire. \$360 collected. Balance will be paid in due course of probate.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Mrs. Carrie Wagner. Records show estate exhausted.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against Mrs. Dora Sachs. Unable to locate any property belonging to this patient.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against F. Jacob Loretz. Claim compromised for \$300.

Claim of Southern California State Hospital against Otto J. Schultze. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian.

Claim of Southern California State Hospital against James G. Chapman. C. L. Pardee appointed guardian.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against estate of Mrs. Eleanor Robinson. Claim approved by public administrator of Alameda County.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against estate of Patrick A. Cody. See records of actions.

Claim of Southern California State Hospital against Elmer E. Lewis. \$61.85 paid, being in full of estate.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against estate of Rauschkolb. Probate pending.

COURT DECISION AS TO AWARDING OF CONTRACTS.

In the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

DEPARTMENT NO. 1. HON. JAMES M. SEAVELL, Judge.

A. L. LUNDY COMPANY,

vs.

E. J. HENNESSY ET AL., CONSTITUTING THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

No. 91161.

Subdivision 13 of Section 2153 of the Political Code provides that all contracts for furnishing supplies to the various State Hospitals "must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, upon their giving to the Board of Managers a bond, amounting to one fourth of their actual bids, as security for the faithful performance of the same," and that "the Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any and all bids submitted to them."

It is well settled that in determining the responsibility of bidders, the Board is not limited to a consideration of their pecuniary responsibility; but that it is its duty also to consider their integrity, skill and experience, and their facilities for carrying out the proposed contract.

The discretion which the Board is empowered to exercise, in awarding contracts for supplies, is what is known as a sound and legal discretion, which excludes arbitrary or capricious action. The courts have no power to control such a discretion, nor to compel the Board to award a contract to a particular bidder. They have power, however, to restrain the abuse of discretion. In determining the responsibility of bidders, the Board exercises judicial functions which can be properly exercised only by investigating in some way the qualifications of the various bidders; and without such investigation there is no basis for the exercise of the discretion which the law requires.

In this case there were seven bidders upon the butter contracts, at prices materially lower than the bids of the parties to whom the contracts were awarded. Conceding that the Board had power to reject the bids of those whose performance of previous contracts had been unsatisfactory, there were at least four of the seven as to whom the Board had no knowledge or information, and as to whose qualifications no inquiry or investigation was made. The position taken by the Managers was that as the successful bidders had performed their contracts satisfactorily for the previous year, it was wiser to make the awards to them, even at higher prices, rather than give them to persons of whom they knew nothing. In my opinion, such a position has no support in the statute. If ignorance of the qualifications of other bidders as to whom no investigation is made or attempted, can justify an award to the highest bidder, the persons first obtaining contracts can continue to get them indefinitely without fear of competition, and the mandatory requirements of the statute may be wholly disregarded and practically nullified. As to the bidders who were unknown to the Board, it was its duty to make inquiry or investigation. One obvious mode of obtaining information would have been to call upon the bidders themselves to produce satisfactory evidence as to their qualifications. In awarding the contracts without making any investigation as to the lower bidders, while it considered its action for the best interests of the hospital, the Board had a mistaken view of its duty.

These views are supported by the following authorities:

- Hoole vs. Kinkrad*, 16 Nevada, 220;
- Times Pub. Co. vs. City of Everett, Wash.*, 9 Wash. 518;
- People vs. Gleason*, 121 N. Y. 633;
- Connolly vs. Freeholders*, 57 N. J. L. 286;
- Mayor vs. Keyser*, 72 Md. 108.

Under its power to reject any and all bids the Board could not arbitrarily reject any bid without any inquiry or investigation as to the responsibility of the bidder. The case of *Stanley-Taylor Company vs. Board of Supervisors*, 135 Cal. 486, is not authority for

such a proposition. The provisions of the charter, there interpreted, permitted the Supervisors to reject any and all bids if they believed that public interest would be subserved, and it was held in effect that the belief and determination of the Supervisors was conclusive, however capricious or erroneous it may have been. The language of the Political Code requiring that contracts be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder is mandatory, and no bid can be rejected except by the exercise of sound and legal discretion.

In this State, at least, it is settled that a taxpayer may maintain an action of this character.

Bradford vs. San Francisco, 112 Cal. 543;

Santa Rosa L. Co. vs. Woodward, 119 Cal. 34.

Judgment will be entered restraining defendants from entering into a contract with Wheaton Pond & Harrold for supplying butter to the Napa State Hospital, unless after proper investigation the Board shall determine they are the lowest responsible bidders.

J. M. SEAWELL, Judge.

TWO PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INSANITY: HEREDITY AND ALCOHOLISM.

By P. W. HATCH, M. D.,

General Superintendent of State Hospitals.

The ideally normally constituted man is not at all likely to become insane; he will retain his mental integrity in spite of stress, strain, grief, shock, worry, or loss of fortune. His brain may succumb to accident or injury, to alcohol or drugs, but it is proof against very nearly all ordinary causes. "In the great majority of persons becoming insane there exists a latent predisposition which an accidental determining cause may at any time transform into symptomatic manifestations." It is an accepted fact that physical and mental characteristics are transmitted from ancestors to descendants through succeeding generations, and that such transmission is recognized as physiological heredity. "Pathological influences (the consequence often of the weaknesses, diseases, and vices of the ancestors) affecting the germ plasma and sperm cell tend to break the continuity of physiological inheritance and to create new characteristics, which, being abnormal, are less in harmony with the environment and consequently hamper the individual in the struggle for existence."

The predisposition, the morbid basis affecting the descendants, may be manifested as a feebleness of development, a morbid affection of nutrition, a tendency to nervous diseases, and exalted nervous sensibility. Diseases are not, as a rule, transmitted directly from parents to children, but the predisposition, the tendency to—manifested by the instabilities and incompetencies above referred to—which is capable under favorable influences of bringing about diseases of similar or dissimilar character.

If heredity was direct and certain in its operation insanity would be greatly increased, but fortunately many of the members of neurotic families escape during their whole lives.

This morbid basis implanted in an individual by his ancestors, this inherited tendency to nervous diseases, this lack of resistive force to the operation of existing causes, is the groundwork upon which contributing causes act and excite or bring about insanity; and one of these contributing causes, of prominence because of its commonness

and because it is distinctly an acquired habit, is the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

To what extent does alcohol assist heredity in bringing about insanity and mental defects? No good can come from overestimating the evil and there is great difficulty in procuring correct statistics, for they are notoriously inaccurate, and the discrimination between cause and effect is a matter difficult to determine. Berkeley, Spitzka, and others unite in saying that "of all the varied causes of mental infirmities, heredity and alcohol are most important." Echeverria, Martin, and Paterson coincide in the belief that "alcohol is an important factor, both directly and indirectly, in the production of epilepsy." "Out of 150 epileptics, 83 had a history of parental alcoholism." The chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Massachusetts reports "that out of 1,836 cases of insanity examined, 52 per cent had been addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks; of these, 68 per cent had one or both parents addicted to the same habit, and 51 per cent had grandparents with like habits." Kraepelin states that in Germany from 10 to 30 per cent of the patients in asylums are there on account of diseases resulting from alcoholism; and that about one third of the living children of alcoholics suffer from epilepsy. The commissioners of lunacy in England report that in one year in 28 per cent of the men and 8 per cent of the women committed as insane, alcohol was either the predisposing or the existing cause. In France, Dr. Magnan reports that in one year the excessive use of alcohol was the cause of insanity in 38 per cent of the men and 9 per cent of the women. In the United States the percentage of cases of insanity due to alcohol averages from 8 to 15, and in California it has about the same range.

The above figures represent a conservative view of the situation.

In explaining why alcohol dethrones reason, it will be necessary to devote a little consideration to its effect on the normal as well as on the abnormal or unstable brain. A considerable quantity of alcoholic liquors, taken in a short time by a normal individual, produces as a primary effect a stimulation of the brain to increased activity; a loosening of the checks, or loss of self-control; a gradual growing of subordination of the judgment to the passions; an increase of muscular incoördination, and finally depression and practically complete paralysis of mind and body. As a contrast to the above description of drunkenness, we have the effects of alcohol taken over a long period in quantities insufficient to produce drunkenness, but in sufficient doses to harm the human economy and produce finally what is known as chronic alcoholism. As a result of the habitual use of alcohol as described above, there is a gradual enfeeblement of the intellectual faculties, in which memory, judgment, power of self-control, and capacity for work suffer. Moral deterioration is a characteristic symptom, and the victim becomes

irritable, suspicious, quarrelsome, and fault-finding. There is, as a result of long-continued use of liquor in excessive doses, a perpetual excitement of the nervous system, with a gradual deadening of the mental faculties and more or less complete extinction of the moral sense. Physical symptoms, as fine muscular tremors, defective speech, perversions of sensation, headaches, vertigo, and epileptic attacks may become prominent. Many of the above changes may be the result of chronic poisoning by alcohol without there being of necessity any tissue changes, but in the long run the continuous use of alcohol in too large quantities causes an absolute tissue change in the brain or its blood vessels or both. We may, therefore, first have mental symptoms or damage due alone to chronic poisoning by alcohol, which may gradually disappear when the supply is cut off. Again, we may have such symptoms or damage due to changes in vessels and nerve tissue from alcohol, that the mental degradation remains though the supply is cut off. The course of chronic alcoholism outlined above is accelerated or complicated by occasional attacks of drunkenness.

The foregoing remarks have reference only to the acute and chronic effects of alcohol on persons with normal or average brains and nervous systems; but very much more important are the effects of alcohol on individuals laboring under a nervous incubus—a degenerate individual, the victim of heredity. "Individual predisposition modifies the common forms of alcohol." "The individual and his reactions must be considered, for we know that the development of disease is modified by diathesis." "In many cases the drinker is a predisposed individual presenting prominent symptoms in and possessing a nervous system with but feeble resistance."

This is the only plausible explanation of the localization of the symptoms of intoxication in this soil in accordance with the law of general pathology that morbid symptoms mostly appear in the part of least resistance.

The ancestors of many drinkers belong to the neuropathic, and, with this predisposition existing, the first consequence is that alcoholic symptoms easily appear after a number of excesses that would not have affected a normal individual.

Another consequence of predisposition is the tendency to premature excesses. A predisposed individual is most easily inebriated; the slightest excess overthrows the unstable equilibrium of his faculties, and if he does not keep absolutely sober he will soon become the victim of drunkenness. There is some truth in the assertion that alcohol is a criterion to the psychical resistance of individuals. Alcohol creates an abnormal opportunity of revealing the innermost nature of an individual to the outside world in a most striking manner; the slightest defects are revealed, the dominant features of character are exagger-

ated. A degenerate individual will not be drunk like other people. Recalling that degeperation means in many cases "instinctive or impulsive," it is easy to understand how the impulses are unchained by drunkenness, and how homicide, robbery, or arson may be committed as the result of an uncontrolled impulse. The instinctive desires and tendencies are no longer subject to the regulating control of the will. In these degenerate cases delirium is the prominent feature, is very often of sudden occurrence, is apt to be of a persecutory or exalted form, and appears to take the place of drunkenness.

The delusions most commonly evolved on an alcoholic basis are those of persecution, suspicion, infidelity of wife; and looking back at the more prolonged effects of alcohol we can from them draw some deductions as to the genesis of these more characteristic symptoms (delusions). Reference was had to the disturbed sensations common as a result of chronic alcoholism. These include a lessening or an increase of sensibilities, a feeling of numbness in various localities, as the lower limbs, or of prickling, itching, burning sensations or actual pain in abdomen, loins, or lower extremities. With the above are the sensations arising from the catarrh of the stomach that accompanies the long-continued use of alcohol. Disturbances of smell and taste are common, and the former induce the belief in the sufferer that foul odors, noxious vapors, chloroform, etc., are being thrown upon him, while the latter give rise to the belief that his food is tampered with.

Disturbed sensations (hallucinations) of sight and hearing being common, voices carry threats of injury, of poisoning, of disgrace; vision being imperfect, things are not seen as they are. In fact, the disturbed sensations, self-explained as being the result of efforts from without, all tend to arouse suspicions in the mind of the sufferer that he is the victim of a persecution that is constant, and consequently states of fear and anxiety arise, out of which is evolved active insanity.

The thought should be kept prominent, in a consideration of the use of alcoholic liquors, that what was once commenced as a voluntary habit and entirely under the control of the will, produces in time effects on the system that act powerfully in maintaining the habit in spite of the resistance of the will.

Alcoholic drinks may be taken in moderation by a normal man possibly without harm. With pure liquors the limit of safety is a matter of individual resistance. To the man of unstable nervous system or to the man who has not his appetite under complete control, it is a poison and should be absolutely shunned.

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

STOCKTON, CAL., August 12, 1905.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

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 34.7 cents per capita.

Improvements.—In the past year improvements have been as follows:

In the male department: A combination ice and cold-storage plant, which is working successfully and to the satisfaction of the Board of Managers. Also, a building for the storage of vegetables, as the one that had been used for several years was inadequate and old. Have also renovated and built a new drying-room in the laundry of the male department.

In the female department: Have reconstructed a laundry building and drying-room, besides accommodating about fifty patients in the room made by the addition to the building. Have built thirty-two dormer windows in the attic of the main building of the female department and remodeled the kitchen and furnished it with new range and utensils. Also, a new double-compartment refrigerator, with a capacity for 3,000 pounds of ice. Have also rebuilt the association dining-room, formerly used as the swimming tank in the yard in the rear of the main department. Have also renovated and rearranged the dining-room for

the officers and attendants. Repaired the roof, supplying it with new gutters throughout. Have also rebuilt with cement all the wooden steps leading from the wards to the yards in both departments.

Would also state that the transfer papers in the purchase of 400 acres of farming land from the Stevenson Land Company are prepared and only await the report of the Attorney-General as to the validity of the title before transfer is made.

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 for the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK E. LANE,
C. M. KENISTON,
C. D. FONTANA,
J. W. THOMPSON,
N. F. PICKLE,
Board of Managers.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.**

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 this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, showing the principal facts and results.

At the beginning of the year there were 1,672 patients under my charge, and the number admitted during the year was 461, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,133. Of this number there were discharged as recovered 131, as not insane 4, as improved 20, and as unimproved 4; 168 died and 17 successfully escaped; leaving 1,782 in custody of the Hospital on June 30, 1905. This is an increase of 110 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 29.22, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 7.80.

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 \$218,054.90, and that the daily per capita cost was 34.7 cents.

The expenditures from the contingent fund on account of construction of kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitory, cold storage, etc., were \$6,395.11, and on account of other matters, \$7,619.39; a total of \$14,014.50.

The following work, which was planned and under construction during last year, has now been completed:

At the Men's Department: A combination ice and cold-storage plant, a building 50 by 20 feet for the storage and preparation of vegetables, and a drying-room in the laundry.

At the Women's Department: A laundry building and drying-room, 32 dormer windows in attic wards, the kitchen renovated and remodeled with new furniture and utensils, also with a new double-compartment refrigerator with a capacity for 3,000 pounds of ice, an association dining-room in the place formerly known as "the swimming tank building," a dining-room for officers, and the roof repaired and supplied with new gutters throughout. Also all wooden steps leading from wards to yards in both departments have been replaced by concrete.

In addition to which there is nearing completion a new dormitory ward, 24 by 144 by 11 feet, over the laundry at the Women's Department, with a gallery 9½ feet from floor to ceiling and a floor space of 6 feet by 330 feet, surrounding the dormitory on the east, north, and west. This gallery is wainscoted about 3 feet high and inclosed above with wire netting, and so will afford a very convenient and wholesome open-air promenade and sitting-room, the year around, for the patients of this dormitory, which will accommodate about forty.

The conduct of the officers and employes during the past year has in the main been highly satisfactory.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for your constant aid and intelligent coöperation in the discharge of our common duties.

Very respectfully yours,

ASA CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.**

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 this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, showing the principal facts and results.

At the beginning of the year there were 1,782 patients under my charge, and the number admitted during the year was 410, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,192. Of this number there were discharged as recovered 133, as not insane 4, as improved 38, as unimproved 9; 1 transferred to Agnews, and 1 discharged by order of court; 195 died and 7 successfully escaped; leaving 1,804 in custody of the Hospital on June 30, 1906. This is an increase of 22 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 33.60, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 8.89.

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 employés and pay of managers, were \$218,798.93, and that the daily per capita cost was 33.7 cents.

The expenditures from the contingent fund on account of the purchase and equipment of the new farm were \$20,991.98, and on account of other matters, \$9,083.51; a total of \$30,075.49.

The dormitory referred to in my last year's report as nearing completion has been finished and is highly satisfactory. It is now accommodating very comfortably thirty-five patients. The toilet and bathing facilities for both patients and attendants are ample. Everything considered, including the unique veranda 300 feet in length, which serves as an outdoor promenade and sitting-room, I think this is one of the most satisfactory annexes to the Hospital.

The purchase of 521.37 acres of land of most excellent quality and favorably located, at the low price of \$54,989.19, I regard as an epoch-making event in the history of the Hospital. By reason of this new territorial acquisition the expansion of the institution to any desirable extent is happily provided for. The location is most favorable for the erection of cottages and other structures which from time to time may be needed, while the quality of the land is a guarantee of a large reduction in cost of maintenance.

It is hardly advisable at this time to make recommendations for extensive operations, but I will suggest that the coming Legislature be asked to make a sufficient appropriation for a two-story cottage built of reinforced cement, with a capacity for the accommodation of about 75 patients, to be located in the grove directly north of the present principal cottage, and for such dairy and other barns as may be needed. I would further suggest that at the proper season and without delay a grove be planted across the alley and south of the present grove, to provide shade for such additional cottages as within a few years will become a necessity.

I am happy to say that the service and conduct of the officers and employés have on the whole been highly satisfactory.

The cordial relations that have existed between the Board of Managers and the Superintendent have been an important factor in bringing about the excellent results of our joint efforts.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for all that you have contributed to this end, I am

Yours truly,

ASA CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital respectfully report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, as follows:

The Board held its regular monthly meetings during the year, which were well attended, the members manifesting a personal interest in all the affairs of the Hospital. Full minutes of each meeting have been forwarded to your Honorable Commission monthly, and to which we respectfully refer at this time, and desire the same to constitute a part of this report.

During the year our worthy Superintendent, Dr. Stone, has suggested a number of judicious and helpful improvements, and, through the concurrence of the Board of Managers, has installed quite a number of them, much to the comfort of the patients, as well as the benefit of the hospital in general, and there are more to follow.

The greatest improvement so far inaugurated, though not yet completed, is the system of sanitary plumbing begun some eighteen months ago. It will in all probability be completed about next January or February, and the work will compare favorably with any plumbing work having the same object in view.

The next improvement, and in some respects paramount to all other matters of interest to the Hospital, is that of water. The last Legislature, as is well known to your Honorable Commission, appropriated \$40,000 for the purpose of purchasing land and water rights and erecting a suitable dam, concerning which negotiations have been carried on for some time and are still pending, and we hope some day to see the Hospital the owner of water power sufficient to operate its own electric motive power, as well as power for lighting, in addition to supplying all other demands for water.

During the year, with the approval of your Honorable Commission, some five hundred acres known as the Smith-Brown, or Delta, ranch were purchased for the use of the Hospital. It has proved a wise investment, furnishing large quantities of hay and grain, besides green feed all the year 'round, for the stock belonging to the Hospital, thus enabling the management to enlarge its herd of milch cows to a very considerable degree in a comparatively short time, thereby greatly increasing the milk supply of the patients, and making it possible to manufacture larger quantities of butter for the institution.

During the year one of our number was promoted to a higher position, and the vacancy caused thereby is very ably filled by Mr. J. H. Steves, the newly appointed member. Governor Pardee, by the appointment of Mr. Steves, has added a valuable member to the Board of Managers.

Superintendent Stone is constantly devising and planning beneficial improvements, and is wonderfully resourceful along those lines. While the Board of Managers render all the assistance in their power, still they are limited.

The increasing demands of the Hospital necessarily require increased labor from a number of those holding positions, and we respectfully suggest that their compensation should be regulated to a large degree according to the labor and the responsibility required at their hands, and not by what is paid to similar positions in other hospitals where the labor and responsibility are much less. We hope to see this matter properly adjusted. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Since our report of 1904, only one appeal or request has been made to the Board of Managers to investigate the actions of the Superintendent in discharging attendants. At our July meeting we inquired as to the reasons why certain two attendants were discharged, and the result was that the action of the Superintendent was sustained. In this connection we are constrained to state that when the various demands, requirements, and necessities of an institution such as this Hospital are considered, and the manner in which they are met and managed, it is marvelous that there is so little friction, and by far the most of the credit for such a condition is due to the efficiency of the officers.

Respectfully submitted.

R. M. SWAIN,
MAX GOLDBERG,
F. W. BUSH,
J. H. STEVES,
E. Z. HENNESSEY,
Board of Managers.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.**

NAPA, CAL., June 30, 1905.

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report, as Medical Superintendent, for the fifty-sixth fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

My report of this year will take up the statistical tables, leaving the many improvements made and the future requirements of the Hospital for consideration in the annual report of the fifty-seventh fiscal year.

During the year, 256 patients were admitted. Of this number 167 were males and 89 females; 39 males and 37 females were discharged as "recovered"; 11 males and 7 females were discharged as "improved"; 5 males and 2 females discharged as "unimproved," and 2 males discharged as "not insane."

During the year 121 patients died—79 males and 42 females. The percentage of recoveries for the year to the number admitted is .297. The death-rate for the year on the total number under treatment is .0682.

The collections for the year from pay patients were \$29,677.92. The disbursements for salaries and wages and for the support of the Hospital for the year amount to \$219,844.87. In addition to this, the sum of \$52,920.87 has been paid from the contingent fund for the purchase of land and many improvements.

The total receipts from the farms, orchards, gardens, poultry plant, and dairy were \$29,493.88. The average per capita for the year is 40.6 cents.

The general health of the patients has been excellent, and this can be accounted for from the fact that the entire institution is being replumbed and the wards painted.

The officers and employés have carried on their work in a satisfactory manner, and in so doing have assisted me materially in the administration of the affairs of the Hospital.

I have at all times received the support and encouragement of your Honorable Board, and assure you that the same has been of the very greatest comfort and assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,**For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.**

NAPA, CAL., June 30, 1906.

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

GENTLEMEN: I place before you my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

You will find the usual statistical report with reference to the patients, also the tabulation made by the Steward, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year; the returns from the farms, orchards, gardens, etc., and articles manufactured.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 325. Of this number 197 were males and 128 females. The number of recoveries was 70—43 males and 27 females—giving percentage of recoveries as .215. In addition to this number, 12 were discharged as "improved" and 15 as "unimproved."

Those discharged as "improved" were taken away by relatives, who provided for them at their homes. These patients, while not entirely recovered, were not dangerous to themselves or others, and the same may be said of those discharged as "unimproved," with the exception of four who were sent to other states for the reason that they had not gained a residence in this State, and eight who were deported to foreign countries.

It has been my endeavor during the past two years to deport all patients who come within the statutes governing said deportation, and I desire to express my thanks to Hon. Hart North, Immigration Commissioner, for his promptness in investigating all cases reported to his office and his able assistance in carrying the law into effect. The expense of deportation is paid by the United States Government and the steamship company which brought said insane person to this country, thereby relieving our State of any expense.

The percentage of recoveries for the year is very much lower than in the previous years, and I attribute this largely to the character of patients who have been committed to the Hospital, as nearly fifty per cent of those admitted during the past year were beyond all possible hope of a recovery when entering the institution, viz.: cases of dementia and general paralysis.

Of the 325 patients admitted, 172 were born in the United States and 145 were foreign born. The death-rate for the year is based on the total number of patients under treatment, and averaged .0823. •

The parole system in use by the various hospitals has been of inestimable value, as by this means we are able to have many of our patients return to their homes in care of relatives or friends before a complete recovery has taken place, and I am of the opinion that in many instances this has assisted in restoring the patient more rapidly than had he remained in the environments necessitated by a stay in the Hospital.

The collections made during the past year from patients for board account have been \$23,226.71. We have disbursed during the year for salaries \$104,656.47; for supplies and improvements, \$112,727.86; out of contingent fund, \$29,827.49.

The farms, orchards, poultry farm, and dairy have yielded for the State the large sum of \$34,951.59.

By a careful study of the records of the Hospital it will be noted that the revenue from the farm, etc., has been increasing each year, and thereby assisting in placing the Hospital on a self-supporting basis.

The "Delta Farm" of five hundred acres, recently purchased for \$35,000, is one of the most valuable assets of this Hospital, and will pay for itself within a very few years. The revenue from this farm alone, not including pasturage for the stock, will average \$6,000 annually. In addition to the land purchased, we came into possession of a residence which to-day is worth to the State \$7,000.

Among the many improvements made during the past two years was the building of proper quarters for the Steward's department; a two-story brick building was erected at the rear of the main buildings, the lower floor being occupied by the Steward's office and a large, commodious store and warehouse. The upper floor is arranged for sleeping quarters.

A brick building two stories in height has been erected for the fire department—the lower floor for use of the fire apparatus, and the upper portion for sleeping rooms.

The installing of a new plumbing system, which was commenced in February, 1904, has been carried on during the past two years, and we now have completed all the main building and most of the wards, and if our contingent funds had not been exhausted by the payment of money in purchase of the Delta Farm, we would have been able to complete the entire re-plumbing of the building. This purchase of additional land will delay plumbing work until we can secure an appropriation from the Legislature. The plumbing system installed has proved more than satisfactory, and the severe earthquake did no damage to it.

The poultry plant established has been a success, and it was only for a month or two that we were obliged to purchase eggs, and these purchases will not be necessitated as soon as we have our refrigerating plant

ready for cold storage of the over-produce of eggs during the laying season.

The installing of treatment rooms, or hydrotheraphy rooms, has been of great value to the medical staff, and by this means many of the patients have been cured and many others greatly improved. The hydrotheraphy treatment of a large percentage of the insane is the only rational method to be used, and I hope to see this institution provided with a building to be known as a treatment cottage, and the same to be equipped with all modern appliances which science has invented, so that a large percentage of those who enter the portals of this institution may by this plan of treatment be returned to their families as wage-earners.

The dairy has been increasing its output, and for some months past we have been making butter, having installed a complete creamery plant. The use of butter is a big item of expense, and I am in hopes that the time is not far distant when we will not be obliged to buy one pound of butter.

During the year many entertainments have been given for the benefit of the patients, and the only fault I have to find is, that we do not have enough amusements for the patients, and this is not due to the management, but is the result of a lack of funds for that purpose. The amusement hall is entirely inadequate to accommodate our population, and something must be done in the near future along the line of increasing the size of the hall.

This Hospital has to-day one of the best brass bands in the State, under the able leadership of Mr. J. Weyands. The men who compose the band are from among the employés, and I again urge that these men should receive extra compensation for such services.

During the past year an open-air platform has been erected where the patients congregate once a week and enjoy a band concert, and one evening each week during the summer months they dance out of doors.

Some time ago we changed the bake ovens and installed crude oil as fuel in place of coal, and find a saving of from \$30 to \$40 a month.

During the year a new gas plant has been erected, and the same has given us excellent service and saved money in the use of fuel.

The Legislature of 1905 appropriated \$40,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of a dam and building of a reservoir to increase the water supply. The purchase of land was delayed until a short time ago, when the State finally acquired what is known as "Weeks' Flat," about two and a half miles back of the Hospital. This is an ideal location for a reservoir, and a 30-foot dam at this point will create a storage capacity of 150,000,000 gallons of water. The work on the dam will no doubt be commenced within a month or so and should be well under way

before the winter rains set in. With this additional water supply, we should be able to produce large crops of alfalfa hay and many other products which we have been unable to raise.

The great calamity which befell our State on April 18 of this year did some little damage to the Hospital in the way of injuring the tower on the building, so as to make it unsafe, and for that reason it has been torn down.

The special session of the Legislature just closed was very kindly disposed toward this institution, and appropriated \$35,000 for the erection of a cottage for patients, and as soon as the plans can be prepared we will commence the construction of the same.

The increase of patients at this Hospital during the next two years will be very large, as the Hospital at Stockton is overcrowded, and Agnews will not be able to receive any patients for at least the next two years. Therefore, the insane in Northern California will be divided between Napa and Mendocino State Hospitals.

REQUIREMENTS.

I should urge upon the Legislature the necessity of appropriating sufficient money to pay the balance due upon the "Delta Farm" purchase, which amounts to \$12,000.

One of the most crying necessities of the State Hospitals for the insane is the employment of a dentist. It is a shame to see the many indigent patients confined in our hospitals who are obliged to lose their teeth because no provision has been made to give them care. I would recommend that a sum be set aside to be used for dental work.

An appropriation to complete the dam, provided the present appropriation is not sufficient.

An appropriation for another cottage for patients.

An appropriation to remodel and to refurnish the kitchen, and an appropriation for the installing of a house telephone system.

Should the Legislature make the above appropriations, the money which is paid into the contingent fund will allow us to complete the re-plumbing work.

Our appropriations for support and salaries will have to be raised. I predict an increase in the number of our patients from 1,500, as per report of 1904, to between 1,700 and 1,800 patients in the next two years.

The appropriation for the next two years should be about \$480,000.

Dr. F. W. Hatch, the General Superintendent of Hospitals, has paid us many visits and has always shown a great interest in our welfare, and I desire to extend to him and the other gentlemen who compose the State Commission in Lunacy, my thanks for their efforts in behalf of this Hospital. During the year, we have had regular visits from members of the State Board of Charities.

In closing my report, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the officers and employés of the Hospital for the assistance they have rendered me in the administration of my duties, and ask from them the same kindly feeling for the future.

You gentlemen who comprise the Board of Managers deserve the respect and esteem of the people of this State for your efforts to promote the best interest of this institution, and I desire to thank you for your many courtesies and for the confidence you have reposed in me.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,
Medical Superintendent.

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital, in compliance with the requirements of the law, submits its biennial report, accompanied by the reports of the Medical Superintendent, Treasurer, and Steward, for the period ending June 30, 1906.

On May 9, Superintendent Stocking made a detailed report on the sad catastrophe which nearly demolished Agnews State Hospital April 18, 1906, and we hope you will have space to publish this with the balance of his report.

It is impossible for any one who has not been associated with this Hospital to realize the inconvenience we have had to contend with. Two of the medical staff and the supervisor lost their lives by the earthquake. The head clerk resigned; the Steward has been away sick, and the brunt of their duties has been performed by Dr. Stocking, who has shown great executive ability in his management under very trying conditions, and by his systematic methods and by unceasing labor has brought order out of chaos, and everything is running as smoothly as it did before our great misfortune.

Although our buildings were demolished, we are not discouraged or disheartened, but are determined to proceed in the upbuilding of Agnews as fast as we can procure the means to do it. We shall have our plans prepared and go before the next Legislature asking for such an amount as we think will be for the best interest of the State.

Mr. W. A. Gates, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, in a letter to our Board of Managers, among other things, says: "We have here an opportunity to build a model insane institution on modern lines. We should, in rebuilding Agnews, it seems to us, endeavor to get the best that is to be had for the care of the insane. Our Board especially desires that more importance be given to the question of the treatment of the acute insane than to the care of the

chronic and demented. Although the latter is important, the first is of far greater importance, and this State has so far failed to give it due consideration."

This is in direct line with Dr. Stocking's ideas. We believe it would be wise to erect a building with particular reference to the accommodation of the acute insane. We desire to make Agnews a model institution, having all the up-to-date improvements. The cottage system which we adopted several years ago, proved to be a success, and our intention is to continue on these lines and to use material that the fire will not burn and the earthquake will not destroy. In our present financial condition we can do but little in the way of permanent improvement, but we are making the small amount of funds at our disposal go as far as possible.

Respectfully submitted.

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

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: In the present strenuous condition I find little time to pause for a review of the past two years or to consider the future beyond immediate necessities. The disaster of April 18, 1906, has changed the whole aspect of our work and rendered necessary an entirely different line of thought than that usually pursued in a regular biennial report.

Since my report two years ago, up to the 18th of April this year, the work of this Hospital had gone forward in the regular way, with improving facilities, added comfort, better methods, greater care, and consequent more satisfactory results. Improvements under way two years ago had been completed, others begun and carried through, others of much importance were half done, while still others more extensive were planned and ready to be begun.

We had finished and occupied a new cottage for women, built on new lines of construction, and had found it most admirably adapted to the purpose. We had replumbed all the ward buildings in the most mod-

ern and sanitary manner, installing the best of fixtures with tile floors, etc. Many of the wards had been renovated and repainted throughout; changes made in pantries and dining-rooms to better light and ventilate them; the heating improved; new furnishings added, and the general condition and comfort of the patients improved.

The Administration Building had also been replumbed; a new heating plant installed; thoroughly repaired and repainted throughout.

The new gas plant had been completed and put into successful operation, reducing the cost of gas to about one third the former cost.

Extensive buildings for our poultry had been built, which fortunately did not share in the general destruction, and our hens have furnished us with an ample supply of fresh eggs.

Rooms for photography, eye and ear work, better examination of new patients, gynecologic work, etc., were nearly completed.

Two new buildings had been planned and you were about to contract for their erection, which would have given us a complete equipment for surgery, hydrotherapy, electricity, and other methods of active treatment, equal to the best anywhere.

In addition to the above we were to have built this summer a new kitchen, bakery, and cold-storage plant, to be followed by a new building for the chronic.

In fact, completing the work planned, another year would have made Agnews one of the most modern and best equipped hospitals.

I recount this work accomplished and being done since my last report, though none of it is now available.

I will not enter into the details of the events of April 18 and the conditions and work since to the present date, as I have fully covered all this in recent reports to the Board, which may be considered a part of this report covering the past two years.

While conditions are as good and the work of providing for our patients has progressed as satisfactorily as could be expected, we are confronted by a serious condition. Before winter we must have constructed a new hospital in every department for eight hundred remaining patients. This new hospital, of course, will for the most part be of only temporary construction, but it must be complete in all that pertains to the care of this class of patients. There must be provided not only buildings to house the patients, employés, and officers, but also a new kitchen and all other domestic departments; new boiler-house, engine-room, lighting plant, refrigerating plant, laundry, storerooms, shops, offices, etc.; in fact, everything necessary for such a hospital, and all to be equipped, warmed, and lighted in a sanitary and comfortable manner. All this we must do within six months and in addition level to the ground the old buildings—(I believe it is the opinion of those competent to judge that the destruction of our old buildings is complete)—

in readiness for the permanent hospital for which no doubt the next Legislature will make appropriation and for which plans must be made ready.

While I am not at this time prepared to recommend a definite line of reconstruction, I am still of the opinion, expressed in an earlier report, as to the character of the institution we should build; and I wish this early to express the hope that your Honorable Board will build only fire and earthquake proof buildings of the most modern type of construction and arrangement; and I beg to recommend that the pavilion and cottage plan be adopted and that none of the buildings be more than two stories high. I further recommend that, in addition to the best arrangement for the care of patients, the best known methods for the treatment of the acute be provided. This is most important, and upon it I wish to lay great stress. Nearly all cases of acute insane should be restored and may be with proper facilities for treatment. To build in the best interests of these unfortunate sick will be to build in the interests of the State, with true economy, as well as with the greatest humanity.

I do not think you will expect me in this report to deal with statistics. You are quite familiar with the financial transactions of the past two years, with the general management, the changes of officers and employés, and the movement of population. All these are set forth in detail in the accompanying reports of the Treasurer and Steward and the statistical tables.

For the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years I recommend that maintenance be asked for as follows:

For support	\$141,000 00
For salaries	139,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$280,000 00

I would be unjust and ungrateful if I closed this report without acknowledging the loyal support and commending the faithful service of officers and employés. The ordeal through which we passed and the trying service since have put them to a severe test and they have proved equal to the situation.

For those who were so suddenly taken from our midst and of whose companionship and assistance we were deprived, I can only say we miss and mourn them most deeply and cherish their memory with pleasant recollections of our association. With a sense of great personal loss of friends, counselors, and co-workers I wish to acknowledge the severe loss the service of the hospital has sustained in their death.

I do not wish in a perfunctory manner with a few high sounding phrases to acknowledge my indebtedness to you, gentlemen of the

Board, but I am sure you will believe me sincere when I say I feel I have had the advice, support, and coöperation of one of the best Boards ever given to such an institution. The best I can wish any Superintendent is that he may have just as able, just as helpful, just as considerate, just as harmonious and earnest a Board as I have. It is a stimulus to try to merit your confidence.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT ON THE DISASTER WHICH BEFELL AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL APRIL 18, 1906.

By DR. LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

AGNEW, CAL., May 9, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my painful duty to report to you a most lamentable disaster to this Hospital since your Board last met, resulting in great loss of life and much destruction of property.

The disaster was caused by an earthquake which occurred about 5:13 o'clock on the morning of April 18. As a result of that earthquake all the brick buildings of this Hospital are so badly damaged that they can not be occupied, and their falling walls caused the death of one hundred and twelve employés and patients, and the more or less serious injury of as many more.

Of course such a sudden and serious catastrophe involving every department, and every one of the twelve hundred inhabitants of the buildings, caused consternation and confusion. Immediately, however, those able to extricate themselves did so and hastened at once to the assistance of their more unfortunate associates. This was true alike of officers, employés, and patients, and very soon systematic and orderly rescue of those in the buildings began.

First, those uninjured and free from the débris of fallen buildings and those only partly covered, still living, and whose whereabouts could readily be ascertained, were rescued and brought to safety by means of ladders, stairways not wholly wrecked, or by climbing down over the débris itself.

Then the search for those known to be buried, but possibly alive. All day this work went on and many were rescued alive, some compara-

tively little injured, after being buried for hours. This constituted the first day's work, together with care of the wounded, disposing of the dead, and looking after the comfort of the uninjured.

In the rescue work, employés, patients, and volunteers from the outside, worked unceasingly and heroically side by side. Physicians and nurses from Santa Clara, San José, and even Alameda came to our assistance. Under the trees (not a building being available for the purpose) the wounded were dressed and given the best of care by skilled surgeons and nurses. Before night we had them all, except a few who were sent to hospitals in San José, in tents, on beds, and in charge of physicians with a regular corps of nurses. The well were all given food twice that day, and at night were either in tents or on the lawn with plenty of bedding to keep them comfortable.

The day following the earthquake and for several days, until all were removed, forty or fifty men were employed searching for the dead. These as fast as found were given to San José and Santa Clara undertakers to be claimed by friends for burial, or buried by the State.

Though the kitchen was wrecked and had to be abandoned, before night of the first day stoves had been procured and set up, as well as steam cookers, one of the boilers of our damaged powerhouse put in commission, and from a kitchen out doors regular well-cooked and abundant meals have been served to patients and employés since the first day. Fortunately one bake oven escaped destruction, and with it an abundance of good bread has been supplied.

Since the second night all patients have had shelter in tents, sheds, and barns, with mattresses and plenty of cover. Indeed, so comfortable and contented are they that many, both employés and patients, ask to be allowed to camp all summer.

Though the laundry building suffered with the other buildings, we have arranged to use two of the washers; a lumber shed has been converted into an ironing-room, and all soiled clothing and bedding is promptly laundered, so that patients have regular change of clothing and bedding.

An engine and dynamo have been uncovered and repaired, wire taken from the wrecked buildings strung, and the grounds and camp are lighted by electricity. Our gas plant is out of commission, some of the apparatus being overturned, and the walls of the house must be rebuilt.

The carpenter shop did not escape the general destruction, and a new shop has been established under a canvas awning.

Three fourths of the Administration Building is leveled to the ground, while the other fourth stands with yawning cracks from top to bottom.

The ward buildings look badly wrecked from the exterior, but from

the interior of the portions standing the destruction appears much worse, and the wonder is that so many escaped uninjured.

The cottages for patients fared no better, and are wrecked to foundation. All buildings will have to be torn down to foundation and rebuilt.

I estimate that from one half to two thirds of the furniture throughout the building will be lost.

I may further report, that at this date, three weeks after the disaster, a temporary building to accommodate three hundred women patients, with bathrooms, lavatories, etc., sanitarily plumbed, is practically complete.

A similar building with somewhat larger capacity is well under way for the men, and will be completed in two weeks.

Ninety-nine patients have been transferred to the Stockton State Hospital. Dr. Clark, the Superintendent, kindly consented to receive them, though his hospital was crowded.

Whenever they desired to do so, relatives and friends of patients have been permitted to take them home for temporary care.

Though for several hours after the disaster but little attention was given to the patients beyond rescuing them from the ruins, very few wandered away, and they have been returned or are being cared for elsewhere.

By death, transfer, and home care, the ten hundred and seventy-three patients in the Hospital on the morning of April 18 have been reduced to eight hundred now being cared for here.

Among those dead, a list of whom is attached hereto, you will note eleven officers and employés. It grieves me deeply to record the loss of so many of my co-workers and associates, who were giving their services to our unfortunate sick, and who would have been so helpful to them in their sore need after the disaster.

Dr. Kelley, as Second Assistant Physician, had been with us three years, rendering efficient and faithful service. Dr. Dell had but recently entered upon her work with enthusiasm and promise of much usefulness.

Mr. Braden, as Supervisor, had served the Hospital many years with rare faithfulness and ability. Miss Holmes had served the State in a most capable manner for many years in other State Hospitals, but had only recently entered upon her work here. All the others, as well, were, in their various positions, giving their best service to the Hospital. All are missed and mourned by their associates.

I am also obliged to report a number of employés most seriously injured; some of whom may not survive their injuries. These have all been sent to hospitals or to their homes and are receiving every possible attention.

5—SLC

In this connection, I beg to recommend to the Board that the hospital and medical expenses of injured employes be paid by the Hospital, if the laws will permit.

I can not pay too high a tribute to the calm, efficient, untiring, and well-directed efforts of officers and employes in the rescue and care of both the injured and the well.

That the earthquake was not followed by disastrous fire, as in San Francisco, was no doubt due to the presence of mind and prompt action of chief engineer Johnson in cutting off the gas from the building and extinguishing the fires under the boilers.

I can commend with equal satisfaction the good behavior and helpfulness of patients. A patient first came to the assistance of myself and family, as many did to others, and they did most excellent work with cool, good judgment.

To those who came to our assistance from outside, we feel most grateful. Our near neighbors were first to our rescue and did not cease their efforts as long as their services were needed.

The wives of some of our employes and other thoughtful women brought coffee and broth to willing workers who could not stop in their merciful rescue work to seek needed refreshment. Word was sent to Santa Clara and San José of our condition and immediately physicians, nurses, citizens, and students responded.

I should be glad to mention each one and the good work done, but there were so many it would be impossible. Nor must I forget those who sent us tents and supplies, including large quantities of sandwiches. Santa Clara College especially, came to our aid with a large number of tents, supplies, and the assistance of her students and teachers.

The Sheriff of Santa Clara County, together with a number of other sheriffs attending a State sheriff's meeting in San José, came to our relief and gave us most needed help in the rescue work and in policing the grounds to keep out undesirable intruders.

Mr. Cushing, of the State Board of Charities, who happened to be in San José, came promptly to our assistance, rendered efficient aid and kindly undertook to notify the Governor of our disaster, there being no wire connections from here.

Dr. Hatch, of the State Commission in Lunacy, came from Sacramento as soon as he learned of our condition and remained several days, giving most needed and valued assistance.

Mr. Hale and Mr. Greeninger, the two members of your own Board who could reach us, were promptly on the scene, giving Agnews their services in preference to any other claim upon them. They remained with me the greater part of the first day, and for several days gave much time to providing relief. Later they were joined by Mr. White, and, acting for your Board, they gave me, as chief executive officer of the Hospital, much needed assistance and support.

To other members of the Board who could not reach Agnews, I feel deeply indebted for their assurance of confidence and direction to proceed with whatever measures I deemed necessary, promising the support and endorsement of the Board.

Never before in the history of the world has an institution of this character sustained a catastrophe of such magnitude, nor ever before has such a serious condition had to be met by the management of a hospital of this kind. In one minute's time every single department of this Hospital was rendered useless and we had in our care 1,073 patients—dead, wounded, or well and active—without a single provision or resource thought necessary for the care of such people. The matter of rescue, of burial, of surgical aid, of care, of food and water, of shelter, of sanitary conditions and other problems; all had to be met and solved. It would have been thought impossible, and yet has been done without any unfavorable incident, demonstrating that only sufficient stimulus and adequate discipline are necessary to influence to self-control and right conduct.

At the present time the wounded are doing well in a systematically organized hospital camp. The general health of those uninjured is good; and a more orderly and uncomplaining community among earthquake or fire sufferers can not be found in the State.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED.

DR. E. A. KELLEY, Second Assistant Physician.
DR. LILLIAN A. DELL, Third Assistant Physician.
H. A. BRADEN, Supervisor.
MISS L. M. HOLMES, Stenographer.
E. H. CRUSON, Porter.
J. J. LYNCH, Attendant.
MRS. C. A. WALKER, Night Nurse.
MISS A. M. LEETE, Waitress.
MISS L. BURNETTE, Waitress.
MISS M. FENNELL, Waitress.
MISS A. THAIN, Waitress.

LIST OF PATIENTS KILLED.

Minos Apostolak	Frederick J. Donnelly	John McGovern
Ah Fook	F. T. K. Grady	James Mulchay
John Henry Boxman	Gottlieb C. Grozinger	James Fogarty
Antonio Borcioni	Lorenzo Guerelis	George L. Foster
Charles Bernstein	Edward F. Joseph	Fong Sing
John P. Clark	David Kelly	Henry Henry
Charley Wong	Andrew Kaney	Fred Rauschkolb
Chin Wah	Frederick Lemoire	Dominic Ryan
Michael Curran	Lee Gee	José De Roble
S. P. M. De Cambronio	L. H. Mower	Joseph Ratto
Louis Donner	Patrick Murphy	George Rowe
John Doe (Chinaman)	A. M. Mead	James Stafford

LIST OF PATIENTS KILLED—Continued.

Peter Sullivan	Annie Daley	Margaret Moffatt
Harvey Sprague	Mary J. Enos	Emelia McVay
G. W. Sutton	Catherine Finneran	Margaret McGarrity
Dennis Sullivan	Maria Bouscasse	Kate Moyne
Adolph Uhl	Jane McCarthy	Jessie McCormack
John Wagner	Anna Yager	Rosanna McMurphy
John B. Wasson	Fred Otto	Hannah Meehan
H. D. Walrod	Alexander Coutar	Anna Magnussen
Richard M. White	Thomas Markey	Lucy Nirich
Walter D. Wills	Cena Wall	Matilda Olsen
William Wade	Barbara Meyer	Ida Ponce
Fred Weirr	Rose Graham	Mary Rodrick
Pearl Edna Benson	Lulu Gaugler	Carrie Schneck
Rosa Blumenthal	Laura V. Gohranson	Fannie Sinay
Anna Betz	Margaret A. Hunt	Justine Scharff
Christina Baumgartner	Candelaria Juarez	Josie Sands
Lizzie Barker	Frederica Jurgens	Mary Sugrue
Celia Callahan	Victoire Jaubert	Frances Thorson
Mrs. Mary A. Conden	Agnes Koch	Hannah Westerlund
Nevada Cherry	Catherine Long	Mary E. Wicks
Mary Cleary	Philomina Lavagnini	Margaret Walsh
Jennie Deray	Winifred Lyons	

AGNEW, CAL., June 12, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to further report on the result of the earthquake, subsequent events, and present conditions, as follows:

Since your last meeting and my first report of the disaster everything has moved along as quietly, orderly and systematically as before the earthquake, notwithstanding our changed conditions. I may quote from my last report to the Governor: "Good order and system have prevailed throughout our camp and not a single disorderly or even unpleasant event has occurred with either patients or employes since the day of the disaster. The patients have accepted the situation with its discomforts cheerfully and acquiesced readily in whatever was required. Employes have also accepted the discomforts, exposures, and long hours of day and night service under trying conditions, without a murmur and remained loyal and faithful to duty. One month from the morning when we were so suddenly turned out of every department all our women patients were again in a building erected for the purpose, with as good beds, baths, etc., as before; and with as good food well served in a commodious dining-room. In six weeks our male patients were also equally well housed with the exception of one hundred and eighty who are comfortable in tents with a measure of freedom which they enjoy."

Since the last meeting of the Board we have made very good progress in improving conditions and bringing into normal shape the affairs of the Hospital.

After providing first for the safety and comfort of the patients, other provision for carrying on the work of the Hospital has already been accomplished, as follows: An administration office, a general store-room, a steward's office, a drug-room, a laboratory, a sewing-room, a matron's storeroom, a kitchen, and a dining-room for employés. Other buildings are in process of construction. Much other work has also been done in way of securing furniture, wrecking buildings, and making provision for our various needs.

On the morning of April 18 we had 1,103 patients, 30 of whom were home on leave. We now have 868 patients, 90 of whom are on leave and liable to return at any time.

After the stress of the first few weeks I issued the following order, feeling sure the Board would approve:

To Employés:

The faithfulness of employés during our present disaster, and uncomplaining willing spirit since, notwithstanding discomforts, are appreciated. Rigid discipline and continuous long-hour service have been necessary. As a rest from this arduous and trying work and continuous duty, each employé will be given a week's special vacation. This special vacation will in no way curtail or interfere with the regular vacations, which will be allowed as usual.

In accordance with the above, employés are now in turn, ten or twelve at a time, enjoying a well-earned rest.

Soon after the disaster, the Governor called upon me for a report to cover a number of questions regarding damage done, estimates of cost of restoring, suggestions as to rebuilding, and the buildings most urgently needed. I have reported to him to the best of my ability and judgment. From my last report to him I desire to further quote, as follows:

"I am sorry to say we have found both the buildings and furniture more damaged than I thought and have heretofore reported to you. It is now evident that but few of our foundations even will be safe to rebuild upon.

"I hope it may be found best and possible to at least give us at an early date sufficient money to rebuild four cottages, a kitchen, a bakery, a cold-storage plant, and a laundry. Our boiler and engine-rooms and lighting plant (most urgent) are now being repaired in a permanent manner.

"In this connection, I beg to recommend and urge that reconstruction be only with buildings calculated to withstand earthquake and fire, and which can be kept sanitary.

"I also wish to urge that modern lines of arrangement and construction, for purposes to be served, be followed, and that provision be made for the care and active treatment of the acute and curable. In fact, I would go so far as to recommend that the special features of this

Hospital, reconstructed, should be the treatment of this class of patients and original research which may lead to more knowledge and more successful treatment. It seems right that California should do her share in this great and promising work. The location here is most convenient and the climate and hygienic conditions unsurpassed. Many improvements had been made during the past three years which, with the improvements under way at the time of the disaster and to have been added during the summer, would have given us, we believe, an almost model institution, well equipped for the class of work I have indicated.

"In this report I do not attempt of course to elaborate my ideas, but only to outline a plan which I wish to suggest.

"If I did less than to offer from my experience such opinions and convictions as I have, I feel I should be remiss in my duty to my patients and to you."

I had hoped we might receive sufficient appropriation at the Special Session to build this summer the buildings I suggested, and for which the Board requested an appropriation at its last meeting. On visiting Sacramento, however, I found it had been decided to let Agnews wait till the next regular session for an appropriation large enough to rebuild.

As you know, \$25,000 only has been given to help us to make necessary temporary provision. We shall be able, with funds at our disposal, to take good care of our patients, and we will have ample time to plan a new Agnews, the most modern and best that can be built. It means a period of discomfort and a break in our work which we had equipped ourselves to do; a period of hard work to again rebuild our beautiful institution in which we all took just pride. If, however, we may be permitted to work harmoniously together, as we have in building up the old Agnews, we will not become discouraged, remembering it will be for the unfortunate class to whose welfare we have given so many years.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS. For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital, in compliance with the laws of California, respectfully submits for your consideration its annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and also submits herewith the reports of the Medical Superintendent and the Treasurer for the same period.

Reference is made to these various reports for full and detailed information.

The institution, in its management during the past year, has been very successful in all of its departments; the progress made has been very satisfactory and a successful year in all respects has been attained.

The Assembly Hall building was completed and occupied in August, 1905. This building, with its apartments for officers and employes, and the spacious, well-lighted amusement hall is a most important addition to the Hospital buildings.

The concrete dam of the upper reservoir has been raised 6 feet, and the capacity of the reservoir more than doubled. To do this work over 400 tons of rock and cement were used, and the test of last winter's storms has proved that this work was well done.

The stream that supplies this reservoir with water has been inclosed with a strong and durable wire fence that is cattle and hog proof. Over four miles of this fence has been constructed. There remains yet to be built about one and one half miles, around the springs from which the stream starts; the material for this work is on the ground and the fence will be built this winter.

A very neat and substantial hothouse, 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, has been erected and equipped, and it presents a very nice appearance and is a valuable addition.

Considerable clearing of land at the ranch has been accomplished during the year. During the past three years about sixty acres have been cleared off, all of which has been cultivated and sown to hay, except six acres which were planted to vines last winter.

At the tent hospital plant, four wooden buildings have been added, increasing the capacity of this plant from fifteen to sixty patients, and the buildings have been inclosed by a neat wire fence. The results from this outdoor system have been highly satisfactory, and the great difference in the cost of this class of buildings to those built of brick and stone justifies this Board in believing that they have done the State a service in inaugurating this outdoor system in the State Hospitals of California.

The outside departments have been well managed by the Steward, and through his untiring efforts the products from the farm, dairy, poultry yards, gardens and orchards, etc., have been materially increased, both in quantity and quality.

During the year the usual amount of interior improvements has been made and all repairs have been kept up.

The overcrowded condition of the female wards makes it necessary to provide more room for female patients. It is the intention of the Board of Managers, as soon as the consent of the State Commission can be obtained, and their approval of plans and specifications given, to construct a cottage consisting of a basement and one floor, to accommodate about fifty patients. This will be a building of strong construction, fitted up with all of the modern appliances for hydrotherapeutic work, and will be especially used for the treatment of acute cases. It is estimated that the cost of this cottage will be about \$35,000, and there are sufficient funds on hand to complete this work.

Another contemplated improvement, and for which the material has been purchased and is on the ground, is a fence for the front grounds of the Hospital, extending from the west end of the northern boundary to the south end of the eastern boundary of the State lands. That portion immediately in front of the buildings will consist of wire lawn fencing, with pointed 6 by 6 posts, and a milled top railing, and base-board, all to be painted. The balance of the fence, around the sides and ends, to be of wire lawn fencing and 6 by 6 intermediate posts. The present fence was of cheap construction, and has rotted away to such an extent that a new fence is necessary.

At this time there are no printed rules and regulations for the government of the State Hospital, and the Board in this report strongly urges on the State Commission in Lunacy the adoption of such by-laws, rules and regulations as are necessary and expedient for the regulation of the duties of all officers and employés of this Hospital, and for the internal government, discipline, and management of the same.

Monthly meetings of this Board have been held during the year, and special meetings when necessary. Through its committees and individually, all needed visitations have been made to the Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. TRUMAN,
G. D. CLARK,
E. B. MARTINELLI,
J. L. McNAB,
W. A. S. FOSTER,
Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

To the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The following table shows the movement of patients from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in the Hospital June 30, 1904	436	184	620
Number received during the year	168	50	218
Number returned escapes	5	0	5
Number under care and treatment	609	234	843
Number discharged recovered	62	17	79
Number discharged improved	11	4	15
Number discharged unimproved	5	1	6
Number discharged not insane	1	0	1
Number died	32	16	48
Number eloped	5	0	5
Discharged, died, and eloped	116	38	154
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1905	493	196	689
Number on parole	5	7	12
Actual number in Hospital	488	189	677

The percentage of recoveries to commitments was 36.70. The word "recovery" is used as meaning restoration to former mental condition before the attack. In recurrent cases of course there is a liability to a return of the mental derangement. In such cases the word "restored" would be more accurate.

The percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 5.73, which is somewhat lower than usual.

During the year we have had no epidemic or zymotic diseases, and the hygienic condition of the hospital has been excellent.

Of the 218 commitments, 7 were cases of acute alcoholism and 14 cases of chronic alcoholism, making 21 cases in which alcohol was the direct cause. Besides these, 15 cases of melancholia, 19 cases of mania, and 5 in various other forms of insanity, a total of 39 cases, used alcohol to excess. These added to the 21 cases of acute and chronic alcoholism make 60 cases, 27.5 per cent, in which alcohol was the chief factor in causing the disease. Cases of insanity caused by the indirect action of alcohol upon the human system, such as the effect of the excessive use of alcohol upon the offspring, does not enter into this calculation.

OUTDOOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CASES AND CHRONIC INSANE.

In the fall of 1904, by the advice and consent of the State Commission in Lunacy, we constructed a small plant for the outdoor treatment of the tuberculous cases. This consisted of seven tents—three small dormitories capable of holding five beds each, a sitting-room, a dining-room and pantry, a tent for attendants, and one for a lavatory and bathroom. On November 11, 1904, 15 tuberculous cases were taken from the wards to the tents and put in charge of two attendants and a night watch. All of these cases were suffering from some form of insanity, except one which was a case of drug (morphine) habit, also tuberculosis. This case was very much emaciated on admission, October 10, 1904. He was treated for the drug habit and transferred to the tents. He gained in strength and flesh rapidly and was discharged in good condition January 1, 1905, without any cough or expectoration.

Of the 37 cases treated in the tents, 19 were tuberculous and suffering from various forms of insanity. Most of these cases were in the second and third stages of consumption, and of course hopeless cases, yet most of them have been benefited by the open-air treatment.

Five have died from phthisis, two from dementia paralytica, and 2 from heart disease; total, 9. All these cases were tuberculous patients and were taken from the wards and placed in the tents on November 11, 1904. The weather was wet, as we had a heavy rainfall last winter; notwithstanding this most of the patients soon showed a marked improvement in appetite and many increased in weight, and quite a number of patients who had been bedridden for months improved so as to be up during the day and sit out under the trees.

There have been no cases of grip and no cases of severe colds among the patients in the tents, while we have had many cases on the wards in

the main building. We are now putting up, and have near completion, what we call wooden tents, which will accommodate about 60 patients, for the chronic insane and untidy patients, believing that this class of patients will do much better in the mild climate of California by the open-air treatment. In our next annual report, which will be due before the next meeting of the Legislature, we will be able to report more definite results obtained by this mode of treatment. The entire plant, capable of accommodating from 60 to 70 patients, will cost about \$3,500.

There has been a marked increase in the products of the farm, garden, and dairy, as the report of the Steward will show.

The average per capita cost for the fiscal year was 45.9 cents.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of presenting to you my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

It gives me pleasure to state that during the year there has been no unusual amount of sickness. One patient was committed from San Francisco who, on the third day after his admission, broke out with smallpox. Fortunately we had kept our employés and patients vaccinated, and no other cases developed. The patient was at once removed from the ward and his room and clothing sterilized. A small room was fitted up for the patient and an attendant who had had the disease was detailed to care for him. He made a prompt recovery.

In the statistics relating to patients there is nothing that requires special comment. The number of commitments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was 205, of whom 138 were males and 67 females; an increase during the year of 23.

The percentage of recoveries to the number admitted was 38.54, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 7.38.

The following table shows the movement of patients from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Hospital June 30, 1905.....	489	200	689
Number received during the year	138	67	205
Number returned escapes.....	5	0	5
Number under care and treatment	632	267	899
Number discharged recovered.....	56	23	79
Number discharged improved.....	19	4	23
Number discharged unimproved	8	1	9
Number discharged not insane.....	0	0	0
Number transferred to other hospitals	0	1	1
Number died.....	49	17	66
Number eloped.....	9	0	9
Discharged, died, and eloped	141	46	187
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1906.....	491	221	712
Number on parole.....	8	6	14
Actual number in Hospital.....	483	215	698

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 18, 1906.

The buildings were seriously damaged by the earthquake which visited the west coast of California, but no person was seriously injured. The Administration Building was badly damaged and it became necessary to remove the patients from Ward 6, in the Administration Building. Fortunately we had increased the capacity of our tent plant, Ward 7, and room was found for these patients in that ward, where they have remained up to this time.

The repairs on the buildings are progressing as rapidly as possible, and we hope to have them complete before the wet weather commences in the fall. The Legislature at its special session appropriated \$30,000 for repairs and for a water tower, it having been found necessary to remove the water tanks from the buildings, as their great weight in the towers was a constant menace to them. The towers at the north and south ends of the Ward Buildings have been taken down one story, all the heavy stone ornamentalions have been dispensed with, and the water tanks removed. The tower in the Administration Building has been taken down to the roof line, and will not be restored.

TREATMENT OF ACUTE CASES.

What this Hospital needs most at this time is cottages for the treatment of the acute insane—one for male and one for female patients.

These cottages should be constructed for the accommodation of not to exceed fifty patients each, and should be fitted with all the modern appliances for the treatment of this class of cases.

Such a cottage should have a large room attached to it fitted with all the various appliances for the use of water in the treatment of the insane. Recent investigation has demonstrated the fact that the use of water in some of its various forms can be made very useful and beneficial to this class of cases. Water as a therapeutic agent has long been recognized as a remedy of great value, but only recently has its real value been demonstrated in the treatment of the acute insane. It is safe to say that whatever is of real benefit in the treatment of acute cases, whatever will assist materially in the restoration of an insane person to a normal mental condition, is economical. All men of large experience in the treatment of the insane recognize the fact that to be successful the treatment must commence in the early stages of the disease; hence if the patient is to be restored to health, active treatment must commence before he reaches the stage of dementia.

We have sufficient money in our contingent fund to build one of these cottages, and we hope to get from the Legislature at its next session an appropriation to build the other, as it is very badly needed. The cottage for acute and convalescent female cases we hope to have in course of construction at an early date, as our wards are badly crowded. I would recommend that this Board of Managers ask the next Legislature for an appropriation of \$40,000 to build a cottage for the treatment of acute male patients, and to furnish the same, and for furniture for the female cottage which we expect to build as soon as the architect has the plans completed.

TENT LIFE AT THE HOSPITAL.

The tent plant, which consisted originally of seven tents, has been enlarged by the addition of five wooden structures built of 2 by 3 surfaced studding covered with double-surfaced rustic so as to be painted on both sides. These wooden structures are 9 feet high on the sides, the roof being shingled. They are built with ventilators of sufficient capacity so that when open the air of the room will be pure and fresh. One of these buildings we use for a sitting-room, one for a dining-room, one for a dormitory, one for a hospital, and one for the attendants.

The wooden buildings are somewhat more costly, but they will last much longer than the canvas ones and are better adapted to the class of patients (chronic insane) which we have under treatment there. Around the whole we have a 6-foot smooth woven wire fence inclosing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground. This camp is conveniently located near the Hospital, and is connected with our water, electric light, steam, and sewer systems. Food is furnished from the main kitchen. Within the inclosure are plenty of shade trees, sunlight, and pure fresh air.

We have in this camp at present 69 patients, which is a little more

than it was designed to hold. The results of treatment at this camp during the last year show that outdoor life is better not only for tubercular patients, but also for those who are mentally unsound, and I might add for the sane as well.

Dr. R. A. Cushman, First Assistant Physician, who has had charge of this camp since it was opened, reports as follows: "The general health of the outdoor patients has been better than that of those who sleep on the wards. The only cases of pneumonia that we have had in camp have been hypostatic, in patients who were weak or old, demented and bedridden. No cases of lung or bronchial inflammation have so far occurred in camp, while our greatest mortality during the winter months on the wards is from pneumonia. This is not said to cast any reflection on the sanitary condition of the wards, for they are well kept and well ventilated, but rather to show that patients who spend most of their time out of doors are remarkably free from colds and from bronchial and lung diseases.

"It has also been found that old men and the demented patients who are inclined to be filthy have markedly improved when given an opportunity to have a continuous outdoor life. Their general health is much improved, and they are more cleanly in their habits and are much more contented and happy than when confined to the wards.

"This camp, which can easily accommodate 60 patients, was built at a cost of \$3,600, or \$60 per bed, about one tenth of the cost of beds in ward buildings.

"Since the camp was opened three tubercular cases have become sane, and have been discharged. At the time of their discharge they had no fever, no cough, the chest dullness had practically disappeared, and they had increased in weight. At the present time we have three active tubercular cases and twelve tubercular cases improved. None of the improved cases have had any fever for several months, they have no cough, and most of them are gaining in weight.

"All the demented cases in camp have shown marked improvement except the cases of paresis, and we think even in these cases their lives have been much prolonged.

"Present enrollment at camp: Active tubercular, 3; improved tubercular, 12; feeble dements, 8; improved dements, 12; chronic dements (workers), 5; convalescents, Ward 6, 29; total, 69.

"This tent plant, which was built for the accommodation of our male tuberculous cases, has proved of great value to that class of cases. It has done more; it has demonstrated its value as a place for the care and treatment of a large class of our chronic insane, and I can see no reason why with some modification acute cases could not be cared for in the same manner and with advantage to the patients. In our Cali-

fornia climate such buildings could be utilized for a farm colony of chronic cases, and for epileptic colonies with great benefit to the patients and economy to the State. In these tent colonies everything that reminds one of a prison is eliminated. The patients have more freedom; there are no locks except the one on the gate entrance, and this is simply to keep the old and demented patients from wandering away."

ASSEMBLY HALL.

This building was completed in July, 1905. It is a fine hall, well constructed, and suffered no injury from the earthquake of April 18, 1906. It is being used for a chapel and for amusements. It is something which we have long needed and will prove a valuable acquisition.

HOTHOUSE.

During the year we have built a nice roomy hothouse for the propagation of plants. It is 50 by 20, with heater and workroom, ventilating device, etc., brick foundation, with glass sides and roof. The cost was \$846.13. Most of the labor was done by employés and patients.

SPRAYING THE ATTICS WITH ASBESTOS WHITEWASH.

During the year the attics of the Ward Buildings and the Administration Building have been carefully sprayed with asbestos fire-proof whitewash as a protection against fire. This was a tedious job and has taken a good deal of time, but it is a great protection against fire and was made necessary for that reason.

INCREASE IN THE CAPACITY OF RESERVOIR.

In July, 1905, an estimate was approved for increasing the capacity of the reservoir by an addition of 6 feet to the height of the dam. Work was commenced soon afterwards, and was completed before the fall rains. This addition has nearly doubled the capacity of the reservoir, enabling us to impound from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 gallons of water. This will add materially to our water supply in the dry season. The cost of this work was \$1,075.42.

About four miles of wire fence has been built along the creek to protect the water supply and to keep it pure and fit for use.

THE GROWTH OF ALGAE IN THE RESERVOIR.

During the summer season fresh-water algae grow rapidly in the impounded water of the reservoir. This to some extent impaired the quality of the water. Last season we treated the water in the reservoir with copper sulphate, as per instructions in a circular issued by the Agricultural Department of the United States Government.

Two treatments during the summer at intervals and at a very slight expense prevented the growth of algae and kept the water clean and fresh, and without in any way impairing the usefulness of the water.

FARM AND GROUNDS.

During the year there has been a notable increase in the products of our farm and garden. We have had an abundant supply of vegetables of all kinds. More hay has been cut and baled than will be needed for our stock. The dairy has furnished us with an abundance of fresh milk, and the chicken yard with eggs and chickens for the table. About 15,000 pounds of hams, bacon, and pork of an excellent quality were put up last winter. The Steward, Mr. F. C. Handy, who has had all these matters under his supervision, has proven himself invaluable to the State.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

During the fall, winter, and spring months regular lectures are given our attendants once a week by some one of the medical staff or officers of the Hospital relative to their duties and their relation to the patients and to the Hospital.

MAINTENANCE.

The number of patients actually in the Hospital at the end of the year June 30, 1906, was 698, with 14 on parole, making the whole number 712. The number of admissions since April 18 has rapidly increased, on account of the fact that Agnews State Hospital is not in a condition to receive new commitments; and inasmuch as it will take some years to restore the Hospital at Agnews to its former state of usefulness I do not think it safe to estimate for less than 800 patients for the next two fiscal years. This number, at a per capita of 45 cents, amounts to \$131,400 per annum, or \$262,800 for the next two fiscal years. This is a very conservative estimate.

The proper treatment of acute cases on the cottage plan will require a larger percentage of attendants than we have had in the past.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

During the year we have received from various sources quite a large amount of reading matter in the shape of magazines and periodicals for our patients. These have been distributed on the wards and have proved a source of enjoyment to the patients.

A large number of weekly newspapers in different portions of the State have sent us their publications, and this has added considerably to the reading matter received by our patients.

I wish to acknowledge gratefully the kindness of Father Duffy of Ukiah, who, since the completion of our Assembly Hall, has held

religious services here monthly, to the great gratification of many of the patients. He has always shown a willingness in case of severe sickness to administer spiritual comfort to the suffering.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge gratefully the services of Drs. Cushman and Allen, who have always shown an active interest in the welfare of their patients and of the Hospital, and also to all of the other officers and employes, who, by their faithful discharge of duty, have made the work of the Hospital a pleasure.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, to Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, and to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, all of whom have ever been ready to assist me by advice and support, I am indebted for whatever measure of success has attended the management of the Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

To the Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit an abstract of moneys received and payments made by me as Treasurer of Mendocino State Hospital for the fifty-sixth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905, under the provisions of Section 2159, Chapter I of the Insanity Law.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from State Treasurer on State Controller's warrants, and payments made, for the several months of the fifty-sixth fiscal year, as follows:

APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.		APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORT OF HOSPITAL.	
1904—July	\$3,925 52	1904—July	\$4,689 93
August	3,938 96	August	5,244 17
September	4,192 30	September	4,880 07
October	4,085 12	October	5,196 25
November	4,212 16	November	5,390 79
December	4,329 04	December	5,379 47
1905—January	4,295 66	1905—January	5,069 59
February	4,348 45	February	5,041 21
March	4,290 87	March	4,562 12
April	4,293 36	April	3,901 94
May	4,295 16	May	4,954 13
June	4,394 54	June	8,747 16
Total	\$50,601 14	Total	\$63,056 83

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STATEMENT OF THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance in fund July 1, 1904		PAYMENTS.	
	\$10,600 49	1904—August	\$600 00
RECEIPTS.		October	288 08
1904—July	378 35	October	527 91
August	162 50	November	197 17
September	625 00	December	234 75
October	219 35	1905—January	383 29
November	1,060 00	January	220 25
December	300 50	March	87 40
1905—January	322 50	April	366 91
February	3,342 25	May	785 03
March	771 83	June	847 22
April	1,153 50	June	40 00
May	910 50	June	108 20
June	1,175 00	Balance in fund July 1, 1905.	16,335 56
	\$21,021 77		\$21,021 77

ASSEMBLY HALL OR CONNECTING BUILDING.

Appropriation for building and furnishing	\$30,000 00
Amount paid on building contracts	\$23,418 02
Amount paid for sundries	1,850 87
	25,268 89
Balance in fund	\$4,731 11

Unpaid claims against above balance:

Due to building contractors	\$3,062 98
Due architects	650 00
Due superintendent of construction	100 00

AMOUNT DUE TO CONTRACTORS.

S. M. Orr	Amount of contract	\$8,105 00
	Amount paid	6,393 03
	Balance due	\$1,711 97
J. G. Sutton	Amount of contract	\$1,715 00
	Amount paid	958 20
	Balance due	\$756 80
J. P. Doherty	Amount of contract	\$1,901 00
	Amount paid	810 90
	Balance due	\$1,090 10
Len Hendricks	Amount of contract	\$520 00
	Amount paid	180 90
	Balance due	\$339 10
Wilson-Lyon Co.	Amount of contract	\$572 00
	Amount paid	432 00
	Balance due	\$140 00

W. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit an abstract of moneys received and payments made by me as Treasurer of Mendocino State Hospital for the fifty-seventh fiscal year, ending June 30, 1906, under the provisions of Section 2159, Chapter I of the Insanity Law.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Amount received from State Treasurer on State Controller's warrants, and payments made, for the several months of fifty-seventh fiscal year, as follows:

APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.		APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORT OF HOSPITAL.	
Amount of appropriation for the 57th fiscal year.....	\$53,250 00	Amount of appropriation for 57th fiscal year.....	\$64,000 00
1905—July	\$4,116 59	1905—July	\$4,607 58
August	4,265 40	August	4,859 28
September	4,244 17	September	5,321 88
October	4,265 12	October	4,903 77
November	4,264 03	November	5,198 62
December	4,275 31	December	4,854 24
1906—January	4,282 23	1906—January	4,530 66
February	4,338 27	February	4,152 79
March	4,312 22	March	4,214 30
April	4,356 17	April	3,840 60
May	4,421 12	May	4,796 64
June	4,343 72	June	4,760 87
January (supplementary)	45 00	Expended for Hospital.....	\$56,041 23
March (supplementary)	35 00	Expended for Lunacy Commission.....	2,760 17
	\$51,764 35	Balance of appropriation.....	5,198 60
Balance in fund.....	1,485 65		
	\$53,250 00		\$64,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Balance in fund July 1, 1905.....	\$16,335 56	1905—July	\$97 70
1905—July	\$704 75	August	164 84
August	970 05	September	664 50
September	465 00	October	536 50
October	316 50	November	171 10
November	905 00	December	291 35
December	381 00	1906—January	7 00
1906—January	1,382 50	February	49 00
February	1,290 50	April	241 00
March	679 00	May	334 60
April	577 00	June	496 64
May	752 50	Balance in fund July 1, 1906.	22,125 34
June	419 31		
	\$25,179 57		\$25,179 57

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

ASSEMBLY HALL OR CONNECTING BUILDING.

Balance in fund July 1, 1905.....	\$5,708 09
Payment of claims during fifty-seventh fiscal year	5,689 40
Balance in fund July 1, 1906.....	\$36 69

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS, ETC.

Amount of appropriation	\$4,500 00
Payment of claims for—	
1905—September.....	\$1,226 07
October.....	124 33
November.....	90 00
December.....	400 05
1906—January.....	97 22
February.....	292 39
March.....	156 11
April.....	223 42
	<u>2,609 59</u>
Balance in fund.....	\$1,890 41

PATIENTS' CASH.

Amount in fund July 1, 1905	\$1,798 58
Received from Medical Superintendent in June, 1906	500 00
Amount in fund July 1, 1906, and deposited in Savings Bank of Mendocino Co..	<u>\$2,298 58</u>

W. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Treasurer.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

PATTON, CAL., August 15, 1905.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital, in reviewing briefly the work of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, finds that an unusual number of important undertakings have been begun, particularly in adding to the buildings of the institution. The need for additional room has been very severely felt for a long time. The Hospital has been so crowded that the best results could not possibly be attained. This need was so striking that it was promptly recognized by visiting legislative committees, and by State officials when they inspected the institution, and appropriations were made by the last two Legislatures for ward buildings that should relieve the existing congestion.

The Central Ward Building, contracts for which were let in May, 1904, is now nearing completion, and it will to some extent relieve the condition prevailing. Officers will be able to do better work when comfortably housed, and the health of the patients—the first consideration in an institution of this kind—can not but benefit when many who are now compelled to sleep on the floors, and in poorly ventilated quarters, are cared for as they should be. The desired state of affairs can not be reached, however, until the completion of the east wing, contracts for which have been let, and the construction of which is expected to begin soon.

We are also building a cottage for female convalescent patients on the Hospital grounds. This cottage is of brick, of a style of architecture particularly suited to the demands of this climate, and it will further aid in relieving the crowded condition.

It is particularly desirable in this climate that proper quarters be provided for caring for the tuberculous insane. Owing to the fact that Southern California is to such a great extent one vast sanatorium, we get many of this class. It is not right, in the light of present knowledge of tuberculosis, that tubercular patients should be kept in the same wards with other patients, and we will welcome the time when proper quarters can be provided for this class of patients.

During the year the Board of Managers received the resignation of Dr. M. B. Campbell, Medical Superintendent, and elected to the position Dr. A. P. Williamson. The manner in which Dr. Williamson took hold of his duties, and has since performed them, seems to indicate that a wise selection was made, and that the Southern California State Hospital is directed by a capable, efficient, and energetic Superintendent. Many reforms have been brought about in the conduct of the institution, buildings have been renovated and remodeled, and with the completion of the buildings now in course of construction, this Hospital will be a distinct credit to the State.

The report of the Medical Superintendent goes into the statistics of cost, growth, etc., but we would briefly call attention to the large number of patients admitted during the year, and particularly in the closing months thereof. On June 30, 1905, we had 861 patients actually in the Hospital, the largest number on record.

With the installation of the telephone system throughout the buildings and grounds, the resetting of the present boilers and the purchase of two new ones of equal capacity with the old, and the completion of the storm water drain, in addition to the building work outlined above, the Board of Managers believe the institution intrusted to their care will be in excellent condition for carrying on the work for which it was planned. Medical, office, and nursing staffs are efficient and industrious.

For more detailed information, reference is respectfully made to the minutes of the monthly meetings of the Board of Managers, at which meetings there has almost without exception been a full attendance.

Respectfully submitted.

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

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906.

To the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby take pleasure in submitting to you the sixth biennial report of this Hospital for the period ending June 30, 1906.

This institution was opened for the reception of patients on August 3, 1893. Since that time 3,299 patients have been admitted and 2,354 have been discharged or died. Of the number discharged, 1,394 had recovered and were restored to the State as useful and producing citizens. A small proportion of this number were recommitted, namely 166, of which 118 were males and 48 females. It will thus be observed that the percentage of recoveries on the number admitted was 42.30, while the rate on the number discharged was 59.21. We think that a consideration of the above statement will display a cause for congratulation on your part, as it certainly reflects credit upon your administration and shows the wisdom of the policy pursued in the management of this institution.

At the close of the fifty-sixth fiscal year, June 30, 1905, there were 863 patients in the Hospital, of this number 569 were males and 294 females. The number of admissions during the year was 349, 249 of which were males and 100 females; the number discharged was 206, of which 119 were males and 87 females; the number died was 83, of which 62 were males and 21 females; the number on parole was 79, of which 40 were males and 39 females; the number escaped from the institution was 32, and of this number 10 were returned.

At the close of the fifty-seventh fiscal year, June 30, 1906, there were 889 patients in the Hospital; of this number 577 were males and 312 females. The number of admissions during the year was 306, of which 201 were males and 105 females; the number discharged was 207, of which 131 were males and 76 females; the number died was 102, of which 73 were males and 29 females; the number on parole was 44, of which 23 were males and 21 females; the number escaped from the institution was 22, and of this number 10 were returned to the hospital.

The net increase of patients during the biennial period over that of the previous one was 65. For further statistical information you are respectfully referred to the Appendix.

NON-RESIDENTS.

Before leaving this subject we would respectfully call your Honorable Board's attention to the number of persons admitted to this institution who have no legal claim upon this State. This institution probably

admits more persons non-resident of the State in which the Hospital is located than any other one in the United States. During the fifty-sixth fiscal year there were 54 patients admitted to this institution who had been in the State less than one year, and during the last fiscal year there were 44 such persons admitted. Thus it will be observed that for the first fiscal year of the last biennial period 15 per cent of the patients who were admitted had no real claim upon this State for their care, as they had been within its borders less than one year, and during the year just closed 14 per cent of the patients admitted had no claim on the bounty of this State. Some of these persons became insane after they entered California; some of them were insane prior to their coming here and were brought under the impression that the mild climate for which this State is noted would benefit them; another proportion of these patients, and not a small one by any means, was sent into the State by the local authorities in some other State with the intention of abandoning them and making them a charge upon the bounty of this commonwealth. Whenever it has been possible we have returned these non-resident patients to their friends or to the State to which they belong. This is not always easy of accomplishment. Often the friends are too poor to accept the patients, and sometimes it is difficult to prove that the individual was a resident of the State to which he claimed to belong; again, another difficulty arises in consequence of some communities refusing to accept these persons except when the proof is very positive; other states, however, are generous and will accept them when the evidence reasonably proves the residence of the person.

GENERAL HEALTH.

We are very glad to be able to report that during the last biennial period the general health of the population has been fairly good. Overcrowding still exists, but when the new east wing is occupied we hope that, for the present at least, sufficient accommodations for all patients admitted will be provided.

Tuberculosis is still too common, and the number of patients admitted to this institution suffering from this form of disease is large. The number of deaths seems to have lessened to a slight degree, and we also think that there are fewer cases at the close of the biennial period than at its commencement. However, the schedule showing the causes of death does not truly give the actual number of persons dying from tuberculosis. In some of these cases an intercurrent disease has carried off the patient when the tubercular disease was quiescent, yet no doubt had an influence on the cause of death, but could not be noted in the classification which we follow. The separate cottages for tuberculous patients which we expected to have had in use at this time are not yet built. The plans, however, we are assured, will be approved very

shortly and the work of erection of three cottages will commence at once. We have fought this disease on our wards as energetically as conditions would allow and have followed the following programme: When a patient is found to be suffering from an active tubercular condition in the lungs we quarantine him in a separate room, with the windows open night and day; we also place a sheet saturated with a solution of chloride of zinc over the door to prevent infecting the ward; all of the vessels, of every kind, coming in contact with the patient are thoroughly cleaned in a strong solution of chloride of zinc; the bed clothing is sterilized with steam; the floors are scrubbed daily with carbolic acid, and the walls are cleaned with a solution of corrosive sublimate. We believe that no case of tuberculosis has originated in our wards since these means of prevention were instituted.

We regret very much to say that the death-rate is higher this year than it was in some previous ones, owing to the number of old and feeble persons and others in a more or less moribund state which were sent to this institution and who died within forty-eight hours after arrival. Eliminating these patients from our statistics the mortality from insanity has been very small.

GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

In all large undertakings an executive head, to whom and through whom orders from a superior body may be given, is necessary to carry on any great work. In the case of a hospital for the insane such a head is found in the person of the Medical Superintendent. Upon his shoulders should be placed the responsibility of carrying out the wishes of the Board of Managers, and he should be held accountable for the conduct of the institution. In order that the institution may be successful in its endeavors this responsibility should be passed on by the Superintendent to the heads of the various departments, and each in his turn should require implicit obedience from those below him in rank. I will not go into detail of how this responsibility is thus passed from those higher in authority to those lower, but will in a few words state how this system has worked during the past two years in this institution.

This Hospital is divided into departments, each of which is presided over by a head, who reports daily to the Medical Superintendent, giving him a written and detailed statement of the events occurring during the previous twenty-four hours. The department heads consist of three medical officers, a supervisor, a matron, an engineer, a carpenter, a painter, a cook, a mason, etc. In the case of the medical officers, they report the condition of every patient requiring medical care in the institution,—each reports for the wards under his immediate supervision. These gentlemen also make any other report or suggestion for

the good of the institution. The supervisor and matron likewise present written reports of the condition of patients, as they see them, and the work done by them and all other matters which would aid in any way in the general care of the patients. The engineer, carpenter, painter, and mason present a written report of the work done in their respective departments in the previous twenty-four hours, and when new materials are used the cost of the same. The farmer, florist, gardener, irrigator, and other persons in charge of departments outside of the building communicate with the Superintendent as frequently as matters in their respective spheres of usefulness require a consultation with that officer.

We have given the above system a very careful and studied trial and believe that it has proved entirely successful. It has lessened friction: as each individual has his own field of work, he can not encroach upon that of any one else, and no work can be done except upon order of the Superintendent, or, in his absence, the Steward, and there is a complete history on file in the Superintendent's office every day of the events happening and the work done in all departments of the Hospital.

OCCUPATION.

It is a well-known fact that work of some kind is as necessary for the maintenance of the health of the insane as of that of the sane. We therefore employ as many patients as we can devise methods of work for, so that between the work on the ward and that in other places we have daily a large number of patients employed.

As far as possible we try to turn this labor to useful account; but we encourage patients to work even if it is not profitable to the institution, as we think it will be at least helpful to the patient. We have male helpers that work with the steward, the florist, the gardener, the assistant gardener, the farmer, the dairyman, the hostler, the engineer, the carpenter, the laundryman, the painter, and the mason. The work of these men is valuable. In addition to the above we have a nurse detailed to take charge of a party of patients, generally about twenty in number, who gather a few weeds in the vegetable garden, pick up paper from the roads, and do other work that employs the patient but which is of no particular advantage to the institution. This party is largely made up either of those who are mentally incapable of performing any labor or of those who are inclined to run away when the opportunity offers; in the case of this latter class this is about the only way that we can systematically give them any large amount of outdoor air.

Within the institution we have men at work with the cook, the baker, in the various dining-rooms, in the marking-room, with the shoemaker, in the mattress-room, in the pharmacy, in the patients' library, with the

janitor in custodial charge of the Administration Building, and on the wards.

On the female side we work a large number of women in the laundry, in the sewing-room, in the several dining-rooms, and at times they pick the fruit—peaches, apricots and plums—and also prepare this fruit for drying or preserving. A large number of women are also provided with work on the ward.

A little more than 25 per cent of our patients are in bed. All new patients, irrespective of their mental or physical condition, are placed in bed for observation and are kept there until their histories are completed or it seems advisable to allow them to be up and dressed. This number of course must be deducted from those who are unable to do any labor. We find that about two thirds of our patients are employed in some kind of useful labor every day. All patients, except those too ill or infirm, are required to be out doors six hours every day, and as there are only a few days when the weather is too inclement for this purpose, about 60 per cent of our patients are on the lawn or in the yards for six hours practically every day in the year.

AMUSEMENTS.

During the past year the monotony of hospital life has been broken, as heretofore, by the weekly dances. We have also had several concerts given by our good friends residing in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Redlands. On suitable occasions picnics have been held in the beautiful cañons in the neighborhood of the institution. The wards are abundantly supplied with games of suitable kinds, and we also have a very excellent library, which is largely patronized by the patients and which we are enlarging by the addition of new books each month.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

We are making very earnest efforts to take advantage of the vast amount of valuable clinical material which is presented in this institution. With this end in view the staff has had weekly meetings, during which new cases were discussed, subjects relating to insanity were considered, and magazine articles and new books were studied. These meetings we believe are not only very profitable, but also promote good feeling and fellowship among the members of the staff. Careful histories are taken of all new patients, and notes are made daily or as frequently as the patient's condition seems to require. Our pathological, bacteriological, and physiological laboratories being well equipped with modern instruments, are a great aid in the study and treatment of the patients committed to this institution.

During the past year an operating-room has been furnished with modern fixtures of every kind and up-to-date apparatus. We have also purchased all the instruments which are likely to be needed in the performance of any surgical work which might arise in an institution of this size. The operating-room is well located, being on the third floor of the Administration Building and removed from the noise of the wards; the light is excellent, being supplied by a large bay window. The floor is covered with hard polished tile; the wainscoting is likewise tile, and extends from the floor six feet high. Above the wainscoting the walls, which are of hard plaster, are covered with six coats of paint, the last two being enamel; thus we are able to sterilize by scrubbing all parts of the room. This operating-room has only been in service about six months and we are not yet ready to report upon our success of the cases, but in passing we will state that we have performed a herniotomy, several perineorrhaphies, three trachelorrhaphies, one removal of breast for carcinoma, and three amputations. Several of these were emergency cases. In every case the wound healed promptly and without the presence of pus, although several of the patients were in such very poor condition that if pus had occurred no fault could have been found with either the operating-room or the operator.

VISITORS—INSPECTORS.

During the last biennial period this institution has been inspected several times by Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, by other members of the State Commission in Lunacy, twice by the Board of Health, twice by committees from the State Board of Charities, and each month by your Honorable Board. His Excellency, Governor Pardee, visited us on October 14, 1905.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past biennial period a number of improvements have been made in this Hospital.

1. *Central Ward Building.*—The Central Ward Building has been finished and furnished. This building contains in the high basement the bacteriological, physiological, and pathological laboratories, the pharmacy, the patients' library, and the electro-therapeutic room.

On the first floor is located the administrative department of the institution: the superintendent's office, the offices of the several assistant physicians, the secretary to the Superintendent, the stenographer, the matron, the supervisor, the telephone exchange, and the meeting-room for the Board of Managers. On this floor, too, there is a reception room for the friends of patients.

On the second floor will be found the living quarters of the assistant physicians and also those of the matron. On this floor are likewise located the guest chambers for the use of those officers whose duty requires them to visit this institution from time to time.

On the third floor there is a ward for the accommodation of sixty-four patients. The sleeping rooms on this ward consist of small dormitories holding from six to ten beds.

It is worthy of remark that this building was built, finished, and furnished completely for much less than the appropriation made by the Legislature. When the bills of every kind and description were paid there was found to be a balance of \$17,000, which was turned into the treasury of the State.

2. *East Wing.*—The East Wing, for which an appropriation was received from the last Legislature, is rapidly nearing completion. When this is finished it will accommodate one hundred and seventy male patients.

3. *Female Cottage.*—During the last year we built a modern cottage for the accommodation of forty-four female patients. This was erected and furnished entirely out of the contingent fund, and was opened for the reception of patients at about the same time as the Central Ward Building, namely January 15, 1906. The architecture of this cottage resembles, to a certain degree, the romanesque style of the main building; the interior is finished in the so-called mission style; the wood work is dark and is relieved by dark green dado and colonial buff walls. The object desired was to relieve this cottage from all institutional appearances. With that end in view the furniture, carpets, and decorations were chosen with the design of being as homelike as possible. Cosy corners were located at suitable places and furnished with large cushions and numerous fancy pillows. In furnishing the dining-room small tables were especially made to accommodate five patients each. This cottage has been filled from the day it was opened and seems to meet the approval of patients and their friends and carries out the general idea of avoiding institutional appearance.

4. *Septic Tank.*—A septic tank has been made to receive the sewage from the female cottage. This was erected by our own employés, and the materials were bought from our contingent fund. It has now been in use more than six months, and in spite of the fact that a portion of this time the weather has been very warm and sultry it has been absolutely successful in the performance of its functions, which are the receiving of the sewage, the rendering of it free from noxious odors, and the spreading of the liquid upon the ground. We hope to place

more of these tanks in position, so that we can take care of all of the sewage of the institution in this modern and practical way.

5. *Telephone System.*—We have installed a complete telephone exchange with a capacity of sixty drops. The offices, the living quarters of the officers, the wards, and all of the outbuildings are now connected with one another through this exchange. This system has not only proved very satisfactory and successful in every way, but also absolutely invaluable to the institution.

6. *Fire Protection.*—The question of fire protection has been carefully studied. The hose and apparatus of every kind have been tested, and any part that seemed to be weak has been condemned and replaced by new material. Fire drills have been held regularly every month, several fire alarms were turned in through mistake by patients, and one small fire occurred in a flue. All these tended to drill the patients and employés in their respective duties in the event of a fire. We have placed fire doors in positions in the basement so as to shut off each building from the others and also located one at the foot of each stairway as well as at all places where there seems to be a draft. We have in course of erection a fire-alarm system which will notify the engineer immediately on the discovery of a fire of its exact location. The wiring is completed, but we have been unable to get the boxes desired, although we are assured that these will be supplied at a very early date. We shall place twenty-six of these fire stations in position, each with its distinctive number.

This Hospital has an abundant supply of hose and fire extinguishers, and these are located at places which we deem the best points for fighting fire. There is a reel of fire hose at each end of each building and on each floor. There is a legend printed beneath each of these reels which designates the employé whose duty it is to man the hose at this particular reel. We have placed on each ward a small red arrow which shows the direction which the patients on that ward are to take when leaving in case of fire. The halls through which the patients pass are also supplied with these arrows; thus the passage from the ward to the door of exit from the building is marked by small red arrows with the letter or number of the ward above it, and we have arranged these exits so that not more than one ward leaves the building by any exit. The precaution against fire, the means of extinguishing it, and the safety of the patients in such a calamity have received very careful attention, and we think that when our new fire-alarm boxes are placed in position we will have taken all reasonable precautions in relation to this difficulty.

7. *Changes in the Kitchen.*—Another improvement which has proved of more value than its description would suggest is the renovating, rehabilitating, and re-arranging of the kitchen. The walls of this very important portion of the institution are smooth finished, and during the fourteen years which the kitchen has been in service have necessarily accumulated grease and soot in spite of the constant efforts made at cleanliness. We scrubbed these walls, including the ceiling, repeatedly with chloride of ammonia, until every particle of oil and grease was removed. After this we painted them four coats thick of enameloid paint, white in color, so that they might be kept constantly clean by the free use of water from the fire hose. We removed a large but not very ornamental hot water boiler from the kitchen floor to an alcove outside, and we changed the steam cookers and roasters from a location within six inches of the wall to one more than four feet away, thus permitting the floor between the walls and the cookers to be kept absolutely clean. All the pipes connected with these culinary articles were taken down and new ones placed in position. By the old plan there was a multiplicity of pipes, but under the new one there is one supply steam pipe going to all of the vessels and a corresponding return, and in addition a cold water pipe so connected to each of these vessels that when needed an abundant quantity of fresh water could be obtained by simply turning on a faucet.

The dump where the garbage was deposited likewise received very careful attention. Under the old plan there was a pair of wooden doors in the floor of the kitchen. These were taken off and the opening filled with sand and cement. A galvanized iron chute was constructed through the wall in such a position that the garbage could be readily deposited in it and carried directly to the waiting car beneath. This avoided the noxious odors and the little scraps of garbage which were inseparable from the wooden door.

The kitchen range likewise received careful attention, and a large hood was placed over it to carry off the offensive odors arising from the cooking. New and large tables were built to replace those in service, which were largely water-soaked.

8. *Dietary.*—The question of dietary has continued to receive careful study. We are now using a table devised by the Commission in Lunacy, based upon the fuel value of foods. This has proved to be excellent, and we trust that a permanent and improved system of feeding the patients will be evolved from the tentative schedule now in use.

9. *Pigs.*—The employés and inmates of this institution eat quite a large amount of pork. During the summer season we kill about twelve hogs per month, while in the winter time about sixteen are slaughtered.

These hogs are all of aristocratic blood. Some are Poland-China and some are Berkshire. We make every effort to keep the respective strains clean, and believe that we secure better and more tender pork by this means than by any other. In order that the pork should be brought to the very highest standard possible we have carefully studied the dietary of the pigs and likewise have considered their personal care. The dietary of the pigs does not differ materially from that used wherever pigs receive thoughtful attention. Their houses, however, display a somewhat marked departure from the ordinary pig pen. There are two long sheds, one of which is kept for sows with litters, and in the other are penned the pigs from the time they are weaned until they are large and fat enough for food. The interior of each of these houses is the same in appearance. There is an aisle extending the length of the pen, through which the food is carried to the troughs where the pigs eat their rations twice a day. Beyond the troughs are the sleeping quarters; beyond this again is a yard varying in size according to the number of pigs to be accommodated. This yard is covered with cement and is 40 feet long. At the lower end of this yard there is a bathtub which is kept constantly full of water. These tubs in the yards where the sows are kept are 5 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4 inches deep. Where there are a number of pigs in a pen the yard is supplied with two of these tubs, or else there is a single large one, so that several pigs can be accommodated with a bath at a time. Separating these two houses there is a driveway made of cement, in which there is a large vat, where the food is all carefully mixed before being given to the pigs.

The advantages of thus caring for our pigs are many, but a few of the most pronounced are, first, the pigs keep absolutely clean, they go into the bathtub as many times a day as they desire, and after they have washed themselves they delight in lying in the sun to dry. We note also that the pens themselves are kept clean. We never yet have discovered any urine or feces in the sleeping quarters. Even the small pigs learn to go to the extreme end of the yard to empty their bowels and bladders. The second and great advantage is that these pigs are kept absolutely healthy. We have not had a sick hog since the new pens were completed. Beyond the cement-covered yards we have inclosed a space of fifteen acres, divided into fields of convenient size. In these we have sown alfalfa. These yards are used for exercise purposes, and the pigs take delight in eating the alfalfa and wandering around this space. It is also worthy of note that the pigs do less rooting than formerly, and also that the stream of water which passes through the pasture does not offer any particular inducement to them to wallow; in other words, they would rather wash in clean water in their bathtubs than to wallow in the filthy mud of the pasture.

10. *Training School.*—In November, 1904, we opened a training school for nurses, in obedience to the directions of the Commission in Lunacy. The subjects covered are those prescribed by the Commission, and include the same as taught in general hospitals, with the addition of thorough instruction in the care and management of the insane. The school has now been carried on for two years, and we hope by the close of another one to present a class for graduation. We believe that this school has displayed its practicability by the greater interest taken in the work by the nurses and by the marked improvement in the care of patients.

11. *Watchman's Clock.*—The entire institution has been re-wired and connected up with the watchman's clock. This clock has been in service for some years and seemed to have come to the end of its usefulness. It was only connected with a few wards. One of our employés took the clock and its electrical apparatus apart and practically renewed it and connected it with every ward in the institution and such out-buildings as seemed desirable. These wires extend now to places not heretofore under control of this clock. Since the clock has been overhauled it is doing excellent service.

12. *Employés' Time Recorder and Key Closet.*—One of the problems in an institution of this kind is the question of keeping the time of employés and caring for their keys when not on duty. We think we have solved this problem. We have introduced a time recorder, and one of our employés has very ingeniously connected a small closet on each side of it containing pigeonholes for keys, and when the time of an employé is recorded on the cylinder the door of this closet opens and the keys are either placed in the proper pigeonhole, or if the person is returning to the institution he can remove the keys from the pigeonhole and close the door; so now when a nurse leaves the institution, whether for his half day, afternoon off, full day, Sunday, or a semi-annual vacation, he is obliged to push a spring which registers the time of leaving the institution and at the same time opens the closet door and permits him to deposit his keys in the pigeonhole intended to receive them, and on his return to the institution pressure on this spring records the time of his return as well as the occasion of his going away and again opens the closet door and permits him to obtain his keys.

13. *Storm Ditches.*—We have built a number of storm ditches to protect our land from washing by rain. We have also placed in position in some of the arroyos broad dams, with a sluiceway near the top, in order to prevent the washing of the land and the enlargement of the arroyos. This work has been done by our own employés.

14. *New Boilers.*—During the fall of 1905 we placed in position two 75-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox boilers and rebuilt another pair which have been in service since the institution was opened. These latter are practically as good now as new ones. This gives us 450-horsepower boiler space. New floors have been laid in the boiler-room, and the entire plant has been renovated and materially enlarged.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. *Reception Cottages.*—In order to insure the best results in the munificent work of caring for and curing the unfortunate insane we urgently need two cottages for the reception of patients. Those persons who are best qualified to express an opinion on the point are unanimous in the belief that the nearer the patient can be brought to his normal environment the better is his or her chance for recovery. In other words, the more the patient can be individualized the better for the patient. This individualization is practically impossible in a large ward such as most of ours are. Our present receiving wards are 197 feet long and accommodate from 112 to 115 patients. Another very important fact which has developed since this institution was established is that the very best means of treating the acute insane is by the application of water. At the present time we have no proper facilities for using water for therapeutic purposes, as special apparatus is necessary to obtain the best results.

(a) We would therefore respectfully recommend for a cottage to accommodate thirty male patients, completely furnished, there be appropriated the sum of \$18,000.

(b) That a similar cottage be erected for female patients, at the cost of \$18,000.

(c) That between these two cottages there be located a small building, accessible to each, in which the necessary apparatus for the internal and external uses of water as a therapeutic measure may be furnished. We would respectfully recommend that for this building and its furniture and apparatus complete there shall be an appropriation of \$7,000.

2. *Roofs.*—The original roofs of this Hospital were tin shingles. Some of the roofs have now been in continuous service more than thirteen years. The expansion and contraction due to the great change in the temperature which occurs daily in this vicinity and to which the roofs have been thus exposed for a long period of time have disarranged the tin shingles and has likewise caused minute pin holes to appear through the tin. In consequence of these two causes all of our roofs, except those of the Central Ward Building and East Wing, which are slate, leak badly. When it rains we are obliged to assign employes to

the special duty of piling up small heaps of sawdust under each individual leak in the several attics, in order to protect the ceilings and the floors below. We have had these roofs repeatedly inspected by competent persons with the hope that the leaks could be found and permanently repaired. Each time a few leaks have been discovered and remedied, but the vast majority are impossible of detection. In many places the water passes through the roof, drops on to some wooden structure, and perhaps runs to a second wooden beam, or other structure, before it drops so as to be observed. Another very important defect in the roofs, and one which should receive attention, as we are within the earthquake belt, is that their weight is borne by the fire walls and there is a pronounced thrust outward, which has produced cracks in the buildings, spoiling the ceilings and materially weakening the walls. We urgently recommend that new roofs replace these defective ones, that the weight of the new roofs shall not be borne by the fire walls, and that the roofs shall be covered with slate. We would recommend for this purpose that there be appropriated the sum of \$16,000.

3. *Barn.*—This institution is in very urgent need of a suitable horse barn and carriage shed. The original wooden structure has been in use, I understand, fourteen years. This has fallen to pieces slowly through the ravages of time and it must be replaced at once. We would respectfully recommend an appropriation of \$3,500 for rebuilding the barn and carriage shed.

4. *Model Dairy.*—One of the pressing needs of this Hospital is a model dairy building. The present building in which the cows are housed is a hay barn: it is not modern, it can not be made sanitary, and it is not a proper place for cattle. A new building is required at once, and this should be erected along the lines recommended by the Agricultural Department of the National Government. There is no question but that cattle give better milk, and more of it, if their surroundings are sanitary and they receive proper individual care. Again, this institution is located near a number of dairies, and the State certainly should have a building which would be an example and model to the citizens employed in furnishing milk to the inhabitants of this valley. The dairy should be a concrete building, with all of the necessary rooms and apparatus for keeping the house, the cattle, and the milk absolutely clean. We would respectfully recommend that for the purpose of erecting the building and installation of the machinery and apparatus of every kind there be appropriated the sum of \$12,000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In closing my first biennial report to your Honorable Board it is becoming that I should acknowledge my obligations to you for the appointment to this office. I wish also to thank you for the kind support which you have invariably given me and the courteous hearing which my recommendations have received at your hands.

I wish also to extend my thanks to every faithful and industrious employé, especially to the Steward, Mr. F. W. Nutter, whose efficient services as purchasing agent have materially lightened my load and whose tactful assistance has insured a high degree of efficiency among those engaged in the management of the ranch and other outside work.

I wish also to note my obligation to the house staff, Drs. E. Scott Blair, Gustave Wilson, and S. S. M. Jennings, for the readiness with which each has performed every duty assigned him, as well as for the high degree of professional proficiency which each has maintained in the performance of his duty.

Very respectfully submitted,

A. P. WILLIAMSON,
Medical Superintendent.

June 30, 1906.

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1906.

ELDRIDGE, CAL., October 12, 1906.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit herewith our biennial report for the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh 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,
SAMUEL C. IRVING,
Board of Managers.

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

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1906.**

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my biennial report covering the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1906.

DAMAGE BY EARTHQUAKE.

On April 18, 1906, at 5:14 A. M., an earthquake of great severity wrecked our buildings badly, many portions of which were rendered unfit for use, thus necessitating the housing of many of the inmates in improvised quarters until our buildings are reconstructed or repaired.

A few days after the earthquake, at the request of the Hon. George C. Pardee, Governor, I submitted a complete report and an itemized estimate of damages, the same having been approved by your Honorable Board, of which the following is a summary:

BENTLEY HALL—BOYS' WING.

All brick and stone work.....	\$15,000 00	
Plastering entire wing.....	12,500 00	
Painting.....	3,750 00	
Window glass.....	125 00	
Slate roof repairs.....	750 00	
Carpenter work, lumber, and nails.....	6,250 00	
Plumbing and electric wiring.....	3,125 00	
	\$41,500 00	

JUDAH HALL—GIRLS' WING.

All brick and stone work.....	\$15,000 00	
Plastering entire wing.....	12,500 00	
Painting.....	3,750 00	
Window glass.....	125 00	
Slate roof repairs.....	750 00	
Carpenter work, lumber, and nails.....	6,250 00	
Plumbing and electric wiring.....	2,500 00	
	40,875 00	

KITCHEN WING, STONEMAN HALL, SECOND FLOOR.

Brick and stone work, including tank tower.....	\$6,250 00	
Plastering.....	3,750 00	
Painting, including materials, etc.....	1,250 00	
Carpenter work, materials, etc.....	1,875 00	
Repairing iron balconies.....	937 00	
Electrical work and plumbing.....	650 00	
Glass windows.....	62 00	
Repairing slate roof.....	1,250 00	
Plastering kitchen wing, first floor.....	312 00	
	16,396 00	

Carried forward.....	\$98,711 00
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Brought forward.....		\$98,711 00
ASSEMBLY HALL, TWO CONNECTING CORRIDORS.		
Brick mason work, stone materials, etc.....	\$2,500 00	
Plastering.....	3,750 00	
Painting.....	625 00	
Carpenter work, lumber, nails, etc.....	250 00	
Electrical work and plumbing.....	125 00	
Repairs on roof.....	65 00	
		7,315 00
CHILDREN'S DINING-ROOM UNDER ASSEMBLY HALL.		
Plastering ceiling.....		650 00
MANSE.		
Brick and masonry work.....	\$6,250 00	
Plastering.....	2,500 00	
Painting.....	1,250 00	
Repairing gutters.....	625 00	
Repairing roof.....	1,250 00	
		11,875 00
SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE.		
Brick and masonry work.....	\$125 00	
Plastering and papering.....	625 00	
Painting.....	62 00	
		812 00
MANOR HOUSE.		
Brick and masonry work.....	\$75 00	
Plastering and papering.....	625 00	
Painting.....	125 00	
		825 00
MADRONA HALL—LAUNDRY, BAKERY, SHOE SHOP, AND ATTENDANTS' DORMITORY.		
Brick work.....	\$625 00	
Plastering.....	1,000 00	
Painting.....	1,000 00	
		2,625 00
NURSERY COTTAGE.		
Brick work.....	\$125 00	
Plastering.....	1,000 00	
Painting.....	625 00	
		1,750 00
HOSPITAL.		
Plastering and brick work.....		250 00
DRUG STORE.		
Stock, bottles, tinctures, and pills, shelf bottles, cost to replace.....		100 00
STONE TOOL HOUSE AND YARD LAVATORY.		
Estimated cost to repair.....		65 00
PAINT SHOP.		
Estimated cost to replace with wood.....		25 00
DAIRYMAN'S COTTAGE.		
Estimated cost to take down and rebuild chimney.....		25 00
STONE WALLS, RAILINGS, AND SIDEWALKS.		
Estimated cost to replace.....		625 00
Carried forward.....		\$125,265 00

Brought forward.....		\$125,265 00
STONE BARN.		
Estimated cost to restore stone walls	\$1,850 00	
Estimated cost to stud up and rough wood	500 00	
		2,350 00
LAVATORY, BOYS' PLAYGROUND.		
Estimated cost to restore.....		200 00
LAVATORY, GIRLS' BASEMENT, JUDAH HALL.		
Estimated cost to restore.....		100 00
DAMAGED FURNITURE.		
Rolling chairs, beds, etc., estimated cost to restore		100 00
Total loss on buildings.....	\$128,015 00	
Damage to drugs and furniture	200 00	
Total		\$128,215 00

The special session of the Legislature (June, 1906) appropriated the sum of \$72,500 for reconstruction purposes, which amount will be expended as the law directs and as judiciously as possible.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Legislature of 1903 appropriated the sum of \$52,500 for necessary improvements. The sum of \$32,500 was made available at once, and expended as directed.

The remaining \$20,000, not being available until July 1, 1904, has been mostly expended since, as per the following items:

For 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 cottage	1,500 00

The above amounts being found inadequate to complete the buildings, the Legislature of 1905 appropriated the sum of \$8,000 additional for this purpose, and also made the following appropriations:

For the erection of an additional cottage for female inmates, and furnishing same.....	\$17,500 00
(This amount not available until July 1, 1906.)	
For the erection of a dormitory for attendants and employes.....	3,000 00
For the payment of outstanding claims of a previous administration (otherwise known as Deficiency Fund).....	1,500 00
For reservoir and additional fire hose.....	5,000 00

TREASURER'S BALANCES.

The following list of our Treasurer's balances will give a better idea of our cash accounts up to July 1, 1906:

GENERAL FUNDS.	Balance June 30, 1906.
Support Fund.....	\$10,047 52
Salary Fund.....	5,978 77
Hospital Fund	393 86
Three Cottages Fund.....	1,546 04

GENERAL FUNDS—Continued.		Balance June 30, 1906.
Hospital and Cottages Completion Fund		\$2,042 61
Contingent Fund		3,376 20
Deficiency Fund		367 67
Dormitory Fund		2,997 00
Power House Fund		444 34
Lavatory and Bath Fund		1 37
Food Elevator		01
Laundry Fund		3 20
Reservoir Fund		199 76
Fire Protection Fund, 1903		34
Sewer and Septic Tank Fund		73

TRUST FUNDS.

Inmates' Personal Account, in hands of Treasurer	\$513 17
Inmates' Personal Account, in hands of Medical Superintendent	103 80
Eastman Fund	1,165 80
John Bubb Trust Fund	1,484 93

CONTINGENT FUND. TOTAL RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources, including farm products and sums paid for the maintenance of patients for the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year were	\$5,534 92
And for the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year were	6,960 43

A considerable portion of the latter amount was secured from delinquent maintenance accounts.

THE CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The demands upon our capacity have been great, and in order that justice might be done all applicants we have endeavored to admit according to seniority on file and special fitness for the various wards of the institution.

By referring to Tables I and II you will note that we have increased the population 54, and now have 594 patients.

I realize the fact that I am overcrowding the capacity of the institution, although I have felt that the conditions surrounding the feeble-minded and epileptics all over the State at the present time justify our action.

We have facilities for nearly 600 patients, imperfectly segregated into wards with capacities approximately as follows:

Bentley Hall	110 high and medium grade adult males.
Bentley Hall Annex	55 high and medium grade males (kindergarten class).
Boys' Nursery	40 low grade males (all children).
Paxton Hall	60 low grade males (mostly adults).
Manse	60 epileptic males (mostly adults).
Judah Hall	200 high and medium grade females (all ages).
Stoneman Hall	55 lowgrade and cripples (females).
Lux Cottage	20 high grade females (adult).
Total	600

There are more males applying than females, and a heavy preponderance of low over the higher grades.

HOSPITAL BUILDING.

Since my last report we have completed and equipped a hospital for the sole needs of the inmates. This building is an up-to-date brick structure, having a commodious operating-room, with tiled walls and floors, also containing the necessary outfit for operative purposes. Another room is set apart and furnished with modern sterilizing apparatus.

The hospital is in charge of a trained nurse, who, under the direction of the medical staff, renders efficient service to those needing medical and surgical care.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Our school department is divided into three heads: Kindergarten, Physical Culture, and Grade work, with efficient teachers in charge of each section.

Out of nearly six hundred inmates about one-quarter are capable of instruction. Every effort is being made to develop the defective minds with satisfactory progress in many cases.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN.

We have recently added to our medical staff a woman physician, who will have the direct medical care of the Female Department.

LEGISLATIVE WANTS.

As a basis for legislation, I respectfully submit the following:

First—An appropriation of \$70,000 to finish our main buildings, the plans for which provide for a structure about 50 by 80 feet, directly in front of and between the two main wings that have been in use for the past fifteen years. It is our purpose to use this building for administrative purposes, thus enabling us to occupy the present offices, waiting-rooms, etc., for housing inmates. This will enable us to admit about sixty more patients. It is also intended that the Assistant Physician should have living rooms provided, so that he may at all times be near at hand. It is further contemplated that the first floor rear be used for an additional dining-room for the children, the present one being entirely inadequate.

Second—An appropriation of \$17,500 for the construction and furnishing of two wooden pavilions for colonizing sixty males and sixty female epileptic patients.

Third—An appropriation of \$5,000 for fencing and improving grounds.

Fourth—An appropriation of \$5,000 for the construction of dairy buildings and better dairy apparatus.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the efficient services of Drs. Edward Gray and Zilda Turner, Assistant Physicians, I am indebted in no small degree for the satisfactory medical care and treatment of the inmates.

I also desire to heartily thank all the various officers and employes for their faithful and loyal support and commend them for the zeal with which they have uniformly performed the various duties assigned them.

To you, the Honorable Board of Managers, I desire to say that I am ever mindful of the confidence you have reposed in me, and I thank you sincerely for your kindly assistance and uniform good counsel.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. G. DAWSON,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

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

GENTLEMEN: I submit the following as my annual report of the fiscal affairs of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1905.

SUPPORT FUND.

July 1, 1904—Balance of appropriation for 55th fiscal year	\$8,056 89	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
Appropriation for 56th fiscal year	58,800 00	1904—July 28	\$4,941 69
		Aug. 20	4,257 63
		Aug. 26	20 00
		Sept. 7	373 71
		Oct. 5	115 50
		Oct. 8	6,084 05
		Oct. 27	4,638 07
		Nov. 21	4,620 00
		Dec. 23	4,709 38
		1905—Jan. 20	5,453 91
		Mar. 3	5,349 37
		Mar. 30	4,423 59
		Apr. 24	4,752 78
		May 25	4,463 03
		June 26	5,089 40
			\$59,292 11
		Expense Lunacy Commission ..	1,302 40
			\$60,594 51
		Balance July 1, 1905	6,262 38
			\$66,856 89
	\$66,856 89		\$66,856 89

SALARY FUND.

July 1, 1904—Balance of appropriation for 55th fiscal year...	\$5,217 89	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
Appropriation for 56th fiscal year	41,400 00	1904—July 11.....	\$3,415 00
		Aug. 12.....	3,333 55
		Sept. 15.....	3,375 00
		Oct. 11.....	8,425 00
		Nov. 14.....	3,548 39
		Dec. 13.....	3 550 84
		Jan. 14.....	3,567 56
		Feb. 11.....	3,564 35
		Mar. 10.....	3,569 64
		Apr. 14.....	3,601 76
		May 16.....	3,648 17
		June 9.....	3,728 88
			<u>\$42,328 16</u>
		Balance July 1, 1905	4,289 73
	<u>\$46,617 89</u>		<u>\$46,617 89</u>

CONTINGENT FUND.

July 1, 1904—Balance in State Treasury, as per last report...	\$5,706 93	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
Receipts from Medical Superintendents deposited with State Treasurer:		1904—July 5.....	\$933 93
1904—July 2.....	\$183 30	July 25.....	370 00
Aug. 3.....	443 35	Aug. 26.....	469 53
Sept. 3.....	696 05	Nov. 25.....	3,249 00
Oct. 4.....	258 20	Nov. 26.....	125 00
Nov. 4.....	894 08	Dec. 22.....	483 35
Dec. 5.....	693 57	1905—Jan. 30.....	462 65
1905—Jan. 4.....	564 25	Mar. 7.....	127 50
Feb. 4.....	369 15	Mar. 27.....	145 00
Mar. 3.....	471 96	May 25.....	164 03
Apr. 4.....	208 25		<u>\$6,529 99</u>
May 3.....	368 40		
June 2.....	360 21		
	5,510 77	Balance July 1, 1905	4,812 71
Nov. 26, 1904—Withheld from McMahon on bridge contract and deposited with State Treasurer	125 00		<u>\$11,342 70</u>
	<u>\$11,342 70</u>		

NOTE.—The books of the State Controller will show a balance of \$166.37 less than the foregoing balance, owing to the fact that, on June 30, he drew a warrant on the State Treasurer against the Contingent Fund for \$166.37, but said sum was not received by me until after July 1, consequently is not included in my disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Statement of Lavatory and Bath, Food Elevator, Laundry, Steam Heating, Power House, and Electric Fixtures funds, authorized by Chapters CLXXVIII-CLXXIX, Statutes of 1903, are herein first cumulated to accord with books of State Controller, following which are separate statements of each of the above named funds.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$13,948 43	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—July 25	\$2,885 36
		Aug. 26	953 32
		Sept. 29	3,540 87
		Oct. 5	366 11
		Oct. 21	300 00
		Oct. 26	622 55
		Nov. 17	1,676 76
		Dec. 17	300 00
		Dec. 22	991 87
		Dec. 31	254 83
		1905—Jan. 20	251 00
		Jan. 30	66 30
		Mar. 3	88 00
		Mar. 27	610 97
			<hr/>
			\$12,907 96
		Balance July 1, 1905	1,040 47
			<hr/>
	\$13,948 43		\$13,948 43

Separate statement of foregoing funds, as follows:

LAVATORY AND BATH FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$232 17	No disbursements during year.	
		Balance July 1, 1905	\$232 17

FOOD ELEVATOR FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$588 01	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—Oct. 21	\$300 00
		Dec. 22	200 00
		1905—Mar. 3	88 00
			<hr/>
			\$588 00
		Balance July 1, 1905	01
			<hr/>
	\$588 01		\$588 01

LAUNDRY FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$125 10	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—Nov. 18	\$80 00
		Nov. 18	13 86
		Dec. 22	1 22
			<hr/>
			\$95 00
		Balance July 1, 1905	30 02
			<hr/>
	\$125 10		\$125 10

STEAM HEATING FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$6,503 15	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—July 25	\$20,060 38
		Sept. 29	1,986 77
		Oct. 5	366 11
		Nov. 18	515 50
		Nov. 25	723 50
		Oct. 31	35 00
		Dec. 22	749 65
		1905—Jan. 30	66 30
			<hr/>
			\$6,503 21
		July 1, 1905—Overdrawn	06
			<hr/>
	\$6,503 15		\$6,503 21

POWER HOUSE FUND.

Appropriation	\$2,500 00	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—July 25.....	\$825 00
		Aug. 26.....	108 00
		Sept. 30.....	360 50
		Dec. 19.....	300 00
		Dec. 31.....	128 17
			<hr/>
			\$1,721 67
		Balance July 1, 1905	778 33
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,500 00		\$2,500 00

ELECTRIC FIXTURES FUND.

Appropriation.....	\$4,000 00	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—Aug. 26.....	\$845 32
		Sept. 30.....	470 10
		Oct. 31.....	587 55
		Nov. 18.....	1,067 40
		Dec. 31.....	167 66
		1905—Jan. 20.....	251 00
		Mar. 27.....	610 97
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,000 00		\$4,000 00

SEWER AND SEPTIC TANK FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$865 81	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—July 25.....	\$280 08
		Sept. 30.....	535 00
			<hr/>
			\$815 08
		Balance July 1, 1905	50 73
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$865 81		\$865 81

NOTE.—Controller's books show balance \$50 less, for the reason that June 30 he drew warrant for \$50, which sum was not received and disbursed by me until after July 1.

HOSPITAL AND THREE COTTAGES FUNDS. (CUMULATED.)

Chapter CLXXVI, Statutes of 1903.

Appropriation	\$20,000 00	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1905—Jan. 20.....	\$76 52
		Apr. 22.....	3,112 16
		Apr. 25.....	592 66
		Apr. 27.....	1,008 00
		May 25.....	4,791 38
			<hr/>
			\$9,490 72
		Balance July 1, 1905.....	10,509 28
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$20,000 00		\$20,000 00

NOTE.—Controller's books show balance \$13.95 less than my books. June 30 he issued two warrants for \$7.95 and \$6.00 respectively. Money not received and disbursed by me till after July 1.

HOSPITAL FUND.

Appropriation	\$10,000 00	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1905—Jan. 20	\$33 52
		Apr. 22	3,112 16
		Apr. 25	26 50
		Apr. 27	715 50
		May 25	699 79
			<u>\$4,587 47</u>
		Balance July 1, 1905	5,412 53
	<u>\$10,000 00</u>		<u>\$10,000 00</u>

NOTE.—Controller's books show balance \$6 less than foregoing. June 30 his warrant was drawn for \$6, which sum was not received and disbursed by me until after July 1.

THREE COTTAGES FUND.

Appropriation	\$10,000 00	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1905—Jan. 20	\$43 00
		Apr. 25	476 18
		Apr. 27	292 50
		May 25	4,091 59
			<u>\$4,903 25</u>
		Balance July 1, 1905	5,096 75
	<u>\$10,000 00</u>		<u>\$10,000 00</u>

NOTE.—Controller's books show balance \$7.95 less than foregoing. June 30 his warrant was drawn for \$7.95, which sum was not received and disbursed by me until after July 1.

FIRE PROTECTION FUND.

Chapter CCXCVII, Statutes of 1903.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$37 84	No disbursements.	
		Balance July 1, 1905	\$37 84

TRUST FUNDS.

MIRANDA LUX FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$300 83	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—July 16	\$296 75
		Dec. 15	3 07
		1905—June 26	1 01
	<u>\$300 83</u>		<u>\$300 83</u>

COTTAGE DONATION FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$500 00	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—July 16	\$118 94
		Aug. 15	100 00
		Dec. 15	172 00
		1905—Feb. 18	5 26
			<u>\$396 20</u>
		Balance July 1, 1905	103 80
	<u>\$500 00</u>		<u>\$500 00</u>

INMATES' PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$452 15	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
Received from Medical Superintendent—		1904—July 18.....	\$169 22
1904—Aug. 3.....	160 00	Aug. 27.....	6 00
Dec. 22.....	94 44	Dec. 13.....	113 20
1905—Jan. 12.....	95 00		<u>\$288 42</u>
		Balance July 1, 1905	513 17
	<u>\$801 59</u>		<u>\$801 59</u>

EASTMAN FUND.

Balance July 1, 1904	\$1,199 05	<i>Disbursements—</i>	
		1904—Oct. 13.....	\$70 25
		1905—June 19.....	1,128 80
	<u>\$1,199 05</u>		<u>\$1,199 05</u>

NOTE.—June 19, 1905, the account known as Eastman Fund was closed with the bank by the withdrawal of the money, \$1,128.80, and redeposited on certificate of deposit in Petaluma Savings Bank. Certificate No. 20,097 for \$1,128.80, dated June 19, 1905, payable to President and Secretary of Board of Managers Home for Feeble-Minded.

Respectfully,

F. A. CROMWELL, Treasurer.

TABLE I.

Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1904	302	238	540
Number of returned escapes	6	0	6
Number admitted to June 30, 1905.....	16	34	50
Number under care and treatment	324	272	596
Number discharged recovered	0	0	0
Number discharged improved	6	2	8
Number discharged unimproved	3	4	7
Number transferred insane	0	2	2
Number discharged by order of court.....	0	0	0
Number died	7	12	19
Number escaped	6	0	6
Total died, discharged, and escaped	22	20	42
Number remaining June 30, 1905	302	252	554

TABLE II.

Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1905	302	252	554
Number of returned escapes	13	0	13
Number admitted to June 30, 1906.....	45	40	85
Number under care and treatment	360	292	652
Number discharged recovered	0	0	0
Number discharged improved	8	5	13
Number discharged unimproved	1	2	3
Number transferred insane	0	4	4
Number discharged by order of court.....	0	0	0
Number died	11	14	25
Number escaped	13	0	13
Total died, discharged, and escaped	33	25	58
Number remaining June 30, 1906	327	267	594

TABLE III.

Showing Counties of California from which Patients were Received during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.	Counties.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
Alameda.....	4	14	San Diego.....	1	2
Contra Costa.....	1	0	San Francisco.....	12	19
Fresno.....	2	2	San Joaquin.....	5	1
Glenn.....	0	1	San Luis Obispo.....	0	1
Kern.....	0	2	Santa Barbara.....	0	2
Kings.....	0	1	Santa Clara.....	2	4
Los Angeles.....	11	11	Santa Cruz.....	0	2
Madera.....	1	0	Shasta.....	0	1
Mendocino.....	1	1	Siskiyou.....	2	0
Merced.....	0	1	Solano.....	1	0
Modoc.....	1	0	Sonoma.....	2	4
Monterey.....	0	1	Tulare.....	0	2
Napa.....	0	1	Tuolumne.....	0	2
Nevada.....	2	0	Ventura.....	0	1
Riverside.....	1	0	Yuba.....	1	1
Sacramento.....	0	7			
San Benito.....	0	1	Totals.....	50	85

TABLE IV.

Nativity of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

State or Country.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.	State or Country.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
<i>United States.</i>			<i>United States.</i>		
California.....	33	65	Tennessee.....	2	1
Colorado.....	0	1	Texas.....	1	0
Hawaii.....	1	1	Wyoming.....	1	0
Iowa.....	1	1	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
Illinois.....	1	2	Canada.....	1	0
Indian Territory.....	1	0	England.....	0	1
Kansas.....	2	2	Germany.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	0	1	Island of Martinique.....	0	1
Michigan.....	0	2	Italy.....	0	1
Minnesota.....	1	0	Wales.....	0	1
Nevada.....	0	1			
New York.....	0	2	Totals.....	50	85
Ohio.....	1	1			
Oregon.....	3	0			

TABLE V.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Age.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
Between 1 and 10 years.....	11	24
Between 10 and 20 years.....	27	45
Between 20 and 30 years.....	8	8
Between 30 and 40 years.....	1	5
Between 40 and 50 years.....	3	2
Between 50 and 60 years.....	0	0
Between 60 and 70 years.....	0	1
Totals.....	50	85

TABLE VI.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Civil Condition.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
Married.....	0	1*
Divorced.....	0	0
Single.....	50	83
Widowed.....	0	1
Totals.....	50	85

TABLE VII.

Assigned Causes of Mental Defect in the Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Cause.	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Males.....	Females..	Males.....	Females..
Nervous dyspepsia.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Congenital (heredity).....	8	7	18	13
Fall: blow on the head or spine.....	1	2	4	6
Maternal impression.....	.....	4	1	2
Infantile paralysis.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	3	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1	2	1
Brain fever cerebral meningitis.....	.....	2	2	4
Spinal meningitis.....	.....	2	1	.....
Depressed fracture.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Whooping-cough.....	.....	2	1	.....
Scarlet fever.....	.....	1	.....	1
Forceps delivery.....	.....	1	1	1
Neurasthenia of mother.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Infantile convulsions.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Diphtheria.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Difficult dentition.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gastro-enteritis.....	.....	1	1	.....
Alcoholism (father).....	.....	2	2	1
Hydrocephalus.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Measles.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Diabetes.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chorea.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hereditary syphilis.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Malaria.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rachitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Premature closure of fontanelle.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Osteitis.....	.....	1	.....	.....
No cause assigned.....	1	3	1	1
Mental state of mother.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Playing in cold water.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	16	34	46	39

*Re-admitted.

TABLE VIII.

Forms of Defect in Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Forms of Defect.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Feeble-mindedness (simple)	8	13	13	17
Imbecility	1	13	15	9
Idiocy	2	1	9	6
Epilepsy	5	7	6	7
Paralytics				2
Hydrocephalus			1	
Totals	16	34	44	41

TABLE IX.

Showing Movement of Population Year by Year—1905-1906.

Year ending June 30.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Resident At End of Year.	Increase.	Percentage of Deaths.	Whole Number Treated.
1905	50	17	19	554	14	.0344	1,211
1906	85	20	25	594	40	.040+	1,296

TABLE X.

Showing Articles Made in the Sewing-Room during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

1904-05.	No.	1905-06.	No.
Aprons	670	Aprons	150
Bibs	414	Bags, all kinds	89
Bags, all kinds	191	Bibs	249
Blouses, denim	48	Bedticks	237
Bedticks	8	Bandages	61
Collars	26	Buggy robe	1
Curtains of all kinds	109	Curtains of all kinds	83
Caps of all kinds	7	Camisoles	52
Camisoles	45	Camisole strings	144
Camisole strings	169	Costumes, minstrel	1
Chair cushions	10	Commode covers	102
Costumes, minstrel	16	Covers of all kinds	35
Commode covers	110	Dresses	323
Covers of all kinds	35	Drawers	85
Dresses	227	Eyeshades	7
Drawers	79	Garters	156
Eyeshades	3	Jackets, outing flannel	24
Flags	10	Jackets, pneumonia	3
Garters	270	Nightshirts	533
Jackets, pneumonia	2	Nightgowns	107
Nightshirts	142	Nightingales	6
Nightgowns	93	Napkins, sanitary	482
Neckties	26	Napkins, table	151
Napkins, sanitary	367	Operating gowns	6
Napkins, table	80	Pads, bed	322
Operating gowns	2	Pillowslips	656
Pads, bed	56	Rugs, carpet	3
Pillows of all kinds	16	Sheets	950
Pillow slips	1,074	Shrouds	6
Rugs, carpet	6	Suspenders (pairs)	458
Sheets	776	Shoes, bed (pairs)	6
Shrouds	28	Stretchers	6
Suspenders (pairs)	255	Sunbonnets	25
Stretchers	3	Skirts, outing flannel	26
Sunbonnets	58	Skirts	6
Skirts, outing flannel	193	Shams, pillow	25
Skirts, muslin	3	Tents	4
Skirts, dress	22	Tablecloths	7
Sleeves (pairs)	6	Towels, roller	218
Tablecloths	27	Towels, dish	179
Towels, roller	208	Towels, surgical	31
Towels, bath	92	Towels, glass	77
Towels, dish	579	Towels, bath	324
Towels, face	724	Underwaists	109
Towels, surgical	12	Union suits	5
Underwaists	12	Waists, dress	5
Union suits	6	Waists, corset	6
Waists, dress	7		
Waists, corset	2		
Wall pocket	1		

TABLE XI.

Showing Autopsies made from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.

7. July 18, 1904—A. S., f. Skull hydrocephalic and very thin. Old pachymeningitis on the dura of right side. Subarachnoid cavity contained 56 ounces of fluid. Hydrocephalus and true porencephalus present. A thin fibrous sac over left hemisphere with brain matter absent, probably atrophied by pressure. A tough leathery membrane, probably the result of some former pachymeningitis, lay in the right temporo-parietal region. The ventricles were two great cavities dilated so as to have lost completely their original form.
Cause of death, chronic hydrocephalus with epilepsy.
8. Feb. 6, 1905—F. T., f. Cause of death, broncho-pneumonia and pericarditis.
9. Mar. 28, 1905—H. R., f. Traces of an old hepatitis and an old spinal meningitis.
Cause of death, spinal meningitis with hyperpyrexia.
10. April 23, 1905—S. D., f. Complete transposition of viscera. Ascites; some pleural exudation. Mesenteric glands everywhere tuberculous. Three tubercular ulcers of intestines.
Cause of death, tuberculosis of intestines.
11. May 15, 1905—J. T. C., m. Lower lobe of right lung full of tubercles. Calcareous degeneration in middle and lower lobes.
Cause of death, chronic pneumonia and status epilepticus.
12. June 22, 1905—G. H., f. Cranium only examined. Chronic leptomeningitis found.
Cause of death, hyperpyrexia due to epilepsy.
13. June 23, 1905—N. S., f. No lesions found.
Cause of death, status epilepticus.
14. Sept. 15, 1905—E. W. B., m. Rickets and heart.
Cause of death, status epilepticus.
15. Dec. 1, 1905—F. R., m. Leptomeningitis. Consolidation of lower lobes of both lungs.
Cause of death, leptomeningitis and pneumonia.
16. Dec. 28, 1905—G. S., m. Skull thick. Old adhesions over longitudinal sinus. Pneumonia, second stage in left lung.
Cause of death, epilepsy and pneumonia.
17. Dec. 28, 1905—D. McN., m. Cranium only examined. Old adhesions.
Cause of death, status epilepticus.
18. Jan. 17, 1906—O. A., f. Lungs everywhere studded with miliary tubercles.
Cause of death, miliary tuberculosis.
19. Feb. 27, 1906—K. K., f. Very soft spleen, large liver. Gangrene of lung. Ante-mortem clot.
Cause of death, gangrene of lung.
20. Mar. 25, 1906—G. M., f. Ante-mortem clots in pulmonary artery. Spleen congested. Softening of left anterior lobe of cerebellum. Thymus persistent and large.
Cause of death, hyperpyrexia due to status epilepticus.
21. April 3, 1906—J. B., m. Tuberculosis with double pleuritic effusion.
Cause of death, pulmonary tuberculosis and pleurisy.
22. April 11, 1906—L. M., f. Empyema of left side. Abscess of lung with external fistula.
Cause of death, empyema.
23. April 29, 1906—G. C., m. Compression of brain by blood-clot.
Cause of death, fracture of skull.
24. June 19, 1906—J. C., m. Skull microcephalic. Brain weighed but 16 ounces. Deposit of miliary tubercles through lungs.
Cause of death, miliary tuberculosis.

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.

CLARK'S SANITARIUM—STOCKTON.

ASA CLARK, M.D., PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.

Located at the corner of South and Center streets. Distance from Southern Pacific Railroad, about one mile; from Santa Fé Railroad, one half mile. Cars of Central Traction Company pass the Sanitarium. Number of patients September 1, 1906, 40. Number of patients limited to 75. Minimum rate for care and treatment, \$60 per month.

The buildings are two stories in height, and the sanitary conditions are perfect. The corridors are wide, airy, and light, affording such patients as can not be trusted on the grounds, and all others during stormy weather, ample room for exercise.

The Sanitarium is located on a tract comprising forty-two acres, the greater part of which is devoted to dairy purposes. The milk, butter, chickens, and eggs are products of the place and are supplied in abundance.

Our requirements for admission are justification by consent of patient or patient's natural or legal guardian.

P. O. box, 297. Telephone, Green 351.

LIVERMORE SANITARIUM—LIVERMORE.

JOHN W. ROBERTSON, M.D., PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.

Located a quarter of a mile from Southern Pacific Railroad depot. Number of patients September 1, 1906, 54. Number of patients limited to 60. Minimum rate for care and treatment, \$100 per month. Mental department contains eight segregated cottages for proper isolation and segregation. All cottages one story, containing from six to ten patients in separate rooms or suites. No inclosures or barred windows. Hydrotherapy basis of treatment. No legal steps necessary, but must have statement from friends and physician.

Postoffice address, Drawer S. Telephone, Main 71.

GARDNER SANITARIUM—BELMONT, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

A. M. GARDNER, SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.

H. C. MCCLENAHAN, ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

On coast division of Southern Pacific Railroad, depot Third and Townsend streets, San Francisco. All patients and visitors are met on arrival at Belmont by carriages and taken to the Sanitarium, distance one-half mile.

Number of patients limited to sixty. Lowest rate for care and treatment, \$125 per month. Number of patients September 1, 1906, 33. Patients suffering from contagious diseases are not admitted.

The Sanitarium buildings consist of those erected by the late Senator Ralston as his summer home. The rooms are large and well ventilated and so arranged as to be filled with sunshine the greater portion of the day. All sewage is carried from the buildings through private sewers to the bay, thereby doing away with the necessity of cesspools.

The ornamental grounds consist of about fifteen acres, under a high state of cultivation. Old oaks and other trees give an abundance of shade, adding materially to the pleasure and comfort of the patients. The entire landed property of the Sanitarium consists of seventy-seven acres, through which are drives and walks which allow of abundance of exercise without the patients coming in contact with persons not connected with the Sanitarium.

All the latest and approved means and methods adapted for the treatment and care of mental and nervous disorders, the drug and liquor habits, are in daily use at the Sanitarium.

Nurses are not allowed to wear uniforms, as it is desired that no apparent distinction should exist between nurses and patients when out walking or driving.

Postoffice address, Belmont, San Mateo County, Cal. Telephone, Main 41.

OSBORNE HALL—SANTA CLARA.

DR. ANTRIM EDGAR OSBORNE, PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.

Located on block bounded by Franklin, Lincoln, Jefferson, and Liberty streets, Santa Clara, Cal.; office, 1590 Franklin street. It is three fourths of a mile from Santa Clara station, Southern Pacific Railroad train, bus, or street car. Electric line from San José has terminus opposite block.

Number of patients limited to 50.

Number of patients on hand September 1, 1906, 25.

Minimum rate for care, etc., \$30 per month.

There is a department for the care, training, and education of children suffering from nervous disorders and from all forms of mental

weakness; a department for adults suffering from the milder and more tractable forms of mental disease; and a department for the aged: senility, dementia, etc. Epileptics and paralytics are also admitted when accommodations can be so applied.

Cottages are of frame, with modern conveniences and suitably equipped for the work. Patients are segregated and cared for according to class as far as possible. Grounds are kept attractive and offer seclusion and privacy. There are no special forms governing admission. Patients may be entered or removed at any time.

Postoffice address, Santa Clara, Cal. Telephone, North 201.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SANITARIUM FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

J. H. McBRIDE, M.D., PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.

Accessible by Pacific electric cars from Los Angeles and Pasadena, and Santa Fé Railroad at Lamanda Park station. Number of patients limited to 30. Number of patients September 1, 1906, 21.

Main building heated by hot water; three cottages heated by furnace and lighted by electricity. Best modern equipment. All forms of baths. Massage and electrical treatment. Minimum rate, \$25 per week.

Postoffice address, Pasadena, Cal.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS OF STATE HOSPITALS.

TABLE A.
Showing Number of Attacks in those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.						YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.									
	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		So. California.		Grand Total.					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
First	250	114	364	110	58	168	70	32	102	61	22	83	564	292	856	
Second	41	27	68	27	18	45	31	10	41	41	15	56	158	91	249	
Third	9	10	19	1	4	5	6	1	7	6	5	11	23	25	50	
Fourth or more	7	3	10	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	3	9	9	8	29	
Unknown	0	0	0	29	9	38	58	7	65	135	55	190	250	82	332	
Totals	307	154	461	167	89	256	168	50	218	249	100	349	1,018	498	1,516	
	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.															
First	240	99	339	125	80	205	64	44	108	67	24	91	25	27	52	795
Second	29	19	48	32	13	45	13	16	29	22	10	32	26	19	45	199
Third	5	6	11	4	3	7	1	3	4	6	6	12	6	4	10	44
Fourth or more	8	4	12	1	2	3	4	5	9	3	0	3	3	0	3	29
Unknown	0	0	0	35	31	66	19	9	28	40	27	67	141	55	196	357
Totals	282	128	410	197	128	325	101	77	178	138	67	205	201	105	306	1,424

TABLE B.

Showing the Counties from which the 2,940 Patients were Committed during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Alameda	69	49	7	28	8	18	17	15	2		213
Alpine											
Amador	7	3	2	1							13
Butte	1	1	9	17							28
Calaveras	13	4	1	1							19
Colusa	1		4	2							7
Contra Costa	14	13	7	5	1						40
Del Norte			1	2			1				4
El Dorado	4	4		1					1		10
Fresno	34	36								1	71
Glenn			3				1	1			5
Humboldt			11	10			1	2			24
Inyo	3	2									5
Kern	11	13									24
Kings	4	5		1	2						12
Lake							2	7			9
Lassen			2	3							5
Los Angeles	2		3	1	1	1			228	236	471
Madera	10	7									17
Marin							14	11			25
Mariposa	3	4									7
Mendocino			1	1			21	19			42
Merced	9	15									24
Modoc											
Mono			1								1
Monterey		1	1		22	19		2		1	46
Napa			16	16						1	33
Nevada	5	7	4	4	1	1					22
Orange									19	13	32
Placer	10	8			1						19
Plumas					2						2
Riverside									25	9	34
Sacramento	47	54	9	4	1	1			1		117
San Benito					1	8					9
San Bernardino									30	17	47
San Diego									14	8	22
San Francisco	143	103	115	145	90	69	125	119			909
San Joaquin	36	37		1	1	2					77
San Luis Obispo					6	9		2		1	18
San Mateo		1		1	9	5					16
Santa Barbara					3	1			17	15	36
Santa Clara		6		1	69	30	1				107
Santa Cruz				3	14	12		1			30
Shasta			10	11		1					22
Sierra			2	1							3
Siskiyou	2	2	9	16							29
Solano			16	15							31
Sonoma			4	4		1	17	18			44
Stanislaus	11	10									21
Sutter	2	2	1	2							7
Tehama		2	9	13			2				26
Trinity				1							1
Tulare	8	7			1						16
Tuolumne	6	6									12
Ventura								1	12	5	18
Yolo		1	2	6							9
Yuba	4	5	3	4							16
San Quentin Prison			2	1	1		3				7
Folsom Prison		1		1							4
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	1			1							2
U. S. Naval Stat'ns											
Mare Island and Puget Sound							13	7			20
Totals	461	410	256	325	232	178	218	205	349	306	2,940

TABLE C.

Showing Those Born in the United States, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	6
Arizona Territory	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Arkansas	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
America	0	20	12	8	0	0	6	5	17	13	81
California	71	71	54	68	36	46	37	44	32	27	486
Colorado	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	6
Connecticut	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	9
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dist. of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Florida	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	10
Hawaiian Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	10	5	5	4	4	2	4	2	21	19	76
Indian Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Indiana	5	3	2	1	4	2	4	1	11	9	42
Iowa	9	5	3	5	3	1	2	4	8	8	48
Kansas	4	3	1	2	3	2	2	0	2	6	25
Kentucky	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	4	6	2	26
Louisiana	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	9
Maine	2	2	1	5	5	0	1	1	2	2	21
Maryland	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	10
Massachusetts	9	4	5	9	4	1	2	4	12	4	54
Michigan	4	3	0	2	2	0	1	2	11	7	32
Minnesota	3	4	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	3	18
Mississippi	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	10
Missouri	7	14	9	10	3	4	6	5	10	6	74
Montana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
Nevada	0	2	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	14
New Hampshire	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	11
New Jersey	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	15	15	9	17	10	14	10	8	15	13	126
North Carolina	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7
Ohio	10	13	7	11	7	4	4	3	17	17	93
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Oregon	4	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	13
Pennsylvania	13	7	7	7	3	1	1	3	9	9	60
Rhode Island	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
South Carolina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Tennessee	3	5	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	20
Texas	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	4	15
United States	22	0	2	3	16	10	0	0	6	3	62
Utah	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Vermont	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	4	2	15
Virginia	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	17
Washington	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	6
Wisconsin	2	0	3	1	0	2	2	1	6	6	23
Totals	217	206	141	172	124	98	107	95	218	195	1,573

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TABLE D.

Showing Those Born in Foreign Countries, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Africa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atlantic Ocean ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	13
Austro-Hungary ..	6	7	6	3	2	1	3	1	3	3	33
Belgium	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Canada	12	10	1	11	7	4	5	2	13	15	80
Chile	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
China	29	22	1	3	2	1	8	3	2	4	75
Denmark	3	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	28
East Indies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
England	18	14	6	12	6	10	8	5	21	8	108
France	7	14	4	7	10	5	7	3	6	3	66
Germany	39	29	21	19	12	8	12	18	16	23	197
Greece	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
India	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ireland	36	28	19	35	25	18	13	24	14	4	216
Italy	15	16	11	13	3	5	5	5	7	3	83
Japan	10	11	2	2	4	0	4	0	2	3	38
Mexico	4	4	3	0	2	4	2	2	12	9	42
New Zealand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norway and Swed'n	17	16	7	13	10	4	5	9	13	6	100
Portugal	4	11	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	25
Russia	6	5	6	7	3	1	11	4	3	3	49
Sandwich Islands..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scotland	5	0	1	4	1	1	3	2	4	5	26
South America	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Switzerland	5	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	5	37
Turkey	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wales	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	8
West Indies	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Western Isles	3	0	2	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	16
Totals	230	204	107	145	102	74	96	89	124	102	1,273

Recapitulation.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Tot.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
United States	217	206	141	172	124	98	107	95	218	195	1,573
Foreign countries ..	230	204	107	145	102	74	96	89	124	102	1,273
Unknown	14	0	8	8	6	6	15	21	7	9	94
Totals	461	410	256	325	232	178	218	205	349	306	2,940

TABLE E.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Age.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Between 1 and 10 yrs..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 10 and 20 yrs..	7	7	12	9	6	8	3	4	15	9	80
Between 20 and 30 yrs..	103	79	56	38	50	27	59	45	69	64	590
Between 30 and 40 yrs..	119	107	75	81	63	37	51	40	103	88	764
Between 40 and 50 yrs..	100	81	47	78	45	46	39	49	77	75	637
Between 50 and 60 yrs..	61	49	22	42	23	23	22	20	44	25	331
Between 60 and 70 yrs..	37	28	23	36	18	14	9	13	25	30	223
Between 70 and 80 yrs..	25	28	10	23	11	14	11	9	14	10	135
Between 80 and 90 yrs..	9	9	2	9	8	5	3	2	2	5	54
Between 90 and 100 yrs..	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	22	8	9	7	4	21	23	0	0	94
Totals	461	410	256	325	232	178	218	205	349	306	2,940

TABLE F.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Civil Condition.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	
Married	138	110	79	112	92	68	38	46	111	85	879
Single	211	186	123	118	100	62	107	73	70	59	1,109
Widowers	20	15	5	10	6	9	13	5	7	8	98
Widows	26	18	16	21	16	19	10	13	2	10	151
Divorced	16	13	5	6	6	5	8	4	5	6	74
Unknown	50	68	28	58	12	15	42	64	154	138	629
Totals	461	410	256	325	232	178	218	205	349	306	2,940

TABLE G.
Showing Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Causes.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.		
	56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		Men	Women	
	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women																			
MORAL:																							
Adverse condition (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	9	8	11	7	5	2	8	0	3	2	2	3	2	6	2	3	2	7	3	9	5	63	34
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not included in above)	13	13	14	10	5	11	7	26	10	8	7	10	4	6	0	7	4	9	6	8	6	88	94
Religious excitement and spiritualism	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	2	4	2	19	14
Love affairs (incl. seduction)	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	9	6
PHYSICAL:																							
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	46	10	34	4	16	4	20	2	11	3	10	2	21	3	13	4	28	4	14	1	213	37	
Sexual excess	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
Veneral diseases	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	25	0
Masturbation	12	2	11	1	8	0	12	0	8	0	3	0	16	0	7	1	5	1	12	0	94	7	
Sunstroke and overhear	3	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	16	1	
Accident or injury	14	1	15	2	5	4	15	1	0	1	7	1	7	1	6	1	17	1	6	0	92	13	
Parturition and puerperium	0	6	0	7	0	5	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	42	0
Change of life	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	40	0
Fevers	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	10	4	
Privation and overwork	0	0	2	0	3	0	7	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	4	3	27	8	
Epilepsy	7	6	15	5	6	1	3	1	1	2	5	2	1	4	5	0	16	3	12	2	71	26	
Diseases of skull and brain	8	4	7	1	7	2	4	1	7	1	5	2	1	2	0	3	0	2	1	16	1	51	12
Old age	19	4	12	1	6	3	9	5	3	5	4	2	1	2	2	4	6	2	5	1	67	29	
Epidemic influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	1
Abuse of drugs and tobacco.	3	0	4	0	5	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	13	1	9	2	9	2	7	3	54	10	
All other bodily disorders and ill health	1	9	7	3	1	5	3	4	6	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	5	3	5	3	3	32	37
HEREDITY	19	21	12	11	15	7	11	5	14	9	10	5	2	18	9	10	8	18	9	10	8	114	79
CONGENITAL DEFECTS	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	1	7	8
UNASCERTAINED	137	54	131	69	78	42	87	72	54	49	36	39	81	31	69	38	107	52	92	54	872	500	
Totals	307	154	282	128	167	89	197	128	127	105	101	77	168	50	138	67	249	100	201	105	1,987	1,003	

TABLE H.
Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Forms.	Stockton.		Napa		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.								
	56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.								
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women							
Mania, acute	83	35	41	18	26	25	15	21	5	6	4	8	70	26	47	17	360	189	
Mania, simple	0	0	19	2	5	0	1	0	3	1	15	5	0	0	0	0	44	26	
Mania, chronic	3	18	2	20	5	4	8	6	31	3	10	7	9	4	11	21	82	89	
Mania, acute delirious	4	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	12	5	
Melancholia, acute	27	20	17	14	8	8	5	21	10	22	13	18	0	36	17	44	168	145	
Melancholia, simple	4	0	8	1	13	4	26	1	3	2	3	0	8	1	6	3	0	72	12
Melancholia, chronic	0	8	0	7	1	4	1	4	1	11	1	4	0	0	1	0	56	62	
Melancholia, stuporous	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	8	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	14	13	
Confusional insanity	19	1	16	4	5	0	3	7	4	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	53	23	
Terminal dementia	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	15	1	
Primary dementia	0	0	0	0	8	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	6	40	7	
Recurrent mania	41	4	39	5	1	4	9	13	6	9	3	4	7	4	14	6	142	61	
Recurrent melancholia	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	5	1	2	18	15	
Circular insanity	1	5	0	9	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	20	
Paranoia	19	21	13	9	17	8	0	11	13	4	3	0	5	8	6	1	110	62	
Alcoholic, acute	16	0	23	5	9	2	0	2	4	1	3	0	5	2	19	1	89	17	
Alcoholic, chronic	7	6	15	2	6	2	1	3	5	1	3	1	13	1	15	1	81	19	
Drugs	1	1	7	1	0	2	33	2	1	0	1	0	1	8	2	8	68	17	
Epileptic insanity	11	8	15	8	6	4	8	4	3	4	7	5	8	3	5	11	38	45	
Hysterical insanity	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Choreic insanity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
General paresis	12	1	18	1	12	3	11	3	11	0	16	1	6	0	2	16	127	13	
Senile dementia	21	10	27	12	11	7	24	14	8	11	6	11	6	14	24	9	171	98	
Secondary dementia	10	7	5	5	1	0	12	4	6	4	2	2	0	2	2	3	44	31	
Imbecility	4	5	3	2	6	0	1	1	2	0	4	1	2	0	1	1	31	15	
Idiocy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Not insane	18	1	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	2	
Not known	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	6	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	7	7	
Totals	307	154	282	128	167	89	197	128	127	105	101	77	168	50	138	67	1,987	1,003	
																	201	105	
																	249	100	
																	67	105	

TABLE I.
Showing Causes of Death of Patients who Died during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Cause of Death.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		Men	Women
	Men....	Women.	Men....	Women.	Men....	Women.	Men....	Women.	Men....	Women.	Men....	Women.	Men....	Women.	Men....	Women.	Men....	Women.				
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Specific infectious diseases:	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1		
Typhoid fever.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Erysipelas.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Septicemia and pyemia.....	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4		
Dysentery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Syphilis.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Tuberculosis.....	18	9	15	15	13	15	13	23	9	2	12	7	1	6	3	15	2	10	122	78		
Constitutional diseases:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diabetes melitus and diabetes insipidus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diseases of digestive system:	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	5		
Diseases of the stomach.....	14	2	12	7	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	5	46	17		
Diseases of the intestines.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2		
Diseases of the liver.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3		
Diseases of the peritoneum.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Diseases of respiratory system:	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	4		
Diseases of the bronchi.....	7	7	11	1	6	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	4	0	8	1	3	5	48	20		
Diseases of the lungs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0		
Diseases of the pleura.....	2	1	7	0	5	10	5	0	6	6	3	1	2	1	1	7	8	5	47	30		
Diseases of circulatory system:	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8		
Diseases of the heart.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Arterio sclerosis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aneurism.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Anemia, pernicious anemia, and leukemia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

TABLE J.
Showing Occupations of Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Occupation.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnew's.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		56th Fiscal Year.		57th Fiscal Year.		Men ...	Women
	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women																		
	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women																
Professional Architects, artists, authors, clergy, lawyers, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.	2	0	10	1	7	1	2	0	3	2	7	0	6	0	1	1	9	1	13	2	60	8
Commercial Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.	23	0	12	1	12	1	17	0	9	2	17	3	11	0	10	1	23	4	32	9	166	21
Agricultural and pastoral Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	24	1	30	0	16	0	21	0	14	0	16	0	15	0	11	0	38	0	23	0	208	1
Mechanics at outdoor vocations Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	78	0	29	0	25	0	19	0	23	0	15	0	19	0	12	0	30	0	26	0	276	0
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seam- stresses, bakers, shoemakers, etc.	30	3	17	4	6	1	8	5	11	3	6	3	23	7	20	2	27	4	20	1	168	33
Exposed vocations Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	11	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	5	0	3	0	21	0	15	0	15	0	5	0	98	0
Domestic service Waiters, cooks, servanis, etc.	16	19	20	22	6	9	11	13	4	11	2	6	12	5	2	28	2	11	2	12	77	136
Educational and higher domestic duties Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	0	96	1	81	2	53	3	66	3	62	1	47	0	22	0	1	7	66	10	62	27	556
Laborers	102	0	130	0	70	0	83	0	44	0	26	0	40	0	37	0	74	0	61	1	667	1
Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	9	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	6	3
No occupation	12	11	16	10	7	1	16	32	8	5	2	9	15	6	27	28	8	5	6	6	117	113
Unascertained	307	154	282	128	167	89	197	128	127	105	101	77	168	50	138	67	249	100	201	105	1,987	1,003
Totals	307	154	282	128	167	89	197	128	127	105	101	77	168	50	138	67	249	100	201	105	1,987	1,003

TABLE K.
Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1906.

	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
1851	13	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1852	124	58	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1853	160	108	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1854	189	145	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1855	215	168	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1856	252	159	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1857	228	179	0	0	0	0	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1858	214	112	0	0	0	0	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1859	276	124	0	0	0	0	49	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1860	248	137	0	0	0	0	54	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1861	314	210	26	12	0	0	49	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1862	301	120	14	7	0	0	65	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1863	352	92	13	4	0	0	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1864	219	102	19	6	0	0	82	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1865	298	95	11	4	0	0	62	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1866	279	131	8	5	0	0	89	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1867	313	125	14	0	0	0	134	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1868	387	146	13	0	0	0	139	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1869	482	225	16	6	0	0	196	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1870	562	221	30	6	0	0	176	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1871	523	245	24	12	0	0	188	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1872	506	240	30	3	0	0	182	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873	401	185	18	1	0	0	178	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	524	209	40	6	0	0	181	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875	615	336	63	8	0	0	172	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	414	252	32	8	0	0	106	7	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	100	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, 1906.

	STOCKTON.					NAPA.					AGNEW.																
	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
1881	149	54	15	1	0	0	92	1	0	563	133	109	8	5	0	124	2	0	0	389	3	2	0	0	1	17	0
1882	79	71	11	0	0	0	83	11	0	543	125	115	6	8	0	107	0	0	0	259	44	52	4	1	0	51	0
1883	238	66	9	1	0	0	86	5	0	543	127	119	21	4	0	112	3	0	0	287	94	92	4	0	0	89	1
1884	264	113	16	6	0	0	87	11	0	590	150	155	12	10	0	140	5	0	0	307	94	92	4	0	0	95	1
1885	341	60	13	6	0	0	87	11	0	570	110	116	2	2	0	110	5	0	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1886	504	201	33	12	0	0	135	16	0	316	80	100	15	7	0	113	5	0	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1887	414	219	18	9	0	0	133	7	0	333	95	124	18	14	0	113	5	0	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1888	403	214	15	4	0	0	133	7	0	335	86	103	13	11	0	117	11	0	0	389	3	2	0	0	1	17	0
1889	329	194	44	15	0	0	134	8	0	401	114	78	0	18	0	177	138	0	0	389	3	2	0	0	1	17	0
1890	326	138	45	19	7	0	136	12	0	299	103	48	0	7	0	109	7	0	0	287	94	92	4	0	0	89	1
1891	314	161	46	14	7	0	136	12	0	277	96	46	10	2	0	130	8	0	0	307	94	92	4	0	0	89	1
1892	280	82	42	13	0	0	120	9	0	325	114	31	11	2	0	130	8	0	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1893	332	121	38	11	5	0	137	7	0	243	83	32	3	2	0	131	4	0	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1894	241	78	35	3	1	0	137	7	0	243	83	32	3	2	0	131	4	0	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1895	232	91	27	4	0	0	136	16	0	243	83	32	3	2	0	131	4	0	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1896	327	112	20	3	0	0	136	16	0	247	84	30	2	2	0	116	14	5	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1897	305	80	34	5	0	0	120	14	0	247	84	30	2	2	0	116	14	5	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1898	325	96	33	14	2	0	120	14	0	247	84	30	2	2	0	116	14	5	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1899	305	80	34	5	0	0	120	14	0	247	84	30	2	2	0	116	14	5	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1900	319	86	35	11	2	0	121	9	0	246	84	31	1	0	0	105	15	11	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1901	365	92	19	8	0	0	124	9	0	241	62	34	7	0	0	105	15	11	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1902	388	119	65	16	6	0	130	7	0	279	84	34	7	0	0	127	14	9	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1903	339	123	30	5	0	0	132	16	0	261	70	43	13	4	0	133	15	14	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1904	371	104	37	10	2	0	132	16	0	261	70	43	13	4	0	133	15	14	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1905	461	132	19	5	1	0	168	21	0	302	75	51	22	4	0	162	25	9	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
1906	410	133	38	9	4	0	135	16	0	325	70	12	17	0	0	151	24	11	0	376	97	97	7	4	0	93	1
Totals	17,706	7,339	1,217	317	74	310	8,809	597	36	11,010	2,976	2,003	327	191	307	3,476	264	143	4,503	1,085	609	132	26	199	1,671	127	84

TABLE K—CONTINUED.
 Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1906.

	MENDOCINO.										SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.									
	DISCHARGES.					Admissions	Returned Escapes	Escapes	Deaths	Transferred	Returned Escapes	DISCHARGES.				Admissions	Returned Escapes	Escapes	Deaths	Transferred
Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Insane	Recoveries							Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Insane					
1894	13	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	48	11	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
1895	63	4	2	2	10	27	0	0	0	243	9	5	1	1	29	13	0	0	0	0
1896	63	4	2	2	10	45	4	4	4	269	7	2	2	2	32	0	0	0	0	0
1897	74	7	9	1	0	66	1	1	1	262	2	2	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
1898	56	13	4	3	0	67	2	2	2	199	1	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
1899	59	13	8	9	0	51	3	3	3	186	0	0	0	20	38	0	0	0	0	0
1900	67	10	7	1	0	55	5	5	5	186	0	0	0	22	45	16	14	14	17	0
1901	44	10	7	1	0	64	8	2	2	203	0	0	0	2	49	14	22	21	20	0
1902	51	8	6	3	3	67	6	3	3	183	1	0	0	1	45	22	19	11	20	0
1903	46	10	6	5	0	63	6	3	3	267	2	5	0	0	79	42	39	31	39	0
1904	57	24	4	3	0	45	5	5	5	275	11	0	2	3	70	42	48	43	43	0
1905	79	14	5	1	1	48	5	5	5	349	11	33	1	3	83	32	38	34	34	0
1906	79	23	9	0	1	66	9	9	9	306	48	6	10	3	102	22	22	22	19	0
Totals	764	149	65	28	7	671	64	28	28	3,299	1,394	127	33	19	709	228	228	206	206	0

	DISCHARGES.				Transferred from.	Deaths.	Escapes.	Returned Escapes.
	Recoveries.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not Insane.				
Stockton	265	57	16	7	6	963	37	12
Napa	146	30	22	2	3	275	40	24
Archeus	126	48	14	0	99	818	54	29
Mendocino	158	37	14	0	2	114	14	10
Southern California	304	81	17	11	4	185	54	58
Totals	999	253	88	20	114	1,265	199	128

TABLE L.
Showing Whole Number Treated, and Percentages of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospital to July 1, 1906.

	STOCKTON.						NAPA.						AGNEWS.						MENDOCINO.						SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.						
	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions.	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions.	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions.	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions.	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	Resident at End of Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions.	Per Cent of Deaths to Number Treated	
1851	6	6		13	46.16	7.69																									
1852	62	56		130	46.77	7.69																									
1853	102	40		222	67.50	5.40																									
1854	134	32		304	72.86	6.90																									
1855	162	28		318	78.80	5.07																									
1856	172	10		394	81.16	5.83																									
1857	188	16		400	78.50	7.00																									
1858	273	85		452	45.90	7.40																									
1859	370	97		618	55.24	8.91																									
1860	417	47	1	731	66.88	6.70																									
1861	416			717	59.86	9.96																									
1862	409	83		751	56.50	6.26																									
1863	583	84	2	812	46.37	10.25																									
1864	581			819	51.70	9.66																									
1865	632	51		911	46.95	6.81																									
1866	693	61		1006	40.00	8.80																									
1867	769	76		1136	37.73	11.59																									
1868	833	84		1335	46.68	11.91																									
1869	920	67		1482	39.32	10.55																									
1870	1017	127		1570	44.84	11.21																									
1871	1090	43		1566	47.43	11.78																									
1872	1125	33		1524	46.13	9.97																									
1873	1196	33		1680	39.88	10.59																									
1874	1254	68		1839	41.95	9.81																									
1875	1372	78	98	1716	61.26	10.03	208																								
1876	1501			1715	41.29	10.03	365																								
1877	1485	19		1414	36.53	7.49	328																								
1878	1572	7		1398	51.71	7.64	714																								
1879	1147			1241	35.08	6.80	839																								
1880	1116			1285	36.24	7.19	1021																								
1881	1102		14	1285	36.24	7.19	1021																								
1882	1096	7		1281	39.67	7.27	1172																								

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